

New York State Girls Basketball Officials Association
New Candidates
2014-15 Rules and Mechanics Examination – Closed Book

In 1-30, “C” is for correct and “I” is for incorrect.

1. At the start of a game, each team may play with fewer than five players,
2. A player coming to a stop establishes a pivot foot. When the player lifts the pivot foot while in possession of the ball, it is a traveling violation.
3. During a timeout, substitutions shall not occur after the warning horn.
4. A1 has the ball for the first of two free throws. B1, who is in a marked lane space, steps in before the ball is released. If the try is successful, the goal shall count and the violation shall be disregarded.
5. A1 is holding the ball in the back court. B1 is closely guarding A1, within 6 feet for 5 seconds. Since the ball is not in the front court, this is not a violation.
6. Teams shall warm up at the end of the playing court farthest from their own bench prior to the first quarter.
7. A1 throws a pass to A2. B1 is standing between A1 and A2. The ball hits B1's ankle, (B1 never moved). This is a kicking violation.
8. A1's throw-in spot is in A's front court. She throws the ball to A2, who is in A's back court. This is a back court violation.
9. During a free throw, the two lane spaces closest to the end line shall remain open.
10. When a team initially gains possession of the ball, (team control) it shall attempt a try for goal within 35 seconds.
11. An in-bounds player and her team shall not be in continuous control of the ball in their back court for 10 consecutive seconds.
12. While A1 has the ball for a throw-in at a designated spot, she takes 3 steps straight back with the ball. The official blows the whistle for a throw-in violation.
13. A1 jumps and releases the ball for a try. A1 lands on B1 who had legal guarding position before A1's try began. A1's try is not successful. Since she released the ball before making contact, A1 will get two free throws.
14. During a free-throw, all players occupying the legal marked lane spaces on each side of the lane must wait until the ball hits the rim before they can cross the vertical plane of the lane space boundary.

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15. Stop and reset the shot clock to 30 seconds when an intentionally kicked ball occurs with 14 seconds remaining on the shot clock.
16. No timeout shall be granted to a player when an airborne player's momentum is carrying her from her front court into her back court.
17. A1 is fouled after dribbling into the front court. This is team B's 4th team foul in the half. Team A will make a throw-in from a designated throw-in spot.
18. At the end of the 2nd quarter, all officials shall wait until both teams start to leave the court before going to the table. One of their duties is to make sure that the possession arrow is changed to the other direction.
19. The length of each extra period shall be five minutes.
20. During warm ups, the official notices that B3 is wearing a dark blue jersey with a white t-shirt under the jersey. The official allows B3 to wear the t-shirt since it is cold in the gym.
21. All the officials leave the confines of the playing area at the end of the game. In the locker room, the referee is notified that the scorer did not award two points to the losing team. The referee may go out and change the score.
22. Each team gets four 75-second timeouts and two 30-second timeouts.
23. A2 has the ball in A's front court. The official calls a double foul on players A1 and B1. Play shall be resumed by using the alternate possession arrow.
24. A2 is in A's three-second lane for 2 seconds. A2 receives a pass, without coming out of the lane, she then moves towards the basket and shoots. The official does NOT call a three second violation on A2.
25. A1 attempts a 3-point shot, when she is intentionally fouled by B3. The shot is successful. A1 will get 1 free throw and team A will get possession of the ball.
26. A1 drives to the basket and scores a 2-point field goal. The official blows the whistle and calls a traveling violation on A1 and disallows the basket. As A1 is running down court, she raises her arms towards her fans in an attempt to incite the crowd over the official's call. The official then charges A1 with a player technical foul.
27. Team A receives a technical foul. B3, who is not in the game, substitutes for B2. B3 then attempts the two free throws for the technical fouls.

New York State Girls Basketball Officials Association
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28. Team A is called for traveling as the first quarter comes to an end. The second quarter will start with team B taking out the ball because of team A's traveling violation.

29. A1 has the ball in A's front court. Her pass is deflected by B1 towards the back court. A1 touches the ball before it goes into the back court, (she does not get possession). The ball goes into the back court where A2 is the first to touch the ball. The official rules a back court violation.

30. With 2 minutes left in the first quarter, A5 commits a personal foul. The scorer notifies the official that A5 is not in the book. There has not been a lineup problem with the book to this point, Since the game has started the official tells the scorer to add A5 to the book and play continues with A 5's foul.

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In 31 – 50, multiple choices

31. It is illegal contact and a foul shall be called when:
- a) The defender places a hand on the ball handler / dribbler and keeps it on.
 - b) The defender contacts the ball handler / dribbler more than once with the same hand or with alternating hands.
 - c) The defender makes contact with two hands on the ball handler/dribbler.
 - d) All of the above.
32. The following is legal and no foul shall be called:
- a) The defender contacts the ball handler / dribbler with an arm bar.
 - b) Any displacement, holding, or pushing occurs by either the offense or defense.
 - c) When a defender used a “hot stove” touch on the ball handler /dribbler.
 - d) None of the above.
33. Which of the following is legal:
- a) The screener extends her hips to displace the defender by contact as she moves around the screen.
 - b) The screener may get as close to the defender as possible without making contact, as long as she is inside the defender's visual field.
 - c) The screener sets a “blind” screen (outside the visual field) on a stationary defender that does not allow her a normal step. The defender makes contact with the screener as she moves with the dribbler.
 - d) None of the above.
34. A post player is fouled when:
- a) A legally established arm-bar is extended and displaces an opponent.
 - b) When a hand and an arm-bar is placed on the post player with no displacement.
 - c) When a leg and hand are placed on the post player without holding or displacement.
 - d) All of the above.
35. To establish legal guarding position on a player with the ball:
- a) The defender shall have at least one foot on the playing court.
 - b) The defender's torso shall face her opponent
 - c) Time and distance shall be required
 - d) All of the above

**New York State Girls Basketball Officials Association
New Candidates
2014-15 Rules and Mechanics Examination – Closed Book**

36. To maintain legal guarding position:
- a) The defender shall have at least one foot on the playing court. She cannot be out of bounds.
 - b) The defender is not required to continue having the torso face the opponent.
 - c) The defender may move laterally, as long as such a move is not towards the opponent when contact occurs.
 - d) All of the above.
37. On a rebound it is legal when:
- a) A player uses her body to “back out” or push an opponent from her legally established position.
 - b) A player pushes an opponent farther away from the basket.
 - c) A player remains in their established vertical plane.
 - d) All of the above
38. The ball shall not be awarded out of bounds after:
- a) A player control foul
 - b) A team control foul
 - c) A common foul after the bonus rule goes into effect.
 - d) A violation
39. One free throw is awarded for:
- a) A personal foul against a player who attempts a field goal and who's try is successful
 - b) A player control personal foul.
 - c) Each common foul by the defensive team, beginning with the teams 10th foul of the half
 - d) An intentional personal foul on a successful try.
40. An administrative technical foul shall be issued for:
- a) Adding a name to the squad list in the first quarter of play.
 - b) Consuming a full minute by not being ready when it is time to start any quarter.
 - c) Calling an excessive timeout.
 - d) All of the above.
41. B1 deflects the ball away from A1 while A1 is dribbling the ball. A1, in an attempt to recover the ball, fouls B1. This is Team A's 7th foul of the quarter.
- a) A1 has committed a player control foul. B1 shoots one and one.
 - b) Since the ball is loose, A1 has committed a common foul. B1 shoots one and one.
 - c) A1 has committed a Team control foul. Team B will be awarded the ball at a designated spot nearest to where A1 committed the foul.
 - d) Since there is no possession, this is a player technical foul. Team B will be two shots and the ball out at mid-court.

New York State Girls Basketball Officials Association
New Candidates
2014-15 Rules and Mechanics Examination – Closed Book

42. Player A1 attempt a try for goal. The shot clock horn sounds while the ball is in flight. The ball does not hit the rim or flange and is recovered by B1.
- a) Since Team B has the ball, play will continue.
 - b) The official should blow the whistle once the horn sounds and call a shot clock violation.
 - c) The official should blow the whistle as soon as the try can no longer hit the rim or flange, and call a shot clock violation.
 - d) Since the try was in flight and there is no team control, when the horn sounded. This is a loose ball violation and the AP arrow will be used.
43. A1 blocks a pass near the end line. The ball falls to the floor inbounds but A1 who is off balance, falls outside the end line. A1 returns to the playing court, secures the ball and begins a dribble.
- a) This is a violation since A1 was the 1st to touch the ball after going out of bounds.
 - b) This is a violation for a double dribble.
 - c) This is a Player Technical Foul, since A1 was the 1st to touch the ball after being out of bounds.
 - d) This is a legal play.
44. On the last free throw by A1, B1 commits a lane violation. A1's free throw misses the rim and flange.
- a) Since B1 has committed a lane violation, A1 gets another free throw.
 - b) Since A1 misses the rim and flange, Team B gets the ball for a throw-in.
 - c) This is a double violation and the AP arrow will be used to see who gets possession.
 - d) a and b
45. A1 commits her 5th personal foul, however, the scorer does not notify the officials. Play continues for over one minute and points are scored during this time. At the next dead ball, the error is noticed and officials are notified. The official's shall:
- a) Notify the coaches and go to the court side monitor.
 - b) Remove the disqualified player and nullify the baskets scored.
 - c) Remove the disqualified player and all points shall be allowed.
 - d) None of the above

**New York State Girls Basketball Officials Association
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2014-15 Rules and Mechanics Examination – Closed Book**

46. The official calls a foul on #25
- a) The official will use two hands to give the number of the player who fouled to the scorer.
 - b) The official will verbalize the number, “two – five” to the scorer.
 - c) When the foul is called in the back court, the official will always remain table side.
 - d) All of the above
47. When making a violation call, which is NOT the proper procedure.
- a) Give a sharp blast with your whistle.
 - b) Raise one hand over your head in a fist.
 - c) Signal the nature of the violation.
 - d) Call out the color and point at shoulder level in the direction of their goal.
48. On an administration of a free throw, the lead is responsible for:
- a) Both first lane spaces
 - b) Players on the opposite free throw lane.
 - c) Verbally inform the players of the number of free throws.
 - d) All of the above.
49. Procedure for an apparent non-serious injury: (i.e. twisted ankle, knee, etc.)
- a) Stop the game, immediately, no matter what
 - b) Stop the game if the player (who is hurt without the ball) calls time out.
 - c) If the other team has the ball and is attacking the basket, let it go.
 - d) All of the above
50. A1 has the ball in the back court, when Team A calls timeout, From what spot should the ensuing throw in be administered?
- a) On the sideline nearer to where A1 had the ball.
 - b) On either sideline depending on which would be more convenient for the officials and require the least amount of “switching”.
 - c) In the front court, on the sideline where A1 was when she called timeout.
 - d) On the baseline, the position on the sideline determined by which would be more convenient for the officials and require the least amount of “switching”.