



1) Which of the following is true?

- a. It is a violation when the ball enters the net from below but does not enter the cylinder.
- b. It is a violation when the ball enters the cylinder from below.
- c. Two points are scored when the ball passes completely through the cylinder from below and comes back down through the cylinder.
- d. It is a violation when the ball touches the bottom of the net.
- e. A and C

2) It is a violation when:

- a. While A1 is holding or dribbling the ball, B2 voluntarily runs out of bounds to avoid a screen and intercepts the pass from A1.
- b. While A1 is holding or dribbling the ball, A2 voluntarily runs out of bounds to avoid the defense and receives the pass from A1.
- c. A3's momentum carries her out of bounds after her missed layup and she returns to the floor and is the first to touch the ball.
- d. A and B
- e. A and C

3) It is a shot-clock violation when:

- a. A passed ball hits the rim and then time on the shot clock expires.
- b. A try hits the bottom of the ring or flange and then time on the shot clock expires.
- c. A pass is deflected by the defense and while the ball is inbounds and rolling on the floor, time on the shot clock expires.
- d. A and C
- e. A and B

4) It is a violation when:

- a. A1 ends her dribble and jumps to shoot. While in the air, she realizes that her shot will get blocked so she voluntarily throws the ball to the playing court and is the first to touch it.
- b. A1 attempts to catch the ball while running. A1 does not control the ball but tips it in the air while taking 3 steps; she then secures the ball and begins a dribble.
- c. A1 attempts a try at Team A's basket after her dribble has ended. The try does not touch the backboard, the ring or flange or any other player. A1 runs and catches the ball before it strikes the playing court.
- d. A1, while airborne, catches the ball to prevent it from going out of bounds. She throws the ball onto the court as her momentum takes her out of bounds. She then returns inbounds and is the first to touch the ball.
- e. A1 rebounds the ball and falls to the floor without ever establishing a pivot foot.

5) It is a back-court violation when:

- a. While Team A has control in its frontcourt, B2 leaves her frontcourt and while airborne, intercepts a pass by A1 and lands in her backcourt.
- b. While Team A has control in its frontcourt, A2 leaves her frontcourt and while airborne, receives a pass from A1 and lands in her backcourt.
- c. A1 attempts a throw-in pass to A2, who is in her frontcourt near the division line. A1's pass is deflected by B1. A2 jumps from her front court and while airborne, controls the ball, and then lands in her backcourt.
- d. A and C
- e. B and C

6) The official informs the players along the lane that two free throws shall be awarded to A1 when a one-and-one bonus is in effect. While all other players remain inactive, A2 rebounds the first unsuccessful attempt and scores a field goal. Which is true?

- a. Cancel the basket and use the alternating-possession arrow to resume play since the official misinformed the players.
- b. Score the basket since A2 knew it was a one-and-one and resume play with a throw-in by Team B anywhere along the end line.
- c. Score the basket since the one-and-one bonus is in effect and resume play by awarding A1 another one-and-one attempt.
- d. Cancel the basket and permit A1 another one-and-one attempt since the official misinformed the players.
- e. Score the basket and resume play with a designated spot throw-in on the end line by Team B.

7) A1 is attempting the second of two free throws. B2 violates the lane followed by a lane violation by A2. A1 releases the ball and the try is successful. The officials shall:

- a. Cancel the goal and resume play using the alternating-possession arrow.
- b. Cancel the goal and award a substitute throw.
- c. Score the goal and disregard the violation by B2.
- d. Score the goal and resume play using the alternating-possession arrow.
- e. Cancel the goal and resume play with a throw-in by Team A on the end line.

8) During A1's first attempt of a one-and-one bonus, she purposely fakes, but no one steps into the lane. A1's attempt is successful. The officials shall:

- a. Award A1 her second free throw since no one stepped into the lane.
- b. Cancel the free throw and award the ball to Team B for a throw-in anywhere along the end line.
- c. Warn A1 that she should not fake then award a substitute throw.
- d. Cancel the free throw and award the ball to Team B for a designated spot throw-in on the end line.
- e. Report a team warning for delay.

- 9) On the final free-throw attempt by A1, B1 commits a lane violation. Before A1's try hit the ring or flange, A3, who is not in a marked lane space, steps inside the three-point field goal line. The try is not successful. Which is true?
- a. This is a double violation. No points are awarded and play is resumed by using the alternating-possession procedure.
 - b. Award A1 a substitute free throw for B1's violation.
 - c. Award the ball to Team B for a throw-in nearest to where A3's violation occurred.
 - d. Award the ball to Team A for a throw-in nearest to where B1's violation occurred.
 - e. Award A1 a substitute free throw for A3's violation since A3 was not in a marked lane space.
- 10) On the first attempt of a one-and-one situation, A1 is shooting and B1 and B2 are occupying the two bottom lane spaces above the block. In the next available lane space, A2 occupies the space nearest B2 and B3 occupies the space nearest B1. A1's free throw is unsuccessful. The officials shall:
- a. Call a violation on B3 and award a substitute free throw to A1.
 - b. Resume play from the missed free throw.
 - c. Stop play and award the ball to Team A for a throw-in nearest to where B3's violation occurred.
 - d. Cancel the free throw and resume play using the alternating-possession procedure.
 - e. None of the above.
- 11) During the first attempt of a one-and-one, A1's try hits the ring, bounces straight up, and while descending becomes lodged between the ring and the backboard. B1, who is in a marked lane space, enters the lane on A1's release. The officials shall:
- a. Call a violation on A1 and award the ball to Team B nearest to where the violation occurred.
 - b. Award A1 a substitute free throw.
 - c. Resume play using the alternating-possession procedure.
 - d. Call a violation on B1 and award the ball to Team A nearest to where Team B's violation occurred.
 - e. None of the above.
- 12) A1 is awarded two free throws for a foul that occurs after time expires but while the ball is in flight during a try to end the first half. Both teams are standing in their respective bench areas when A1 is handed the ball for her first attempt. After the ball is at A1's disposal, B1 steps below the free-throw line extended and inside the three-point line while talking to her coach. The officials shall:
- a. Ignore B1 and continue administering the free throws.
 - b. Give the delayed-violation signal and if the try is unsuccessful, award a substitute throw.
 - c. Get the ball back from A1, reset the free-throw situation and move B1 behind the lines.
 - d. Assess B1 a player/substitute technical foul for unsporting behavior.
 - e. Assess a delay warning to Team B.

- 13) Both teams were notified when three minutes remained in the intermission between halves. Team A has the arrow and is ready to begin the second half when the final horn sounds and Team B is still in the locker room. The officials shall:
- Send the U2 to the locker room to retrieve Team B and permit Team A to continue to warm up.
 - Have the official timer begin a one-minute time interval on his/her timing device. When the one minute has expired; assess an administrative technical foul for delay.
 - Send a member of the table crew to retrieve Team B and permit Team A to continue to warm up.
 - Assess an administrative technical foul to Team B when the final horn signals the end the intermission.
 - Place the ball on the floor and begin a five-second count.
- 14) After a team warning for delaying the game by reaching through the boundary has been issued to Team A, A1 intentionally slaps the ball away after it comes through the net following a goal by her team. The officials shall:
- Assess a player/substitute technical foul to A1 for delaying the game and charge this technical foul indirectly to the head coach.
 - Assess a player/substitute technical foul to A1 for delaying the game and have it count toward her five personal for disqualification, her two fouls toward ejection and the team foul total.
 - Assess a player/substitute technical foul to A1 for delaying the game by interfering with the ball after a goal and have it recorded as a warning for all other delays.
 - Issue Team A a warning for delaying the game by interfering with the ball after a goal and report it to the scorer accordingly.
 - None of the above.
- 15) Following the final horn for a timeout by Team B, Team A takes their positions in the marked lane spaces for a free throw by A1. Team B continues to huddle on the playing court despite efforts by the officials to break the huddle. The officials shall:
- Resume play by placing the ball at the disposal of A1 for her free throw.
 - Issue a team warning for failing to occupy the bottom two-lane spaces and report the warning to the scorer accordingly.
 - Assess an administrative technical foul because Team B has received a previous warning for delaying the game by huddling.
 - Assess an administrative technical foul because Team B has received a previous warning for delaying the game by reaching through the boundary.
 - C and D only.
- 16) Team A has the ball for a throw-in anywhere along the end line. Team B had not been issued a warning for delay for reaching through the boundary when B1 makes contact with the ball while it is in the hands of the thrower-in.
- Charge B1 with an intentional personal foul.
 - Assess B1 a player/substitute technical foul.
 - Issue a team warning to Team B for breaking the boundary plane.
 - A and C only.
 - B and C only.

- 17) Team A has the ball for a throw-in anywhere along the end line. Team B had not been issued a warning for delay for reaching through the boundary when B1 makes contact with the thrower-in.
- a. Charge B1 with an intentional personal foul.
 - b. Assess B1 a player/substitute technical foul.
 - c. Issue a team warning to Team B for breaking the boundary plane.
 - d. A and C only.
 - e. B and C only.
- 18) Team A has the ball for a throw-in anywhere along the end line. Team B HAS been issued a warning for delay for reaching through the boundary when B1 makes contact with the thrower-in.
- a. Charge B1 with an intentional personal foul.
 - b. Assess B1 a player/substitute technical foul.
 - c. Issue a team warning to Team B for breaking the boundary plane.
 - d. A and C only.
 - e. B and C only.
- 19) B1 had previously received a player/substitute technical foul for making contact with the ball while it was in the hands of the thrower-in. Team A has the ball for a throw-in anywhere along the end line when B1 reaches through the boundary again, but does NOT make contact with the thrower-in or the ball in the thrower-in's hands.
- a. Ignore the infraction.
 - b. Issue a team warning to Team B for breaking the boundary plane.
 - c. Assess an administrative technical foul to Team B.
 - d. Assess B1 with her second player/substitute technical foul and eject her from the game.
 - e. B and C only.
- 20) A1 requests a timeout while she is in control of the ball, airborne and her momentum is carrying her out of bounds. The official assumes that she will violate and blows the whistle before she touches out of bounds. The officials shall:
- a. Not grant A1's request for a timeout and award the ball to Team A for a throw-in at a spot nearest to where play was stopped.
 - b. Award the ball to Team B because A1 would have gone out of bounds regardless of the official's whistle that stopped play.
 - c. Grant A1's request for a timeout and then award the ball to Team A for a throw-in at a spot nearest to where play was stopped.
 - d. Grant A1's request for a timeout and then award the ball to Team B for A1's out- of-bounds violation.
 - e. None of the above.
- 21) Team A is entitled to a throw-in under the alternating-possession procedure. Before the throw-in by Team A is completed, a foul is called on Team A. Team B is in the bonus.
- a. Award the ball to Team B for throw-in at the spot of the foul. The arrow remains with Team A.
 - b. Award Team B free throws. The arrow remains with Team A.
 - c. Award the ball to Team B for a throw-in at the spot of the foul. Team A loses the arrow.
 - d. Award Team B free throws. Team A loses the arrow.
 - e. None of the above.

22) While A1 is in the act of shooting but before she releases the ball, B2 fouls A2. The ball enters the basket.

Team A is in the bonus.

- a. Disallow the basket by A1 and award A2 a one and one.
- b. Disallow the basket by A1 and award A1 two free throws.
- c. Count the basket by A1 and award A1 one free throw.
- d. Count the basket by A1 and award A2 a one and one.
- e. B1's foul causes the ball to become dead immediately.

23) During A1's interrupted dribble, a double personal foul is committed. Team B has the arrow. After reporting

the fouls to the scorer:

- a. Use the alternating-possession procedure to resume play.
- b. Award the ball to Team A and reset the shot clock.
- c. Award the ball to Team A with NO reset of the shot clock.
- d. Award the ball to Team B with a reset of the shot clock.
- e. Award the ball to Team B at a designated spot nearest to where the foul occurred.

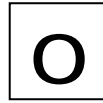
24) B1 scores and the ball falls from the net onto the floor. A1 stands out of bounds, near the ball, as it bounces on the floor next to her while she calls a play. The ball is at her feet when A2 sets an illegal screen on B2. The official shall:

- a. Call a team-control foul on A2.
- b. Call an indirect technical foul on A2.
- c. Blow the whistle and hand the ball to A1.
- d. Call a direct technical foul on A2.
- e. None of the above.

25) While dribbling, A1 requests and is granted a timeout. After the ball is at A1's disposal for the throw-in following the timeout, the scorer recognizes that Team A's timeout was an excessive timeout. The officials shall:

- a. Assess an indirect technical foul to Team A. Award Team B two free throws and put the ball in play at the point of interruption.
- b. Assess an administrative technical foul. Award Team B two free throws and put the ball in play at the point of interruption.
- c. Assess an administrative technical foul. Award Team B two free throws and put the ball in play with a throw-in for Team B at a spot nearest where play was stopped.
- d. Assess A1 a player/substitute technical foul for calling the excessive timeout.
- e. Resume play without a technical foul.

2008 – 2009 NYSGBOA Rules & Mechanics Exam
Open Book
Answer Sheet



Name _____

Questions Missed _____

Board _____

Score _____

1) _____

14) _____

2) _____

15) _____

3) _____

16) _____

4) _____

17) _____

5) _____

18) _____

6) _____

19) _____

7) _____

20) _____

8) _____

21) _____

9) _____

22) _____

10) _____

23) _____

11) _____

24) _____

12) _____

25) _____

13) _____

New York State Girls Basketball Officials Association
Open Book
2008-09 Rules and Mechanics Examination

Open Book Answer Sheet

1) b 9-6

2) d 9-4.1 9-4.2

3) d 2-11.6.d 9-11.2

4) a 9-6 Commentary: Answer A is actually a double-dribble violation and not a travel since her dribble ended and she started another dribble when she voluntarily threw the ball to the floor. Option E is not a travel since a pivot foot had never been established.

5) e 4-3.7 7-6.2 9-12.1 Commentary: In answers B and C, when a player is in the air from a leap, the player's status shall be where she was last in contact with the floor, which in the cases above, are in her front court. Answer C is a back-court violation because the exception on a throw-in is no longer in effect after B1 deflects the ball; the throw-in has ended. A2 gains player and team control in her front court and lands in her back court.

6) a 4-53.2.d

7) c 9-2.3.b

8) d 9-1.2.b 9-2.1 Commetary: The purposeful fake by A1 is a violation regardless of whether or not anyone steps into the lane. A purposeful fake by a free thrower or her teammates results in the same penalty as other free-throw violations.

9) a 9-1.2.g 9-2.4.b

10) a 8-1.4.c 9-2.2.b

11) c 6-3.1.e

12) b 5-7.3c 9-1.2g

13) b 2-5.4 2-10.3 2-10.10 4-17.1.b 10-2.5.a

14) d 2-7.12 4-17.1.f 4-17.2 10-3.11

15) a 4-17.1.d 5-56 8-1.5 Commentary: Issuing a delay warning for huddling following a timeout is not permitted and the resumption-of-play procedure is to be used. Although a team employs a team huddle during a timeout and teams may huddle on the playing court during that timeout, this huddle does not merit a warning from the official. The warning horn signals that teams should be ready to play at the final horn to end a timeout and serves as the only warning before resuming play.

16) e 10-3.8 Commentary: A player shall be assessed a player/substitute technical foul when she reaches through the throw-in boundary plane and touches or dislodges the ball from the hands of the thrower-in or while it is being passed to a teammate as after a goal. When a team has not yet been warned for breaking the boundary plane and this specific technical foul is assessed, it shall also serve as the team warning for any subsequent boundary infraction. No other warning for breaking the boundary plane is necessary for this team

17) d 4-29.2d.5 7-5.7 Commentary: When a player reaches through the boundary plane and contacts the thrower-in, an intentional foul shall be called. When a team has not yet been warned for breaking the boundary plane and this specific intentional foul is called, it shall also serve as the team warning for any subsequent boundary infraction. No other warning for breaking the boundary plane is necessary for this team.

18) a 4-29.2d.5 7-5.7 Commentary: When a player reaches through the boundary and contacts the thrower-in it is an intentional personal foul despite a previous warning for breaking the boundary. Only the final act is penalized. She cannot be penalized with a player/substitute technical for reaching through the boundary and then penalized with an intentional personal foul for contacting the thrower-in. Penalize the final act.

19) d 10-3.7 Penalty

20) a 4-53.1.a 5-12.1.c Commentary: An official may not assume a violation, regardless of the circumstances. The official's whistle stopped play and created a dead ball while Team A was in control. If the official had *not* blown the whistle, A1 could have possibly thrown the ball back inbounds, avoiding an out-of-bounds violation. By definition, an inadvertent whistle occurs anytime an official blows the whistle as an oversight and does not have a call to make. There was no call to make since a timeout may not be granted when A1 is airborne and her momentum is taking her out of bounds and, at the time, the player had not violated any rule. Play is resumed at the point of interruption. Since Team A was last in control, it is awarded a throw-in at a designated spot nearest to where the ball was located when the stoppage occurred.

21) a 6-3.5 6-3.2 4-26.9 10-23.2.e

22) d 6-6.2

23) c 4-18.5 2-14.7.f 4-13.3 4-18.6 4-51.1d.2a

24) a 4-16 4-13.2c 4-26.9 6-1.4b 10-23.2.e Commentary: The ball is LIVE when at the disposal of the thrower-in. The ball is at the disposal of the thrower-in when it is available to her after a goal. There is team control when the ball is at the disposal of the thrower-in. The player DOES NOT have to pick up the ball for it to become live. The throw-in and the throw-in count shall begin when the ball is at the disposal of the player entitled to the throw-in. Knowing this rule and properly administering it will determine the difference between a technical foul and a common foul. If we deem that the ball is dead, then an illegal screen would be a direct technical foul. If we deem that the ball is live, then the illegal screen is a team control foul. Knowing the difference between a live or dead ball means knowing the difference between calling a technical foul and a team control foul. This is critical information.

25) e 10-2.7 Penalty 6-1.4.b Commentary: Requesting and being granted an excessive timeout may only be penalized when it is discovered before the ball becomes *live*. When the ball was handed to A1 (at her disposal) for the throw-in following the excessive timeout, the ball became live and it was too late to penalize the infraction (6-1.4.b). Whether or not the throw-in ends is irrelevant. The key is penalizing the excessive timeout before the ball becomes live, not before the throw-in ends.