

Basketball Test Part Two

Alternating Possession

1. An alternating-possession throw-in results in all of the following situations, EXCEPT:
 - a. All double fouls.
 - b. Simultaneous free-throw violations.
 - c. A live ball lodges between the backboard and the ring.
 - d. A live ball comes to rest on the flange.
 - e. A held ball.
2. During an alternating-possession throw-in by A1, B2 intentionally kicks the throw-in pass. A1 will be awarded a new throw-in opportunity, but the arrow will remain pointed in the direction of A's basket
3. It is an alternating-possession throw-in when the ball becomes dead and neither team is in control and no goal, infraction or end of a period is involved.
4. Team A is awarded an alternating-possession throw-in. The arrow will be switched toward Team B in all of the following, EXCEPT:
 - a. After A1's throw-in pass is touched by A2.
 - b. After Team A commits a throw-in violation.
 - c. A foul by either team occurs before the throw-in ends.
 - d. After A1's throw-in pass is touched by B2.
 - e. After A1's throw-in pass is touched by A2, who is standing
5. If a Team B member dunks during the pregame warm-up, alternating-possession control is established when free thrower A1 is handed the ball.
6. To establish the alternating-possession procedure, control may be gained as a result of a violation or foul.

Coaching Rule

7. A team may use television replay equipment at halftime to review first-half action.
8. The head coach is assessed a direct technical foul in all of the following situations, EXCEPT:
 - a. Permitting team members to leave the bench area and/or playing court for an unauthorized reason.
 - b. Permitting a team member to participate while wearing an illegal uniform.
 - c. Permitting a team member to participate after being removed from the game for disqualification.
 - d. Failing to replace or remove a disqualified or injured player within 20 seconds when a substitute is available.
 - e. Permitting a team member to dunk during the pregame warmup.
9. If the optional coaching box is being utilized, the first technical foul charged directly or indirectly to the head coach results in loss of the coaching-box privileges for the remainder of the game.
10. The head coach is assessed one direct technical foul for each player discovered in the game wearing an illegal uniform.
11. The head coach and assistant coaches may stand during the interval permitted to replace a disqualified player.
12. During a charged time-out, the head coach and assistant coaches may rise and confer with team personnel within the confines of the bench area.

Court and Equipment

13. Contrasting colored floor areas may be used instead of the 2-inch boundary lines.
14. Lane spaces on each side of the free-throw lane are 2 feet deep.
15. Backboard padding shall be a single solid color and shall be the same color on both backboards.
16. The net shall be constructed so it will momentarily check the ball as it passes through.
17. All of the following are true regarding a legal basketball, EXCEPT:
 - a. Its circumference shall be 29 1/2 to 30 inches for high school boys competition.
 - b. Its circumference shall be 28 1/2 to 29 inches for high school girls competition.
 - c. The ball shall include the NFHS Authenticating Mark.
 - d. The ball shall be the approved orange shade or natural color.
 - e. The ball shall have a maximum of eight horizontally shaped panels.

18. The basket ring is:

- a. 20 inches in diameter and 10 feet above the floor.
- b. 18 inches in diameter and 9 feet above the floor.
- c. 18 inches in diameter and 10 feet above the floor.
- d. 20 inches in diameter and 9 feet above the floor.
- e. 19 inches in diameter and 10 feet above the floor.

19. The ideal measurements for a high school basketball court are:

- a. 94 feet by 50 feet.
- b. 84 feet by 50 feet.
- c. 100 feet by 50 feet.
- d. 90 feet by 50 feet.
- e. 84 feet by 45 feet.

20. Sidelines and end lines shall be a minimum of 2 inches in width.

Definitions

21. All of the following result in a kicking violation, EXCEPT:

- a. B1 intentionally uses his/her thigh to deflect a pass between A1 and A2.
- b. B1 intentionally uses his/her knee to deflect a pass between A1 and A2.
- c. B1 intentionally uses his/her foot to deflect a pass between A1 and A2.
- d. A1 intentionally uses his/her foot to deflect the ball closer to his/her hands in an attempt to secure the ball.
- e. B1 has the ball accidentally hit his/her lower leg.

22. A throw-in ends when the throw-in pass touches the floor or front surface of either backboard.

23. A team foul is any personal foul or technical foul, except indirect technical fouls, that is charged to either team.

24. A multiple foul is a situation in which two or more opponents commit personal fouls against each other at approximately the same time.

25. A team member is bench personnel in uniform and eligible to become a player.

26. Play is resumed at the point of interruption in all of the following situations, EXCEPT:

- a. An official's inadvertent whistle.
- b. A double personal foul.
- c. A double technical foul.
- d. A simultaneous foul.
- e. A technical foul.

27. A closely-guarded count is terminated when the offensive player gets his/her head and shoulders past the defensive player.

28. Player control includes passing activity between teammates.

29. A ball is at the disposal of a player in all of the following situations, EXCEPT:

- a. Handed to a thrower or free thrower.
- b. Caught by a player after it is bounced to him/her.
- c. Placed on the floor at the spot.
- d. Available to a player after a goal and the official begins the throw-in count.
- e. Bounced to a thrower or free thrower.

30. The act of shooting starts when A1 begins the motion which habitually precedes the release of the ball on a try for goal.

Fouls

31. All of the following are true statements regarding intentional fouls, EXCEPT:

- a. Contact away from the ball or when not making a legitimate attempt to play the ball or a player, specifically designed to stop or keep the clock from starting.
- b. May or may not be premeditated.
- c. Foul which neutralizes an opponent's obvious advantageous position.
- d. Assessed if the opponent of a thrower-in reaches through the boundary-line plane and fouls the thrower.
- e. Based solely on the severity of the act.

32. A team-control foul is a common foul committed by a player while his/her team is in control of the ball.

33. Technical fouls include all of the following, EXCEPT:

- a. A foul by a nonplayer.
- b. A noncontact foul by a player.
- c. A contact foul while the ball is live.
- d. A contact foul while the ball is dead, except a foul by an airborne shooter.
- e. A direct technical charged to the head coach as a result of his/her actions.

34. A personal foul can only occur during a live ball.

35. If B1 fouls A1, and before the clock starts B2 fouls A2, it is a false multiple foul.

36. In a false double foul, the fouls are committed by the same team.

37. An intentional foul may be either personal or technical.

38. It is a double personal foul if two opposing players foul each other when the ball is dead.

Free Throws

39. A free throw ends:

- a. When the try is successful.
- b. When it is certain the try will not be successful.
- c. When the try touches the floor or any player.
- d. When the ball becomes dead.
- e. All of the above.

40. A substitute free throw is awarded if during a free throw there is a simultaneous violation and the attempt is successful.

41. There are three marked lane spaces on each lane boundary line, each measuring 36 inches by 36 inches.

42. During a free-throw attempt by A2, B3 commits basket interference. The goal will count and B3 will be charged with a technical foul.

43. If A1 is injured when fouled and is replaced by A6, A2 may attempt the free throw(s) awarded to A1.

44. A violation has occurred when B1, in a marked space, loses his/her balance and touches inside the lane with both hands prior to A1's release of a free-throw attempt.

45. Award free thrower A1 a substitute throw, when during an unsuccessful free-throw attempt, B1 disconcerts A1 and A1 then violates.

46. All of the following are true statements regarding lane spaces being occupied during free throws, EXCEPT:

- a. A maximum of four defensive and two offensive players are permitted.
- b. The first marked lane spaces may be occupied by the defense or offense.
- c. The lane areas from the end line, up to and including the neutral-zone marks, shall remain vacant.
- d. Not more than one player may occupy any part of a marked lane space.
- e. Players who do not occupy a marked lane space, other than the thrower, must be behind the free-throw line extended and behind the three-point arc.

Live Ball / Dead Ball

47. A try or tap by A1 becomes dead when an official's whistle is blown for a foul by B1.

48. The ball becomes dead immediately if A1's try for a field goal is in flight when B1 commits a violation for leaving the floor for an unauthorized reason.

49. The ball becomes dead if B1 disconcerts A1 just before A1 releases the ball on a free-throw attempt.

50. The ball is dead, or remains dead, in all of the following situations, EXCEPT:

- a. When a goal is made.
- b. When a held ball occurs.
- c. When a free-throw violation occurs by the throwing team.
- d. When time expires while A1's try is in flight.
- e. When time expires while A1 is dribbling.

51. The ball becomes live in all of the following situations, EXCEPT:

- a. On a jump ball, the tossed ball leaves the official's hand(s).
- b. On a free throw, it is being bounced to the free thrower.
- c. On a free throw, it is handed to the free thrower.
- d. It is available to a player after a goal and the official begins the throw-in count.
- e. On a throw-in, it is handed to the thrower.

52. The ball becomes dead immediately when it is apparent A1's second free throw for an intentional personal foul will be unsuccessful.

Officials Duties

53. If the referee determines that the clock was not started or stopped properly, or if the clock did not run, an official's count or other official information can be used to make a correction.

54. An official's uniform shall consist of all of the following, EXCEPT:

- a. Black-and-white striped shirt.
- b. Black pants.
- c. Black jacket.
- d. Entirely black shoes.
- e. Black socks.

55. The official first notifies the player and then the coach of a disqualification.

56. A state association may authorize the use of video replay in all situations it deems appropriate.

57. All of the following are pregame duties of the referee, EXCEPT:

- a. Be responsible for having each team submit its roster and starters before the 10-minute mark.
- b. Designate the official timepiece and official timer.
- c. Designate the official scorebook and official scorer.
- d. Be responsible for having each team notified three minutes before the game is to begin.
- e. Inspect and approve all equipment.

58. The officials' jurisdiction ends when only the referee leaves the visual confines of the playing area, even if he/she has not approved the final score.

59. An official shall signal the throw-in spot following a goal or awarded goal.

60. An official shall silently and visibly count seconds while administering the rules for a throw-in, free throw, backcourt, closely guarded and three seconds.

61. The official shall instruct the timer to begin the 20-second interval for replacing an injured player as soon as the game has been stopped for the injury.

62. The referee has the authority to forfeit a game if conditions warrant.

Out of Bounds

63. The ball is out of bounds when it touches an official who is out of bounds.

64. The vertical plane of the boundary line is used to determine if a live ball goes out of bounds.

65. The ball is caused to go out of bounds by B1, who deflects A1's throw-in pass that then touches thrower A1 in flight, who is still out of bounds.

66. The ball is awarded out of bounds after:

- a. A violation.
- b. A free throw for a technical foul.
- c. A field goal or an awarded goal.
- d. A held ball.
- e. All of the above.

67. The ball is caused to go out of bounds by B1, who is standing out of bounds and touches the ball while it is in possession of A1, who is standing in bounds.

68. The ball is out of bounds in all of the following situations, EXCEPT:

- a. When the ball touches any object on or outside a boundary line.
- b. When the ball touches the supports or back of the backboard.
- c. When the ball touches the ceiling, overhead equipment or supports.
- d. When the ball touches the side of a rectangular backboard.
- e. When the ball passes over a rectangular backboard.

Scorers & Timers Duties

69. If the timer's signal fails to sound, the timer may go onto the court to immediately notify the referee.

70. All of the following are duties of the scorer, EXCEPT:

- a. Record the number of warnings in the official scorebook.
- b. Notify the timer to begin the replacement interval when a player has been charged with his/her fifth foul.
- c. Be responsible for the possession arrow.
- d. Signal the nearer official when a team has been granted an excessive time-out.
- e. Record field goals made, free throws made and missed, and keep a running summary of the points scored.

71. It is recommended that the official timer wear a black-and-white striped shirt.

72. The official scorebook shall remain at the scorer's table throughout the game.

73. When there is a discrepancy in the score and the error cannot be resolved, the progressive team totals of the official scorebook shall be accepted by the referee.

74. All of the following are duties of the timer, EXCEPT:

- a. Signal the scorer three minutes before starting time.
- b. Start and stop the clock as prescribed by the rules.
- c. Signal the captains when play is about to begin at the start of the game.
- d. Signal the end of an intermission or time-out.
- e. Sound a warning signal 15 seconds before the expiration of an intermission or a time-out.

Scoring

75. If A1 becomes confused, throws the ball at B's basket and B1 bats the ball while it is on the ring, two points are credited to Team B.

76. Basket interference or goaltending by an opponent of the free thrower results in scoring the point plus a technical foul.

77. If the officials, by mistake, permit the teams to go the wrong direction, when discovered all points scored shall count as if each team had gone the proper direction.

78. An infraction which results in points being awarded is basket interference by A1 at A's basket.

Substitutes

79. The goal counts if a live ball legally enters from above and passes through the basket while the clock is not running.

80. If a substitute has not properly reported, the five Team A players that ended the second quarter shall begin the third quarter.

81. A player who has been withdrawn may not re-enter before the next opportunity to substitute after the ball becomes live following his/her replacement.

82. Any player who exhibits signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion shall not return to play until cleared by:

- a. The head coach.
- b. A parent or guardian.
- c. The athletic director.
- d. An appropriate health-care professional.
- e. All of the above.

83. A team is permitted to begin and end the game with fewer than five players.

84. Bleeding A1 and B1 are directed to leave the game by an official; both may stay in the game if a time-out is requested by and granted to Team A.

85. A1 is sent to the bench because of bleeding from a cut. Team A calls a 60-second time-out, during which the athletic trainer stops the bleeding and covers the wound. Which of the following statements is the most accurate?

- a. A1 may only re-enter the game at the next opportunity to substitute.
- b. A1 may re-enter the game if Team A calls another time-out.
- c. A1 may re-enter the game at the end of the charged time-out.
- d. A substitute is required for A1.
- e. None of the above.

Throw Ins

86. Once a designated spot throw-in begins, no player other than the thrower may be out-of-bounds.

87. Once the ball has been released by the thrower, opponents may break the throw-in boundary plane.

88. When the ball is awarded to the wrong team for a throw-in, in order for it to be corrected, it must be rectified:

- a. Before the throw-in ends.
- b. Before the ball is handed to the thrower.
- c. Before the ball is bounced to the thrower.
- d. Before the ball is released by the thrower.
- e. Before the official blows the whistle.

89. When the throw-in team violates the provisions of the throw-in, the opponents are awarded the ball for a throw-in at the original throw-in spot.

90. B1 reaches through the throw-in boundary plane and touches or dislodges the ball from thrower-in A1. What is the result?

- a. A technical foul on B1.
- b. An intentional foul on B1.
- c. A throw-in violation on A1.
- d. A personal foul on B1.
- e. A delay-of-game warning issued to B1.

91. Once a designated spot throw-in begins, the original thrower may be replaced by a teammate to attempt the throw-in.

92. When an untouched throw-in enters the thrower's goal, two or three points are scored, depending on the spot of the throw-in.

93. If simultaneous personal fouls occur at two different locations, the throw-in shall be from the division line opposite the scorer's table.

94. It is a violation if, on A1's throw-in, A2 jumps from A's frontcourt and while airborne, catches the throw-in and immediately passes to A3, who is standing in A's backcourt.

95. A closely-guarded count is terminated when A1's dribble is interrupted.

96. All of the following situations result in a violation, EXCEPT:

- a. Excessively swinging the elbow(s).
- b. Causing the ball to enter and pass through the basket from below.
- c. Leaving the court for an unauthorized reason to demonstrate resentment, disgust or intimidation.
- d. Dribbling a second time after the first dribble has ended.
- e. Causing the ball to enter the basket on a throw-in.

97. If dribbler A1 ends a dribble and then passes the ball so it rebounds off B1 or A2, A1 may recover and dribble again.

98. When A2 jumps from A's frontcourt and, while airborne, catches the throw-in pass, it is a violation if he/she then lands in A's backcourt.

99. It is a violation when during a designated spot throw-in by A1, A2 is out of bounds.

100. No violation occurs when during a throw-in by A1 following a goal, A2 goes out of bounds to receive a pass and attempt the throw-in.