



# 2011-12 Basketball Part I

**NOTE:** In the exam situations, **A refers to** offensive team and **B refers to** their opponents, the **defensive team. A1 and B1 are players of Team A and Team B. Unless otherwise stated: a single foul** or free throw exists; all equipment, situations and acts are legal; a tap is toward the tapper's basket; and it is a two-point field goal. No errors or mistakes are involved unless noted.

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. 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. When 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 on a boundary line.
3. The alternating-possession procedure is always used after a double personal foul.
  - A. True
  - B. False
4. The alternating-possession procedure will be used after a simultaneous free-throw violation on the final attempt.
  - A. True
  - B. False
5. An alternating-possession throw-in results when the last part of a false double foul is a technical foul.
  - A. True
  - B. False
6. An alternating-possession throw-in results when a pass from A1 to A2 touches an official and then goes directly out of bounds.
  - A. True
  - B. False
7. If the ball is simultaneously touched by inbounds opponents near a boundary line and then goes out of bounds before the alternating-possession procedure has been established, play will be resumed with a jump ball in the center circle.
  - A. True
  - B. False
8. If B1 commits a common foul during the opening jump ball to start the game, alternating-possession control is established when thrower A1 has the ball at his/her disposal.
  - A. True
  - B. False
9. During an alternating-possession throw-in by A1, B2 intentionally kicks the throw-in pass. The alternating-possession arrow should now point toward Team B's basket.
  - A. True
  - B. False
10. An indirect technical foul is assessed to the head coach when bench personnel is charged with a technical foul.
  - A. True
  - B. False
11. Assistant coaches may stand to confer with bench personnel during any dead-ball period.
  - A. True
  - B. False
12. During a charged time-out, the head coach and assistant coaches may rise and confer with team personnel within the confines of the time-out area.
  - A. True
  - B. False



# 2011-12 Basketball Part I

13. When the optional coaching box is being utilized, the first technical foul charged directly or indirectly to the head coach results in the loss of coaching-box privileges for the remainder of the game.
- A. True
  - B. False
14. 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 warm-up.
15. Which of the following is permitted to designate the center restraining circle:
- A. A ¼-inch line.
  - B. A 1-inch line. C. A 2-inch line.
  - D. Contrasting colored-floor areas.
  - E. All of the above.
16. 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.
17. Backboard padding shall be a single solid color and shall be the same color on both backboards.
- A. True
  - B. False
18. It is a requirement to have an "X" marked on the floor in front of the official scorer.
- A. True
  - B. False
19. It is preferable to have 10 feet of unobstructed space outside the boundaries, but there shall be at least 3 feet.
- A. True
  - B. False
20. Music, both band and sound effects, shall only be permitted prior to a game, during time-outs, at intermission and post game.
- A. True
  - B. False
21. 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.
22. The time-out area is an imaginary rectangle formed by the sideline (including the bench), end line, nearer free-throw lane line extended and the coaching-box line.
- A. True
  - B. False
23. All of the following result in an intentional foul, EXCEPT:
- A. Contact away from the ball with an opponent who is clearly not involved with a play.
  - B. Contact that is of a violent or savage nature. C. Contact with a thrower-in.
  - D. Contact that is not a legitimate attempt to play the ball/player specifically designed to stop the clock or keep it from starting.
  - E. Excessive contact while playing the ball.
24. A player is in control of the ball when he/she is holding a live ball.
- A. True
  - B. False
25. Team control exists in all of the following situations, EXCEPT:
- A. When a player of the team is in control.
  - B. While a live ball is being passed among teammates.
  - C. During an interrupted dribble.
  - D. While the ball is in flight during a try.
  - E. When a player of the team has disposal of the ball for a throw-in.



## 2011-12 Basketball Part I

26. A closely-guarded count continues when a defensive switch occurs, provided the 6-foot distance is maintained.
- A. True
  - B. False
27. The closely-guarded distance is measured from the forward hand/arm of the defender to the forward hand/arm of the ball handler.
- A. True
  - B. False
28. Team A is in control while the ball is loose after B1 deflects a pass from A1 to A2.
- A. True
  - B. False
29. A dribble may be started by pushing, throwing or batting the ball to the floor before the pivot foot is lifted.
- A. True
  - B. False
30. After initial legal guarding position is established, the guard may be airborne provided he/she maintains inbounds status.
- A. True
  - B. False
31. Accidentally hitting an opponent's hand while he or she is holding the ball is a foul even though the hand is in contact with the ball.
- A. True
  - B. False
32. A held ball occurs when opponents have their hands so firmly on the ball that control cannot be obtained without rough play.
- A. True
  - B. False
33. 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.
34. When a player is touching in both frontcourt and backcourt, he or she is located in backcourt.
- A. True
  - B. False
35. 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.
36. The traveling and dribbling rules are in effect for the thrower during a throw-in.
- A. True
  - B. False
37. A team-control foul can also be intentional or flagrant.
- A. True
  - B. False
38. If airborne A1 passes the ball instead of shooting, and then illegally contacts B1, he or she has committed a team-control foul.
- A. True
  - B. False
39. A player-control foul is a common foul.
- A. True
  - B. False
40. Technical fouls include all of the following, **EXCEPT**:
- A. A foul by a non-player.
  - 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.



## 2011-12 Basketball Part I

41. If two Team B players commit a multiple foul on A1 during an unsuccessful 3- point try, A1 is awarded four free throws.
- A. True
  - B. False
42. A situation in which there is a foul by both teams at approximately the same time, but the fouls are not committed by opponents against each other, is known as:
- A. A simultaneous foul.
  - B. A double foul.
  - C. A false double foul.
  - D. A multiple foul.
  - E. A false multiple foul.
43. Continuous motion does not apply if a teammate fouls after a player has started a try for a goal and before the ball is in flight.
- A. True
  - B. False
44. 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.
45. A substitute for the offended team may enter the game and attempt the second free throw awarded for a technical foul.
- A. True
  - B. False
46. A substitute free throw is awarded if during a free throw by A1, A2 violates and the attempt is unsuccessful.
- A. True
  - B. False
47. A substitute free throw is awarded if during a free throw there is a simultaneous violation and the attempt is successful.
- A. True
  - B. False
48. A1's free throw ends immediately when B1 commits a lane violation.
- A. True
  - B. False
49. 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.
50. During a free throw by A1, B3 goaltends. One point will be awarded and B3 will be charged with a technical foul.
- A. True
  - B. False
51. Following a time-out or intermission, if free thrower A1 is not in the free-throw semicircle when the administering official is ready, a technical foul for delay is charged to A1.
- A. True
  - B. False
52. Free-throw restrictions simultaneously end for the free thrower and players who are not in marked lane spaces.
- A. True
  - B. False
53. If multiple free throws result from a single personal and a single technical foul, the free throws shall be attempted in the order in which the fouls occurred.
- A. True
  - B. False
54. It is a violation for the free thrower to purposely fake a try.
- A. True
  - B. False



## 2011-12 Basketball Part I

55. The ball becomes live when it is at the free thrower's disposal.  
A. True  
B. False
56. When A1 is injured and unable to attempt the free throws awarded for a personal foul, Team B's head coach may select A1's replacement free thrower.  
A. True  
B. False
57. While dribbling, the ball is still in Team A's backcourt if both of A1's feet are touching in the frontcourt, but the ball is touching the division line.  
A. True  
B. False
58. The ball is in Team A's backcourt when A1, while holding the ball, is straddling the division line.  
A. True  
B. False
59. A team's frontcourt includes the division line.  
A. True  
B. False
60. If A1 jumps from his/her frontcourt and lands in the backcourt, A1 is not considered to be located in either court while in the air.  
A. True  
B. False
61. The thrower's opponents are given two warnings for violating the throw-in boundary plane after which a technical foul will be charged to the offending player.  
A. True  
B. False
62. After B1's successful try, A1 attempts a throw-in from the end line and the ball is intentionally kicked by B2 who is standing in the lane. The end line throw-in following the violation will be a designated spot throw-in.  
A. True  
B. False
63. B1 has violated if A1's throw-in deliberately strikes B1 in the leg and then rolls out of bounds.  
A. True  
B. False
64. 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.
65. During a designated spot throw-in, thrower A1 must keep at least one foot on or over the spot until the ball is released.  
A. True  
B. False
66. During a throw-in, B1 has violated if thrower A1 passes the ball into the court and it is first touched by B1 who has one foot on a boundary line.  
A. True  
B. False
67. The throw-in boundary plane is in force only for the opponent(s) of the thrower.  
A. True  
B. False
68. When an opponent of the thrower reaches through the throw-in boundary plane and contacts the thrower, it is a technical foul.  
A. True  
B. False
69. It is a throw-in violation if the ball does not touch a player on the court within five seconds after the ball is at the disposal of the thrower.  
A. True  
B. False



## 2011-12 Basketball Part I

70. It is a violation when A1's throw-in touches an official on the court and then is first touched by A1, who has stepped inbounds.  
A. True  
B. False
71. Once the ball has been released by the thrower, opponents may break the throw-in boundary plane.  
A. True  
B. False
72. Team A is considered in control when thrower A1 has the ball at his/her disposal for a throw-in.  
A. True  
B. False
73. The three-second lane restriction is not in effect during a throw-in.  
A. True  
B. False
74. Thrower A1 is in player control while holding the ball for a throw-in.  
A. True  
B. False
75. All of the following are true statements regarding charged time-outs, **EXCEPT**:  
A. Time-outs shall be conducted within the confines of the time-out area.  
B. A 60-second time-out may be reduced in length if the charged team is ready to play.  
C. During a 30-second time-out, players must remain standing.  
D. No on-court entertainment is permitted during a 30-second time-out.  
E. Teams are permitted three 60-second time-outs and two 30-second time-outs during a regulation game.
76. A successive time-out is one that is granted to either team before the ball becomes live following the previous time-out.  
A. True  
B. False
77. Which of the following statements is true when each team is granted a time-out to keep a player in the game who was directed to leave because of injury/blood?  
A. The time-outs are administered concurrently.  
B. The time-outs are administered in the order in which they were requested.  
C. Both teams are always charged a 60-second time-out.  
D. The players may not enter the game until the next opportunity to substitute after the time-out.  
E. None of the above.
78. A team need only be in team control to request and be granted a time-out.  
A. True  
B. False
79. A time-out shall not be granted until after the ball has become live to start the game.  
A. True  
B. False
80. After a team has used its allotted number of time-outs, any subsequent time-out request should be ignored.  
A. True  
B. False
81. After expiration of playing time in the fourth quarter, Team A may be granted a time-out immediately after Team B has had one.  
A. True  
B. False
82. Either team may be granted a time-out following a field goal and before the throw-in begins.  
A. True  
B. False
83. No time-out is charged if a coach's request results in a correctable error being prevented or rectified.  
A. True  
B. False
84. Players may sit or stand during a 60-second time-out, but must remain in the time-out area.  
A. True  
B. False



## 2011-12 Basketball Part I

85. A time-out is not charged if the request was granted because a player's shoelaces became untied.  
A. True  
B. False
86. If a player's shirt is not properly tucked inside the pants, the official shall direct him or her to leave the game unless the team is subsequently granted a time-out.  
A. True  
B. False
87. The torso of the team jersey shall be the same single solid color for all team members.  
A. True  
B. False
88. All of the following are true statements regarding an arm compression sleeve, **EXCEPT**:  
A. It must cover the elbow.  
B. It must be white, black, beige or a single solid school color.  
C. It must be the same color for each team member.  
D. It must be worn for medical reasons.  
E. Its manufacturer's logo shall not exceed 2¼ square inches.
89. The torso of the team jersey is an area from the base of the neck to the bottom of the jersey and from side insert to side insert.  
A. True  
B. False
90. There are no color or design restrictions in the area of the team jersey from the imaginary line at the base of the neckline to the top of the shoulder.  
A. True  
B. False
91. Only one visible manufacturer's logo/trademark/reference is permitted on the team jersey.  
A. True  
B. False
92. Provided both players do not play at the same time, both 0 and 00 are legal numbers for team members.  
A. True  
B. False
93. When worn, a team's headbands and wristbands must all be the same color.  
A. True  
B. False
94. Beads, barrettes and bobby pins worn to control the hair are permitted, provided they are covered.  
A. True  
B. False
95. A substitute may enter between quarters without being beckoned by an official.  
A. True  
B. False
96. A substitute must report or be in position prior to the warning signal during a 30- or 60-second time-out.  
A. True  
B. False
97. Substitutions between halves may be made by a team representative.  
A. True  
B. False
98. The official shall grant a captain's request for a defensive match-up if three or more substitutes from the same team enter the game during a substitution opportunity.  
A. True  
B. False
99. A substitute becomes a player when he or she legally enters the court to participate.  
A. True  
B. False
100. A substitute who legally enters the game during a dead-ball period may not be withdrawn during that same dead-ball period.  
A. True  
B. False