

2026 GHSA Basketball Study Guide

1. Team A is dribbling the ball in its backcourt outside the three-point line when Team B commits a common foul before the bonus. Team A will be granted a throw-in from:
 - a. One of the four designated spots nearest to where the foul occurred in the team's frontcourt.
 - b. The nearest 28-foot mark along the sideline in the team's backcourt.
 - c. The sideline at the division line.
 - d. None of the above.
2. If electronic devices are used during the game, they may only be used for:
 - a. Voice or video recording.
 - b. Recording and tracking stats.
 - c. Two-way communication.
 - d. Video replay for the officials.
3. The following items are allowed on the front of the uniform above the number:
 - a. An image of the school's mascot.
 - b. The school's nickname.
 - c. The school's name.
 - d. All of the above.
4. When bench personnel are beckoned onto the court due to an injured player, the player is subject to removal from the game unless:
 - a. The team with the injured player is awarded a time-out.
 - b. The player is not injured.
 - c. The other team substitutes.
 - d. The bench personnel do not come to the court.
5. If a player is bleeding or has blood on the uniform, the player:
 - a. Must be immediately removed from the game.

- b. May remain in the game if resolved within 20 seconds.
 - c. Will receive a technical foul.
 - d. Will immediately receive a delay of game.
- 6. The following act(s) can be considered faking being fouled:
 - a. Yelling at an opponent while they are attempting a shot.
 - b. Making theatrical or exaggerated movements with no illegal contact.
 - c. Asking officials to review the play.
 - d. Complaining to the official.
- 7. When a player does not immediately pass the ball to an official when the whistle sounds, the official shall:
 - a. Issue a bench technical.
 - b. Issue a player technical.
 - c. Issue a warning for delay.
 - d. Eject the player from the game.
- 8. If the net is contacted while the ball is on or within either basket and it does not affect the try for a goal, the official may:
 - a. Allow play to continue.
 - b. Issue a technical foul.
 - c. Issue a personal foul.
 - d. Eject the offending player.
- 9. A15, while being closely guarded, holds the ball for 4 seconds, dribbles the ball for 6 seconds, and holds the ball for 4 seconds before passing to A12. Which of the following statements are true?
 - a. Holding the ball while being closely guarded for more than 5 seconds is a violation.
 - b. Dribbling the ball while being closely guarded for more than 5 seconds is a violation.

- c. In all GHSA games, both varsity and JV, the closely guarded count applies only to holding the ball.
 - d. A & C
 - e. All of the Above
- 10. To start the second, third and fourth quarters, the ball shall be put in play by a:
 - a. Jump ball.
 - b. Throw-in under the alternating-possession procedure.
 - c. Throw-in by the visiting team.
 - d. Throw-in by the team in control to end the previous quarter.
- 11. An alternating-possession throw-in is used when:
 - a. The ball is knocked out of bounds by a specific player.
 - b. There are simultaneous floor or free throw violations.
 - c. A player intentionally fouls another player at the beginning of the game.
 - d. A coach calls a time-out after a player collects a loose ball.
- 12. If the alternating-possession procedure has not been established and the ball goes out of bounds and was last touched simultaneously by two opponents, play is resumed by:
 - a. A jump ball in the center restraining circle between the two players who originally jumped to start the game.
 - b. A jump ball by any two players on the court.
 - c. A jump ball in the center restraining circle between the two players involved in the simultaneous contact.
 - d. None of the above.
- 13. A ball that goes out of bounds will be inbounded:
 - a. From one of the four designated-spots, if the throw-in will be in the frontcourt.
 - b. From one of the four designated-spots if the throw-in will be in the backcourt.

- c. From the designated-spot closest to where the ball went out of bounds.
 - d. From the designated-spot closest to the official responsible for the throw-in.
14. Which of the following is a violation by a player:
- a. Extending elbows to hold the ball under the chin.
 - b. Extending the elbows to hold the ball against the body.
 - c. Excessively swinging his/her own arms.
 - d. Any action of the elbow resulting in total body movements as in pivoting.
15. Once the sideline throw-in begins, in which scenario has a violation occurred?
- a. The thrower releases the ball within five seconds.
 - b. The thrower is replaced by a teammate, except as in Rule 7-5-7.
 - c. The thrower touches the inbound ball after it touches another player.
 - d. The thrown ball hits the ring.
16. How does a game begin when fouls occur during pre-game in equal numbers and offset?
- a. The penalties are charged, no free throws are awarded, and the game begins with a jump ball.
 - b. A team technical is given to each team, free throws are awarded, and the game begins with a jump ball.
 - c. The coach loses the coaching box for the remainder of the game, free throws are awarded, and the game begins with a jump ball.
 - d. A bench technical is given to both teams, free throws are awarded, and the game begins with a jump ball.
17. A team captain may request a defensive match-up:
- a. Before the opening jump ball.
 - b. Prior to the start of the second, third and fourth quarters and each overtime period.

- c. If three or more substitutes from the same team enter during an opportunity to substitute.
- d. After a technical foul.

18. Fighting is:

- a. An attempt to block an opponent's shot attempt and committing a foul.
- b. Illegal contact with the opponent while the ball is live.
- c. Away from the ball with a player not involved in the play.
- d. An attempt to instigate a fight by committing an unsporting act that causes a person to retaliate by fighting.

19. A throw-in is:

- a. A player shooting a free throw.
- b. A method of putting the ball in play from out-of-bounds.
- c. An attempt beyond the three-point line.
- d. A pass from one player on the perimeter to a player in the lane area.

20. A game may be forfeited if:

- a. A coach refuses to substitute for a disqualified player with substitutes available.
- b. The coach is ejected, and an assistant does not want to coach.
- c. Spectators disagree with the coach.
- d. There is an act that makes a travesty of the game.

21. The ball is out of bounds when it touches or is touched by:

- a. A player who is out of bounds.
- b. Any object outside a boundary.
- c. The supports or back of the backboard.
- d. All of the above.

22. The ball is awarded out of bounds after:

- a. A team-control foul.

- b. A free throw from a technical foul.
 - c. A field goal.
 - d. All of the above.
23. When the official administers a free throw, the ball shall be placed at the shooter's disposal by:
- a. A two-hand chest pass.
 - b. A bounce pass.
 - c. An overhead pass.
 - d. Rolling the ball to the shooter.
24. The maximum time allotted for a free throw is:
- a. 8 seconds.
 - b. 5 seconds.
 - c. 10 seconds.
 - d. 12 seconds.
25. A player may legally jump from the player's frontcourt, secure control of the ball with both feet off the floor and return to the floor with one or both feet in the backcourt during:
- a. A throw-in.
 - b. A jump ball.
 - c. While on defense.
 - d. All of the above.
26. A player shall not dribble a second time after the player's first dribble has ended, unless it is after the player has lost control because of:
- a. An interrupted dribble.
 - b. A try for a field goal.
 - c. The ball touching a teammate.
 - d. An errant pass that has not been touched by another player.

27. Unsporting fouls include:

- a. Taunting another player.
- b. Intentional contact during a dead ball.
- c. Being charged with fighting.
- d. Requesting an excessive time-out.

28. The shot clock shall begin:

- a. When there is a change in team control.
- b. After every dead ball.
- c. After every pass.
- d. After picking up the dribble.

29. Which of the following is goaltending?

- a. Contacting the ball after it hits the backboard and before the ball enters the imaginary cylinder.
- b. Deflecting a shot before it leaves the shooter's hand.
- c. Touching the ball outside the cylinder during a free-throw attempt.
- d. Both A & C.

30. A player is defined as:

- a. One of five team members on the floor at any given time, except during time-outs and intermissions.
- b. The team manager.
- c. The athletic trainer.
- d. All team members at any given time.

31. The designated spot for a throw-in after a violation that occurs inside the three-point line will take place at:

- a. The nearest designated spot on the end line 3-feet outside the lane line.
- b. The nearest 28-foot line.
- c. A spot the official chooses.
- d. The half-court line.

32. The player inbounding the ball may not:
- a. Bounce the ball inbounds.
 - b. Purposely and/or deceitfully delay returning after legally being out of bounds.
 - c. Move along the end line after inbounding the ball.
 - d. Set a screen after returning to the court.
33. Which of the following constitutes basket interference?
- a. Blocking a shot after it hits the backboard.
 - b. Touching the ball outside the three-point arc.
 - c. Slapping the backboard causing vibration while the ball is on or within the basket.
 - d. Both A & C.
34. With 59.9 seconds remaining in the third quarter, play is resumed with a throw-in. The ball is legally touched by a player inbounds and immediately goes out of bounds and the game clock does not start. What is the correct ruling?
- a. The clock reads 59.9 seconds and the officials direct the clock operator to remove .3 seconds off the clock.
 - b. The clock remains at 59.9, and the officials administer the throw-in from a designated spot on the floor.
 - c. The clock should not start until the player gains control of the ball.
 - d. The alternating-possession arrow should be used to determine possession.
35. At any point during the game, the referee determines the game clock failed to start properly after a throw-in. Which of the following may be used to correct the time on the game clock?
- a. An official's visible or silent count, or other official information.
 - b. The scorer's estimate of how much time should have elapsed.
 - c. The officials remove .3 seconds from the game clock.
 - d. The amount of time requested by the head coaches.

36. After a whistle stops play, and during the same dead-ball period before the ball becomes live, both teams are assessed technical fouls. Team A is assessed one technical foul, and Team B is assessed two technical fouls. How should play be resumed?
- All technical fouls are canceled, and play resumes at the point of interruption.
 - Play resumes with Team A shooting two free throws and the ball for a division line throw-in.
 - All technical fouls are penalized in the order they occurred, and play resumes with alternating free throws.
 - Only the first technical foul committed is administered, and all others are ignored.
37. Team A is awarded a throw-in at one of the eight designated spots. During the throw-in, A1 releases the ball and it goes out of bounds on the opposite sideline without being touched by the offense or defense, committing a throw-in violation. Where should the ensuing throw-in be administered?
- At the location on the court where the violation physically occurred.
 - At the nearest spot where the thrower had both feet inbounds.
 - At the original throw-in spot.
 - At the point of interruption where the ball next became dead.
38. Prior to the opening jump ball, the referee steps into the center restraining circle and is standing in position with the ball, preparing to administer the jump. Before the ball is tossed, a nonjumper from Team B steps closer to the circle, moving to a new position within 3 feet of the restraining circle. What is the correct ruling?
- A violation occurs only if the nonjumper steps inside the restraining circle after the toss.
 - The official should warn the player and continue without penalty.

- c. A violation has occurred because nonjumpers may not move or change position once the official has entered the center restraining circle.
 - d. No violation has occurred because restrictions begin only when the ball is tossed.
39. During pregame warm-ups, A4 dunks. Two minutes later, B3 also dunks. What is the correct ruling?
- a. Both head coaches are penalized with the loss of the coaching box privilege, and the game begins with free throws.
 - b. Only the second technical foul is penalized with free throws because it occurred last.
 - c. One free throw is awarded for each technical foul, and the game begins with a throw-in at the division line.
 - d. Both technical fouls are charged to the respective teams and offset; no free throws are awarded, the game begins with a jump ball, and neither head coach loses the coaching box privilege
40. Which of the following actions best describes behavior that may result in a warning for faking being fouled?
- a. A player reacts verbally to a no-call while continuing live play.
 - b. A defender legally establishes guarding position and absorbs a charge without embellishment.
 - c. A player exaggerates incidental contact by throwing their head back to create the appearance of being fouled.
 - d. A player loses balance and falls to the floor as a result of significant illegal contact.
41. During the first quarter, A1 is observed wearing the team jersey (designed to be worn inside the uniform bottom) untucked. What is the correct ruling?
- a. A1 should be directed to tuck their jersey in at the first dead ball.
 - b. A team warning is issued, and A1 may remain in the game until the next dead ball.

- c. A1 may correct the uniform during a charged time-out and immediately return to play.
 - d. A technical foul is assessed to Team A for an illegal uniform.
- 42. A1 is fouled in the act of shooting and the ball does not enter the basket. The official properly rules a shooting foul but mistakenly awards a throw-in to Team A instead of the appropriate free throws. Which type of error has occurred?
 - a. Permitting the wrong player to attempt a free throw.
 - b. Awarding an unmerited free throw.
 - c. Erroneously counting or canceling a score.
 - d. Failure to award a merited free throw.
- 43. During a game, a discrepancy is discovered between the official scorebook and a non-official scorebook regarding the team score. The officials are unable to identify the source of the error. What is the correct procedure?
 - a. The referee shall reset the score to the total shown at the end of the previous quarter.
 - b. The referee shall use the scorebook that most recently recorded a score change.
 - c. The referee shall accept the progressive team totals in the official scorebook if the mistake cannot be resolved.
 - d. The referee shall average the scores from all scorebooks to determine the correct score.
- 44. During the second quarter, A1 checks into the game after changing into a jersey with a different number. The change was not reported to the scorer or an official, and A1 participates in play. The officials discover the error after a live ball. What is the correct ruling?
 - a. A flagrant technical foul is charged to A1 and A1 is disqualified from the remainder of the game.
 - b. A player technical foul is administered, and A1 may remain in the game.

- c. A team technical foul is charged to Team A, and play resumes at the point of interruption.
 - d. The jersey number is corrected at the next dead ball with no penalty.
45. A1 dives for a loose ball and gains control while lying flat on their back on the court. Without releasing the ball, A1 sits up and passes the ball to a teammate. What is the correct ruling?
- a. Legal; only if the player first rolls onto a knee before passing the ball.
 - b. Legal; a player may sit up while holding the ball but may not attempt to stand up with the ball.
 - c. Traveling; a player on the floor may not move in any way while holding the ball.
 - d. Traveling; once a player gains control on the floor, the ball must be released immediately.
46. A1 dives for a loose ball and gains control while sliding across the floor. The player's momentum causes them to slide several feet while maintaining control of the ball. The player does not attempt to stand. What is the correct ruling?
- a. Legal; only if the player immediately releases the ball while sliding.
 - b. Traveling; because any sliding with the ball after gaining control is prohibited.
 - c. Legal; provided the sliding or rolling with the ball is caused by the player's momentum.
 - d. Traveling; because a player on the floor may not move while holding the ball.
47. Team A is entitled to the next alternating-possession throw-in. During the administration of the throw-in, A1 moves beyond the designated spot before releasing the ball, resulting in a throw-in violation. What is the correct ruling?
- a. The ball is awarded to Team B, but Team A retains the next alternating-possession opportunity.

- b. The violation results in a team warning, and play resumes with a jump ball.
 - c. The alternating-possession arrow remains with Team A, and the throw-in is retaken.
 - d. Team A loses the alternating-possession opportunity, and the ball is awarded to Team B.
48. Team A is awarded a throw-in along the sideline. Before the ball is released on the throw-in, A2 sets an illegal screen against a defender. What is the correct ruling?
- a. A common foul is charged, and play resumes at the point of interruption.
 - b. No foul can occur until player control is obtained inbounds.
 - c. A team-control foul charged to A2.
 - d. A personal foul is charged, and free throws are awarded because the ball was dead.
49. Which of the following statements regarding electronic devices is correct?
- a. Players may use electronic devices if the opponent is also permitted to do so.
 - b. Electronic communication is allowed as long as it does not provide a competitive advantage.
 - c. A coach may communicate with players electronically during dead-ball periods only.
 - d. Communication between a coach and a player through electronic devices is prohibited, but hearing aids are legal.
50. Which of the following correctly describes when a player is NOT considered an airborne shooter?
- a. A player who has released the ball on a try and is fouled before landing.
 - b. A player who has tapped the ball toward the basket while airborne.
 - c. A player who is hanging on the ring after a dunk attempt.

- d. A player who has released the ball on a try for goal and has not yet returned to the floor.
51. A15 fouls B1 inside of the three-point line. Team B will throw the ball in on:
- a. The endline at the nearest spot 3 feet outside the lane.
 - b. The endline at the farthest spot 3 feet outside the lane.
 - c. The sideline at the 28-foot mark nearest the foul.
 - d. The division line opposite the scorer's table.
52. During a sideline out of bounds throw-in for Team A in their front court, there is a throw-in violation by A1 for failing to release the ball within five seconds. Where should the official administer the resulting throw-in?
- a. At the 28-foot mark in Team B's front court.
 - b. At the 28-foot mark in Team B's back court.
 - c. On the endline at the nearest spot out of bounds to where the five-second violation occurred.
 - d. At the division line opposite the scorer's table.
53. A15 dribbles and drives to the basket, jumps in the air off both feet, and lands on both feet. A15 steps with their left foot and then takes another step with their right foot and shoots a layup. This is legal.
- a. Yes
 - b. No
54. A jump ball ends when the touched ball contacts:
- a. The jumper, an official, or the floor.
 - b. A nonjumper, an official, or the floor.
 - c. The sideline, an official, or the bleachers.
 - d. None of the above.
55. The visiting team is wearing red jerseys and they are all wearing black undershirts. The officials inform the visiting team that all of their undershirts are

illegal, and the players can't play with these undershirts because they must be the predominant color of the game jersey. Are the officials correct?

- a. Yes
- b. No

56. At Team A's basket, the ball enters the net from below and passes through the basket. The officials blow the whistle for a violation but do not know which team was responsible. They decide to give the ball to the team entitled to the AP arrow for a throw-in. Is this correct?

- a. Yes
- b. No

57. Which statement describes automatic fouls when committed against a ball handler?

- a. Placing two hands on the player.
- b. Placing an extended arm bar on the player.
- c. Placing and keeping a hand on the player.
- d. Contacting the player more than once with the same hand or alternating hands.
- e. All of the above.

58. Officials arrive at Team A's gym and discover that one of the shot clocks above the basket is not working. Officials should do which of the following?

- a. The home team is penalized with an administrative technical foul at the start of each quarter, and the game is played with one working shot clock.
- b. No technical fouls are given because the home team has an alternate timing device. The shot clocks are turned off, and the PA announcer will use a stop watch to announce the times.
- c. No technical fouls are given. The shot clocks are turned off, and the game is played without them.
- d. The home team is penalized with an administrative technical foul only at the start of the game, and the game is played with one working shot clock.

59. During a free throw by A5, A2 on the lane line fouls B2 after the ball has been released. B3, who is in a marked lane space, enters the free-throw lane too soon after A5 has started the throwing motion. A2's foul does not make the ball dead immediately; therefore, there are two infractions. Foul by A2 and violation by B3. Correctly officiated, if A5's free throw is unsuccessful, A5 will be granted a substitute free throw.

- a. True
- b. False

60. What is the official digital publications platform for the NFHS?

- a. NFHS Publications
- b. GHSA Online
- c. GHSA All Access
- d. NFHS Digital

61. A1's try for goal is blocked by B1 and the ball goes into Team A's backcourt where the ball is recovered by A1. Which is true?

- a. The shot clock is not reset.
- b. The shot clock is reset to 35 seconds.
- c. The shot clock is reset to 25 seconds.

62. In the 2nd & 4th quarters, including extra periods, if play is to be resumed by a throw-in or an unsuccessful free-throw, a minimum of .3 of a second must expire on the game clock when the ball is legally touched by a player inbounds.

- a. True
- b. False

63. If the game officials determine that a timing mistake has occurred, officials may go to the shot clock operator to help determine the timing mistake.

- a. True
- b. False

64. When, during the same dead-ball period that follows an infraction or stoppage in play and before the ball becomes live, both teams are assessed technical fouls, which of the following is true?

- a. All technical fouls are considered to have been committed at approximately the same time for the purposes of offsetting their penalties.
- b. All fouls are charged, and their penalties are identified
- c. When there is an unequal number of fouls committed during a dead-ball period, play shall be resumed as if the last single administrative, team, substitute, player or bench technical foul was the only one committed.
- d. After cancellation of the penalty for an equal number of fouls by both teams, the game shall be resumed at the point of interruption.
- e. All of the above

65. During a free throw by A1, B5 jumps and touches the ball outside the cylinder during the free throw attempt. Which of the following are true?

- a. A technical foul is given to B5.
- b. The free throw attempt is scored
- c. Any Team A player will shoot two free throws.
- d. Team A's ball at the division line opposite the table for a spot throw-in.
- e. All of the above

66. Relating to screening: A player's visual field includes forward and peripheral vision and extends horizontally from the ear.

- a. True
- b. False

67. It is NOT Traveling, if a player is on his knees with the ball and he or she attempts to stand up.

- a. True
- b. False

68. It is NOT Traveling, if a player is lying on their back and sits up, lies back down, and sits up again.

- a. True
- b. False

69. To start the game or extra periods, the jumpers shall have both feet within their half of the restraining circle until the jump ball ends.

- a. True
- b. False

70. Physical play is okay until it becomes illegal. Rough play is ALWAYS illegal.

- a. True
- b. False

71. Continuous motion ends when the ball is clearly in flight.

- a. True
- b. False

72. Tooth and mouth protectors are required player equipment.

- a. True
- b. False

73. Both the NFHS and the GHSA authentication marks are required on game balls.

- a. True
- b. False

74. Team A has 6 players on the floor during a live ball. The official does not notice until after Team A scores. The basket counts, and a team technical foul is administered against Team A. Team B shoots 2 free throws and receives the ball for a division line throw-in. Is this correct?

- a. Yes
- b. No

75. A1 dunks over B1 and then taunts B1. B1 retaliates and punches A1. A1 is charged with a technical foul, and B1 is charged with a flagrant technical foul for fighting and is disqualified. Is this correct?

- a. Yes
- b. No

76. A1 is holding the ball out of bounds for an end line throw-in. B2 reaches through the plane and knocks the ball out of A1's hands. Which adjudication is correct?

- a. Delay of game warning on B2
- b. Intentional personal foul on B2
- c. Technical foul on B2
- d. Nothing. This is not an illegal act.

77. A1 is holding the ball out of bounds for an end line throw-in. A1 reaches the ball over the throw-in boundary line plane, and B1 grabs the ball. Which adjudication is correct?

- a. Nothing. This is not an illegal act.
- b. Technical foul on B2
- c. Delay of game warning on B2
- d. Violation by A1

78. The clock is stopped for all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Fouls
- b. Violations
- c. Held balls
- d. Made baskets under 1 minute

79. Time and distance are required to establish initial legal guarding position on a player without the ball.

- a. True
- b. False

80. A1 attempts a try for goal that hits the rim with 17 seconds left on the shot clock and is then deflected into the backcourt by A3. A4 regains control of the ball in the backcourt with 14 seconds on the shot clock. What is the shot clock set at?
- a. 14 seconds
 - b. 25 seconds
 - c. 35 seconds
 - d. 17 seconds
81. After an out-of-bounds violation in the front court, the subsequent throw-in is always at a designated spot closest to where the ball went out of bounds.
- a. True
 - b. False
82. During the second free throw by A1, the ball lodges in between the rim and the backboard. The officials give the ball to team A who is entitled to the AP arrow. What is the shot clock set at?
- a. 35 seconds
 - b. 25 seconds
83. Each team is entitled to one 60-second and three 30-second timeouts during a regulation game.
- a. True
 - b. False
84. Team fouls do not reset at the start of each overtime period.
- a. True
 - b. False
85. A1 is unable to attempt their free throws after injuring their ankle on the play. Who will attempt A1's free throws?
- a. A1's substitute

- b. Any legal player
- c. One of the four remaining players

86. An interrupted dribble occurs when:

- a. The ball is loose after deflecting off the dribbler
- b. The ball momentarily gets away from the dribbler
- c. The dribbler creates a pause in their dribble but does not carry the ball
- d. A & B
- e. All of the above

87. The ball is NOT out of bounds when it passes over the backboard.

- a. True
- b. False

88. During timeouts and intermissions, players are considered bench personnel for the purpose of penalizing unsporting behavior.

- a. True
- b. False

89. A1 is going up for a layup attempt, but B5 puts a hand on top of the ball and prevents A1 from releasing the ball for a try. They both come down touching the ball. What is the correct call?

- a. Foul on B5
- b. Traveling on A1
- c. Held ball
- d. None of the above. This is a legal play.

90. A4 has the ball for an alternating possession throw-in. A5 sets an illegal screen for A1 before the ball is released. Does the alternating possession arrow change?

- a. Yes
- b. No

91. A3 and B3 are in equally favorable positions as they dive for a loose ball. They collide with B3 slightly under A3, and the contact is severe enough that B3 is injured. Can this be ruled incidental contact?

- a. Yes, when opponents are in equally favorable positions to perform normal movements, the contact should not be considered illegal even though it may be severe.
- b. No, because the result of the play is that B3 is injured, we have to have a foul on A3.

92. Jumpers are not allowed to:

- a. Touch the tossed ball after it reaches its highest point
- b. Leave the center circle after the ball has been touched
- c. Catch the ball before the jump ball ends
- d. Touch the ball more than once

93. Team control continues until:

- a. The ball is in flight during a try or tap for field goal
- b. An opponent secures control
- c. The ball becomes dead
- d. All of the above

94. Which of the following is a correctable error?

- a. Failing to award a merited free throw
- b. Awarding an unmerited free throw
- c. Permitting the wrong player to attempt a free throw
- d. Erroneously counting or canceling a score
- e. All of the above

95. Beginning with the seventh team foul in a quarter, common fouls (except for player control or team control fouls) result in 2 free throws.

- a. True
- b. False

96. Non-player personnel such as cheerleaders shall be located outside the free throw lane lines extended towards the sidelines throughout the game and in order for cheerleaders to be on the endline, there must be a minimum of 11 feet from the endline to the wall.

- a. True
- b. False

97. With 28 seconds left on the shot clock, a held ball occurs in Team A's backcourt, and Team A retains possession. Does the shot clock reset to 35 seconds or remain at 28?

- a. Yes, it resets to 35.
- b. No, it remains at 28.

98. While the ball is touching the ring of the basket on a field goal attempt by A1, B1 grasps the ring when there is no threat of injury. What is the correct adjudication?

- a. Basket interference by B1. Award two points to Team A.
- b. Technical foul by B1. Award two free throws to Team A and the ball for a division line throw-in.
- c. Both A & B
- d. No illegal act.

99. The hands and arms of the defender may be raised within the defender's vertical plane while on the floor or in the air.

- a. True
- b. False

100. The shot clock operator is not required to be located at the scorer's and timer's table.

- a. True
- b. False

101. A technical foul by B1 occurs during the dead ball preceding the fourth quarter. The officials start the fourth quarter by administering the free throws, and the last free throw is followed by a throw-in at the division line for Team A. Is the arrow reversed after the throw-in is completed?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
102. In order to correct any officials' errors, the error shall be recognized no later than during the first dead ball after the clock has properly started.
- a. True
 - b. False
103. A1 is dribbling the ball in the backcourt with 27 seconds left on the shot clock. A1 performs a bounce pass that touches the floor in the front court with 25 seconds on the shot clock, and it is possessed by A3 with 24 seconds on the shot clock. Is this a 10-second backcourt violation?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
104. A try starts when the player begins the motion which habitually precedes the release of the ball.
- a. True
 - b. False
105. Team B is assessed a technical foul before the start of the game. Team A's head coach wishes to substitute in A6 to shoot the free throws. A6 was not listed as a starter. Is this permissible?
- a. Yes
 - b. No

106. When a dribbler passes an opponent to have his head and shoulders beyond the front of the torso of the opponent, the greater responsibility for any subsequent contact shall be that of the opponent.
- a. True
 - b. False
107. A1 dunks the ball during pregame warmups. What is the correct adjudication?
- a. This is legal.
 - b. Personal technical foul on A1. Team B gets two free throws and starts the game with a division line throw-in.
 - c. Player warning on A1
 - d. Team technical foul on Team A. Team B gets two free throws and starts the game with a division line throw-in.
108. Bench personnel A6, A7, A8, B6, and B7 leave the bench area during a fight between A1 and B1 but do not participate. The officials charge A1 and B1 with flagrant fouls and disqualify them. All players that left the bench area are also charged with a flagrant foul, and disqualified, however only one technical foul penalty is administered for the substitutes. Each coach also receives one indirect technical foul. All penalties offset. Is this correct?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
109. Substitutes A6, A7, and A8 enter the floor and fight with B6, B7, and B8. All players are charged with flagrant fouls and disqualified. How many indirect technical fouls does each head coach receive?
- a. One indirect technical each, and they are able to remain in the game.
 - b. Three indirect technicals each, and they must leave the vicinity of the game.

110. A1 is dribbling the ball with B1 trailing him. A1 slows down in his path, and B1 runs into A1 from behind. This is a foul on A1.
- a. True
 - b. False
111. A2 has the ball in his front court with 5 seconds on the shot clock, when B2 kicks the ball. What is the shot clock reset to?
- a. 35 seconds
 - b. 25 seconds
112. A5 has been in the lane for 2 seconds when he receives the ball. A5 immediately dribbles further into the lane and attempts a try for goal. The officials call a three-second lane violation. Is this correct?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
113. The length of each extra period shall be four minutes in a varsity game.
- a. True
 - b. False
114. Holding is illegal personal contact with an opponent which interferes with the opponent's freedom of movement.
- a. True
 - b. False
115. Technical foul free throws may be attempted by any player of the offended team, except an eligible substitute.
- a. True
 - b. False
116. According to the CCA Women's Mechanics and the GHSA, which official has primary coverage on corner 3pt shots?

- a. Trail
 - b. Center
 - c. Lead
117. To establish a legal screening position, time and distance are relevant.
- a. True
 - b. False
118. After coming to a stop and establishing a pivot foot, the pivot foot may be lifted before the ball is released to start a dribble.
- a. True
 - b. False
119. A1 drives to the basket, jumps in the air and releases the ball for a try. Following the release of the ball and before A1 returns to the floor, A1 and B1 collide. One official calls a blocking foul on B1 and another calls a player-control foul on A1. This is a double foul. Can the basket be counted if successful?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
120. When the lead official is administering a throw-in in the frontcourt on the endline, this is the only time officials may hand the ball to the player for a throw-in rather than bounce the ball.
- a. Yes
 - b. No