

2019-20 LHSAA BASKETBALL STUDY GUIDE

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, unless a three-point field goal is specifically designated. No errors or mistakes are involved unless noted.

Question Position	Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4	Answer5	Answer6
1	If a team jersey contains a visible manufacturer's logo/trademark/reference, all of the following are correct, EXCEPT: 3-4-2a	It may not exceed 2 1/4 square inches with no dimension more than 2 1/4 inches.	It may be visible on the front of the jersey and on the back of the jersey.	It may not be located more than 5 inches below the shoulder seam on the front of the jersey.	It may be located in either side seam.		
2	The basket ring is: 1-10-1, 1-11-1	20 inches in diameter and 10 feet above the floor.	18 inches in diameter and 9 feet above the floor.	18 inches in diameter and 10 feet above the floor.	20 inches in diameter and 9 feet above the floor.	19 inches in diameter and 10 feet above the floor.	
3	The playing of music/sound effects shall be permitted during the situations listed, EXCEPT: 1-18	Pregame.	Time-outs.	Free throws.	Intermissions.	Postgame.	
4	The use of electronic devices on the bench is permitted in all instances, EXCEPT, 1-19	Gathering of statistics.	Communication with a player on the court.	Recording video.	Retrieval of a play from the internet.		
5	A ball is at the disposal of a player in all of the following situations, EXCEPT: 4-4-7	Handed to a thrower or free thrower.	Caught by a player after it is bounced to him/her.	Placed on the floor at the spot.	Available to a player after a goal and the official begins the throw-in count.	Bounced to a thrower or free thrower.	

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6	All of the following statements are true regarding a closely-guarded situation, EXCEPT: 4-10, 4-15-5, 4-23, 9-10	A closely-guarded count continues during an interrupted dribble.	A closely-guarded count only takes place in a team's frontcourt.	A violation occurs when a dribbling player is closely guarded for five seconds.	The closely-guarded distance is measured from the forward foot/feet of the defender to the forward foot/feet of the ball handler.	The closely-guarded count continues when there is a defensive switch, provided the 6-foot distance is maintained.	
7	Play is resumed at the point of interruption in all of the following situations, EXCEPT: 4-36	An official's inadvertent whistle.	A double personal foul.	A double technical foul.	A simultaneous foul.	A technical foul.	
8	The length of each extra period in a varsity contest shall be: 5-7-3	3 minutes	4:30 minutes	5 minutes	6 minutes	None of the above.	
9	A situation in which two or more teammates commit personal fouls against the same opponent at approximately the same time is known as: 4-19-11	A multiple foul.	A double foul.	A simultaneous foul.	An intentional foul.	A false double foul.	
10	All of the following are true regarding a foul when committed against a ball handler/dribbler, except: 10-7-12	Placing two hands on the player.	Placing an extended arm bar on the player.	Placing and keeping two hands on the player.	Placing one hand on a player and then immediately releasing the hand.	Contacting the player more than once with the same hand or alternating hands.	

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11	All of the following are true statements regarding intentional fouls, EXCEPT: 4-19-3, 9-2-10 PENALTY 4	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.	May or may not be premeditated.	Foul which neutralizes an opponent's obvious advantageous position.	Assessed if the opponent of a thrower-in reaches through the boundary-line plane and fouls the thrower.	Based solely on the severity of the act.	
12	Contact away from the ball with an opponent who is clearly not involved with a play is: 4-19-3	A false double foul.	A flagrant foul.	A technical foul.	An intentional foul.		
13	Contact that is not a legitimate attempt to play the ball/player specifically designed to stop the clock or keep it from starting is: 4-19-3c	A technical foul.	An intentional foul.	A flagrant foul.	A player-control foul.		
14	A free throw ends: 4-20-3	When the try is successful.	When it is certain the try will not be successful.	When the try touches the floor or any player.	When the ball becomes dead.	All of the above.	
15	All of the following are true statements regarding lane spaces being occupied during free throws, EXCEPT: 8-1-4, 8-1-5	A maximum of four defensive and two offensive players are permitted.	The first marked lane spaces may be occupied by the defense or offense.	The lane areas from the end line, up to and including the neutral-zone marks, shall remain vacant.	Not more than one player may occupy any part of a marked lane space.	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.	

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16	The ball is dead, or remains dead, in all of the following situations, EXCEPT: 6-7	When a goal is made.	When a held ball occurs.	When a free-throw violation occurs by the throwing team.	When time expires while A1's try is in flight.	When time expires while A1 is dribbling.	
17	All of the following describe general duties of any game official, EXCEPT: 2-3, 2-7	Administer penalties.	Grant time-outs.	Put the ball in play.	Beckon substitutes to enter the court.	None of the above.	
18	All of the following statements regarding officials' jurisdiction are true, EXCEPT: 2-2-2, 2-2-3, 2-2-4	Jurisdiction begins prior to the game when the officials arrive on the floor.	Jurisdiction extends through periods when the game may be momentarily stopped for any reason.	Jurisdiction is terminated when all officials leave the visual confines of the playing area.	Jurisdiction ends when the referee approves the final score.	Officials shall arrive on the floor at least 15 minutes before the scheduled starting time of the game.	
19	An official shall immediately remove a player from the game who exhibits the following signs or symptoms of a concussion: 2-8-5	Dizziness.	Confusion.	Headache.	Loss of consciousness.	All of the above.	
20	During a throw-in, A1 holds the ball through the plane of the boundary line and releases the ball. Ruling -- Throw-in Violation	TRUE	FALSE				
21	Depending on the location of the throw-in, except outside the end line after a successful goal, the official shall: 7-6-1	Hand the ball to the thrower.	Toss the ball to the thrower.	Bounce the ball to the thrower.	Both A and C.		
22	The ball is awarded out of bounds after: 7-4	A violation.	A free throw for a technical foul.	A field goal or an awarded goal.	A held ball.	All of the above.	
23	What type of penalty is assessed when a player leaves the playing court for an unauthorized reason to demonstrate resentment, disgust or intimidation? 10-4-6i	A technical foul.	An intentional foul.	A flagrant foul.	A double foul.	A common foul.	

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24	The official fails to award A1 a merited free throw. A1's throw-in goes to A2 who scores. Prior to Team B's throw-in, the error is recognized. Official awards A1 his/her merited free throw and resumes play at the point of interruption. 2-10	TRUE	FALSE				
25	All of the following are duties of the timer, EXCEPT: 2-12	Signal the scorer three minutes before starting time.	Start and stop the clock as prescribed by the rules.	Signal the captains when play is about to begin at the start of the game.	Signal the end of an intermission or time-out.	Sound a warning signal 15 seconds before the expiration of an intermission or a time-out.	
26	All of the following are duties of the scorer, EXCEPT: 2-11	Record the number of warnings in the official scorebook.	Notify the timer to begin the replacement interval when a player has been charged with his/her fifth foul.	Be responsible for the possession arrow.	Signal the nearer official when a team has been granted an excessive time-out.	Record field goals made, free throws made and missed, and keep a running summary of the points scored.	
27	Substitutions between halves may be made by: 3-3-1b	A team representative.	The official scorer.	The public-address announcer.	The timer.	None of the above.	
28	When the ball is awarded to the wrong team for a throw-in, in order for it to be corrected, it must be rectified: 7-6-6	Before the throw-in ends.	Before the ball is handed to the thrower.	Before the ball is bounced to the thrower.	Before the ball is released by the thrower.	Before the official blows the whistle.	
29	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? 5-11-8	The time-outs are administered concurrently.	The time-outs are administered in the order in which they were requested.	Both teams are always charged a 60-second time-out.	The players may not enter the game until the next opportunity to substitute after the time-out.	None of the above.	

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30	The name or initials of a recently deceased player may appear in a patch that: 3-4-2c	Is worn above the neckline.	Is worn in the side insert of the jersey.	Must be approved by state association.	All of the above.		
31	It is not possible for a player to travel during a dribble.	TRUE	FALSE				
32	When a team member participates and, in the official's judgment the player's fingernails or hairstyle present a safety concern, the referee may: 3-7	Have the team member removed from the gym.	Charge an indirect technical foul to the head coach.	Prohibit the team member from participating.	Both B and C.		
33	Which of the following is not a violation? 9-2-7, 9-4, 9-5, 9-13	Excessively swinging the elbow(s).	Causing the ball to enter and pass through the basket from below.	Leaving the court for an unauthorized reason to demonstrate resentment, disgust or intimidation.	Dribbling a second time after the first dribble has ended.	Causing the ball to enter the basket on a throw-in.	
34	Team A is awarded an alternating-possession throw-in. The arrow will be switched toward Team B in all of the following, EXCEPT: 6-4-4, 6-4-5	After A1's throw-in pass is touched by A2.	After Team A commits a throw-in violation.	When a foul by either team occurs before the throw-in ends.	After A1's throw-in pass is touched by B2.	After A1's throw-in pass is touched by A2, who is standing on a boundary line.	
35	Once the ball becomes live in an extra period, even though a correction in score is made, the extra period: 5-7-4	Will not be played.	Will be played.	Does not count.	None of the above.		
36	The length of intermission between the end of regulation play and the first extra period is _____ minute(s). 5-7-1	three	two	one	four		
37	Any player, other than the free thrower, who does not occupy a marked lane space: 8-1-5	Must be behind the free-throw line extended.	Must be behind the three-point line.	Must be behind the administering official.	A and B.		

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38	When a foul occurs, the official shall verbally inform the offender, then: 2-9-1	verbally inform the scorer the number of the offender.	use the right hand to indicate to the scorer the number of the offender.	use both hands to indicate to the scorer the number of the offender.	Both A and C are correct.		
39	A team may begin the game with less than 5 players	TRUE	FALSE				
40	During a jump ball, it is a violation: 6-3-7	If a jumper catches the tapped ball before it has touched the floor.	If a jumper touches the ball before it reaches its highest point.	If a jumper touches the ball more than twice.	All of the above.		
41	For any jump ball, when an official is ready, non-jumpers may: 6-3-2	Move away from the circle.	Move around the circle.	Move onto the circle.	All of the above.		
42	If play is started by a jump ball, the clock shall start when the tossed ball is: 5-9-2	Touched.	Legally touched.	Strikes the floor.	All of the above.		
43	During a throw-in, free throw or jump ball, which rules are not in effect? 6-1-1	Dribble	Timing	Contact	None of the above		
44	If A1's try or tap is legally touched in flight: 6-7-9 NOTE	The ball is dead.	The touching is ignored.	Only two points may be scored.	The clock stops.		
45	On a free throw, the ball becomes live when: 6-1-2	The ball is possessed.	The ball is touched.	The ball is at the disposal of the free thrower.	All of the above.		
46	On a throw-in, the ball becomes live when: 6-1-2	The ball is touched.	The ball is at the thrower's disposal.	The ball is possessed.			
47	The ball is awarded out of bounds for: 7-4-5, 7-4-6, 7-4-7	A team control foul.	A held ball, after alternating-possession procedure is established.	A common foul before the bonus rule is in effect.	All of the above.		

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48	The ball is out of bounds when it touches: 7-1-2	A player out of bounds.	The ceiling or overhead equipment.	An official out of bounds.	The supports of the backboard.	All of the above.	
49	The head coach must be ejected from the playing area after: 10-5 PENALTY NOTE	A single flagrant technical.	Two direct technicals.	Any combination of direct or indirect technicals reaching three.	All of the above.		
50	It is a player technical foul to: 10-4-3, 10-4-4	Place a hand on the backboard to gain an advantage.	Intentionally slap or strike the backboard.	Grasp the basket ring during a dead ball.	All of the above.		
51	A bench technical foul is charged to: 10-5 PENALTY	The offender and indirect to the head coach.	The offender.	The head coach.	The bench.		
52	A designated spot throw-in shall be made by: 7-5-3a	The team captain.	Any player.	A player designated by the official.	Player closest to the spot when the whistle was blown.		
53	A designated throw-in spot behind the backboard shall be made from: 7-5-5	The nearer sideline.	The spot designated behind the backboard.	The nearer free-throw lane line extended.	None of the above.		
54	After the ball is at the disposal of the thrower: 9-2-9	A teammate may not replace the thrower after the ball is at the disposal of the thrower on a spot throw-in.	A new thrower may take the ball.	The thrower may return the ball to the official.	All of the above.		
55	When a player catches the ball with both feet on the floor and one foot is lifted: 4-44-1	The other foot is the pivot foot.	Either foot may be the pivot foot.	Neither foot may be the pivot foot.	None of the above.		

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56	A closely-guarded count shall not be started during: 9-10-2	A dribble.	An interrupted dribble.	A dribble away from the basket.	All of the above.		
57	A player may dribble a second time if the first dribble ended with loss of control due to: 9-5-1, 9-5-2, 9-5-3	A pass that has touched another player.	A try for field goal.	Touching of the ball by an opponent.	All of the above.		
58	A player shall not, while closely guarded in his/her frontcourt: 9-10-1	Hold the ball for five seconds.	Dribble the ball for five seconds.	Combine holding and dribbling for five seconds.	All of the above.	A and B.	
59	If a goaltending violation is penalized for touching the ball entering the basket from below: 9-12 PENALTY 3	The basket counts if the violation is by the defense.	No points are scored, regardless of the violating team.	The ball is awarded to a team based on the alternating-possession arrow.	None of the above.		
60	Alternating possession to start a quarter shall be from which of the following? 6-4-2	Backcourt	Division line	Opposite the scorer's table	B and C		
61	An alternating-possession throw-in does not result when: 6-4-3a, b, c, d	A held ball occurs.	A live ball lodges between the backboard and ring.	Simultaneous free-throw violations occur.	Two opponents simultaneously cause the ball to go out of bounds.	None of the above.	
62	An alternation possession throw-in to start a quarter does not require 2-5-2, 6-4-2	The referee to administer	The team captain to throw-in	Position at the division line	Position opposite the scorer's table		
63	If the alternating-possession procedure has not been established, the jump ball shall be between 6-4-3 NOTE	The captains	Any two players	Players involved in subsequent action	Players designated by the official		

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64	The head coach is assessed a direct technical foul in all of the following situations, EXCEPT: 10-6	Permitting team members to leave the bench area and/or playing court for an unauthorized reason.	Permitting a team member to participate while wearing an illegal uniform.	Permitting a team member to participate after being removed from the game for disqualification.	Failing to replace or remove a disqualified or injured player within 15 seconds when a substitute is available.	Permitting a team member to dunk during the pregame warmup.	
65	Correctable errors do not involve: 2-10-1	Judgment.	Scoring.	Setting aside a rule.	All of the above.	A and C only.	
66	A shadow line may be used as a division line if it is a minimum 1-3-3	1/4 inch	1/2 inch	1 inch			
67	A coaching box may not: 1-13-2	Extend onto the playing court.	Extend less than 12 feet.	Extend more than 12 feet.	Be a different color.		
68	Ball movement caused by a player in control intentionally striking the ball with the hand to the floor is defined as a: 4-15-1	Try.	Pass.	Dribble.	Violation.		
69	A ball in contact with a player with one foot in the backcourt is considered to be in the: 4-4-1	Backcourt.	Frontcourt.	Neither court.			
70	A ball is at the disposal of a player when it is: 4-4-7	Handed to a thrower or free thrower.	Held by the official.	Placed on the floor at the spot.	All of the above.	A and C only.	
71	A ball which touches a(n) _____ is the same as the ball touching the floor at that individual's location. 4-4-4	Teammate	Official	Opponent	All of the above		
72	A bonus free throw: 4-8-1	Is awarded for team control fouls.	Begins with the sixth team foul.	Is never more than one additional attempt.	Is awarded only if the first free throw is successful.	All of the above.	

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73	A closely-guarded count continues when a defensive switch occurs: 4-10	Provided the 6-foot distance is maintained.	Provided the defender has both hands on the ball-handler.	Provided the initial defender stays within 6 feet.	It does not continue.		
74	A disqualified player becomes bench personnel when the _____ is notified. 4-14-2	Player	Coach	Timer	Captain		
75	A dribble begins by: 4-15-3	Pushing the ball to the floor.	Batting the ball to the floor.	Throwing the ball to the floor.	All of the above.		
76	A flagrant foul is: 4-19-4	Only a personal foul.	Only a technical foul.	Violent contact such as kicking and kneeling.	Hanging on the rim.		
77	A free throw ends: 4-20-3	When the try is released.	When the try touches the basket ring.	When the try touches the floor.	All of the above.		
78	A held ball occurs when: 4-25-2	An opponent places a hand on the ball to prevent an airborne player from a try.	A player is lying on the ball with another opponent on top of them.	The ball is on the floor surrounding by multiple players reaching for the ball.	All of the above.		
79	A multiple foul is a situation in which two or more teammates commit personal fouls, at approximately the same time, against: 4-19-11	Each other.	The same opponent.	Different opponents.	None of the above.		
80	A player holding the ball: 4-44-5	May not touch the floor with any other body part.	Must announce which foot he or she will use as pivot foot.	May touch the floor with a hand.	May kneel with the non-pivot foot.		
81	A personal foul is a player foul which: 4-19-1	Involves illegal contact with an opponent while the ball is live.	Hinders an opponent from performing normal movements.	Includes contact by or on an airborne shooter when the ball is dead.	All of the above.		

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82	A player is disqualified for: 4-14-1	Committing a fifth personal foul.	Committing his/her second flagrant foul.	Committing his/her third technical foul.	All of the above.		
83	A player who catches the ball with both feet on the floor may pivot: 4-44-1	With both feet.	With either foot.	With the foot on the same side he/she holds the ball.	None of the above.		
84	A player who has released the ball on a try or tap for a goal and has not returned to the floor is: 4-1	An airborne shooter.	A ball handler.	A defender.	A dribbler.		
85	A player-control foul can be committed by: 4-19-6	Any offensive player.	An airborne shooter.	A substitute waiting to enter the game.			
86	A point of interruption is used: 4-36-1	Due to an inadvertent whistle.	A double personal foul.	A correctable error.	All of the above.	B and C.	
87	A screen: 4-40-1	Does not cause contact.	Delays an opponent from reaching a position.	Can only be performed by the offense.	Prevents an opponent from reaching a position.	A, B and D	
88	A tap for goal is the contacting of the ball with: 4-41-5	Hand.	Head.	Arm.	All of the above.		
89	A tap is considered the same as a: 4-41-6	Pass	Fumble	Try	Dribble		
90	A team delay warning may be issued for: 4-47-1, 4-47-2, 4-47-3, 4-47-4	Thrower not taking the ball from the official.	Thrower not picking up the ball after it passes through the basket.	Failure to have the court ready for play following a time-out.	All of the above.		
91	A team foul does not include: 4-19-13	Technical foul on a player.	Personal foul on a player.	Direct technical foul on the head coach.	Indirect technical foul on the head coach.		
92	A team is in control: 4-12-2	During a pass between teammates.	During an interrupted dribble.	When the ball is at the disposal for a throw-in.	All of the above.	A & B only.	
93	A team member is: 4-34-4	A manager.	A statistician.	A person in uniform.	All of the above.		

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94	A team member legally on the court is a: 34-1	4-Substitute.	Player.	Bench personnel.	None of the above.		
95	A technical foul is: 4-19-5	A foul by a non-player.	A non-contact foul by a player.	A foul charged to the head coach because of his/her actions.	An intentional foul while the ball is dead.	All of the above.	A and C only
96	A try for a field goal is an attempt by a player to score two or three points by throwing the ball into: 4-41-2	The opponent's basket.	His/her own team's basket.	Either basket.	None of the above.		
97	A warning to a coach/team for conduct is an administrative procedure by an official, which is: 4-48-1, 2	Recorded in the scorebook by the scorer and reported to the head coach.	Verbally reported to the other officials on the court.	Verbally reported to the head coach.	Verbally reported to the opponent's head coach.		
98	A player exhibiting the following signs of a concussion shall be removed from the game: 3-3-8	Thirst.	Hunger.	Anger.	Dizziness.		
99	A player who has been replaced may not re-enter until: 3-3-4	After the clock has started properly.	The ball becomes live.	At least 10 seconds have run off the clock.	The ball becomes dead again.		
100	A substitute becomes a player when: 3-3-3	He/she reports to the scorer.	He/she has both feet inside the playing court.	He/she is beckoned onto the court by an official.	All of the above.		
101	A1 is fouled after returning to the floor after jumping and releasing a try. The basket is good. Team A is not in the bonus. A1 will try one FT for the made basket. 4-1-1	TRUE	FALSE				
102	A possession arrow is not required to be located at the scorer's table. 4-2-2	TRUE	FALSE				

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103	A1, dribbling in front court, has the ball deflected by B1 off their leg. While the ball remains inbounds, the ball retains front court status unless it touches the floor/official in backcourt, or a player in backcourt. 4-4-2, 3	TRUE	FALSE				
104	A ball is at the disposal of a Team B immediately after a FG even if the official has not begun the throw-in count. 4-4-7d	TRUE	FALSE				
105	A1 grabs an offensive rebound and jumps to dunk the ball. B1, defending, jumps to block the dunk, stopping the ball just outside the cylinder, but, the force of A1 pushes B1's hand into the imaginary cylinder. B1 is charged with basket interference. 4-6-2 exc.	TRUE	FALSE				
106	Accidentally striking the ball with a leg or foot is a violation.	TRUE	FALSE				
107	A player with the ball is required to stop or change direction to avoid contact with a defensive player who has obtained legal guarding position in their path. 4-7-2a	TRUE	FALSE				
108	B1 has legal guarding position about 1 foot from a sideline, when A1 tries to dribble between B1 and that sideline. If A1 is displaced, a foul is charged to B1. 4-7-2c	TRUE	FALSE				
109	Any foul committed by a team is counted as a team foul for reaching the bonus. Indirect technical fouls are only counted as one team foul. 4-9-2	TRUE	FALSE				
110	A closely guarded count has begun on A1, guarded by B1. B2 comes to double-team A1, and after several seconds, B1 drops off to stop a possible pass. The count should stop, then begin again. 4-10	TRUE	FALSE				

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111	A1 catches a pass near their basket while in the air, gets slapped on the arm, shoots, and scores. Continuous motion should apply here, and the basket should be counted. 4-11-2	TRUE	FALSE				
112	A1 jumps for a try, but, before releasing the ball, an official signals a foul on A2. The try is good. The basket should count, and, with no bonus FT's, Team B will have a throw-in from the end line. 4-11-3	TRUE	FALSE				
113	A player is in control of the ball while holding/dribbling a live ball. 4-12-1	TRUE	FALSE				
114	A team is in control of the ball while the ball is at the disposal of a team for a throw-in. 4-12-2d	TRUE	FALSE				
115	Team control continues until the ball is in flight during a tap or try, an opponent gains control, or, the ball becomes dead. 4-12-3a, b, c	TRUE	FALSE				
116	A disqualified player has committed 5 personal fouls, or two technical fouls, or a flagrant foul. They immediately become bench personnel upon any of these actions being reported to the scorer. 4-14-1, 2	TRUE	FALSE				
117	A1 ends a dribble by touching the ball with two hands but does not hold/control the ball. As B1 reached for that loose ball, A1 clearly pushes the ball to the floor, attempting to push the ball away from B1. The official signals a double dribble. 4-15-1, 4c	TRUE	FALSE				
118	A1 loses control of the dribble when the ball strikes their leg. A1 runs to the bouncing ball, pushes the ball to the floor and continuing the dribble. The official allows play to continue. 4-15-5	TRUE	FALSE				

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119	A1 loses control of the dribble when the ball strikes their leg. While the ball is loose, Team A's coach requests a time-out. The officials should grant the time-out immediately. 4-15-6c	TRUE	FALSE				
120	Fighting is an attempt to strike, punch, or kick by using a fist, hands, arms legs, or feet regardless of whether contact is made. An attempt to instigate a fight by an unsporting act which causes a person to retaliate by fighting is also considered fighting. Players may be charged with fighting a teammate. 4-18-1, 2	TRUE	FALSE				
121	An intentional foul may or may not be premeditated and is not based solely on the severity of the act. This includes contact that is not a legitimate attempt to play the ball or player specifically designed to stop the clock or keep it from starting, and excessive contact with an opponent while the ball is live. 4-19-3c, d	TRUE	FALSE				
122	Flagrant fouls must have contact of a savage or violent nature. 4-19-4	TRUE	FALSE				
123	Technical fouls include but are not limited to: a foul by a non-player, a non-contact foul by a player, or a direct technical foul charged to a head coach. 4-19-5a, b, c, d, e	TRUE	FALSE				
124	A double foul occurs when two opponents foul each other at approximately the same time. 4-19-8	TRUE	FALSE				
125	A1 is holding the ball, attempting to pass, but changes their mind, and loses control of the ball trying not to throw the pass. The ball strikes the floor. This is a fumble, and A1 may recover the ball. 4-21	TRUE	FALSE				

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126	Goaltending occurs when a player touches a try or tap while the ball is on its downward flight entirely above the basket, has a chance to enter the basket, and is not touching the basket cylinder. 4-22	TRUE	FALSE				
127	Every player is entitled to a spot on the playing court provided such player gets there first without illegally contacting an opponent. 4-23-1, 4-37-3	TRUE	FALSE				
128	Initial legal guarding does not require a player to have both feet on the floor but does required the torso of the defender facing the opponent. 4-23-2a, b	TRUE	FALSE				
129	A defender in legal guarding position may jump high into the air in their own vertical plane. 4-23-3a, d	TRUE	FALSE				
130	Guarding a moving opponent without the ball does not require the defender to allow time or distance to obtain legal guarding position. 4-23-6a	TRUE	FALSE				
131	A player may block or slap at the ball being controlled by a dribbler, or a ball being held by an opponent throwing for goal, and accidentally hitting the hand of that player with the ball. 4-24-2	TRUE	FALSE				
132	It is not legal to use hands, arms, hips, or shoulders to force passage through a screen, or hold a screener or push the screener aside in order to maintain a legal guarding position. 4-24-4	TRUE	FALSE				
133	It is legal to excessively swing elbows if no contact is made on an opponent. 4-24-7	TRUE	FALSE				
134	Contact which results when opponents are in equally favorable positions to perform normal defensive or offensive movements should not be considered illegal, even when the contact may be severe. 4-27-2	TRUE	FALSE				

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135	A jump ball begins when the official is prepared to make the toss between the jumpers, and ends when the ball contacts a non-jumper, an official, the floor, or a basket or backboard. 4-28-2	TRUE	FALSE				
136	A player must intentionally attempt to kick at the ball for a kicking violation to occur. Normal stepping movements while on defense should not be penalized with a kicking violation just because the ball strikes the foot or leg of a defender. 4-29	TRUE	FALSE				
137	Prior to a game starting, and the officials have jurisdiction over the game, all players are considered bench personnel. 4-34-2	TRUE	FALSE				
138	A legal screener may face any direction after allowing relevant time and distance, must remain stationary unless moving in the same path as the player being screened, and must remain in their own vertical plane. 4-40-2	TRUE	FALSE				
139	While screening an opponent from behind, the screener may get as close as possible without contact. 4-40-4	TRUE	FALSE				
140	When screening a moving opponent, time and distance are relevant, allowing for the speed of the player being screened, and may be one to two normal steps or strides from the opponent. 4-40-5	TRUE	FALSE				
141	The act of shooting begins when in the official's judgment a player is throwing or attempting to throw for goal and starts the motions with habitually precede the release of the ball. Releasing the ball is not required should a foul occur. 4-41-2	TRUE	FALSE				
142	A tap starts differently than a try but ends in the same manner as a try. 4-41-3, 7, 8	TRUE	FALSE				

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143	A player who catches the ball in the air, then lands on both feet, may move either foot, with the other foot becoming the pivot foot. A player who catches the ball in the air and lands on one foot causes that foot to become the pivot foot. 4-44-2a1, 2a2	TRUE	FALSE				
144	A player who, while dribbling, spins on one foot, controlling the ball with two hands while spinning, has ended the dribble and established a pivot foot. That player may then step using both feet to try for a goal. 4-44-2b1, 4-44-3a	TRUE	FALSE				
145	A player may jump vertically and occupy the space within their vertical plane. Their hands may be raised in that same vertical plane during this movement. 4-45-2, 3	TRUE	FALSE				
146	Warnings for delay include huddling in the FT area or contact with the FT shooter, and failure to have the court ready for play following a time-out. 4-47-2, 4	TRUE	FALSE				
147	A warning to the Head Coach for misconduct should not result in a Technical Foul. Major misconduct should not result in a warning, but in a Technical Foul. 4-48-1, 2	TRUE	FALSE				
148	While the ball remains live, a loose ball always remains in control of the team whose player last had control, even on a tap or try for goal. Fund 1, 4-12-4	TRUE	FALSE				
149	Neither a team nor any player is ever in control during a dead ball, jump ball, throw-in, or when the ball is in flight during a tap or try for goal. Fund 2, 4-12-6	TRUE	FALSE				
150	A ball in flight has the same relationship to frontcourt or backcourt, or inbounds or out of bounds, as when it was last touched by a person on the floor. Fund 9, 4-4	TRUE	FALSE				

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151	A1 is fouled on a missed try. After the play ends, A1 is assessed a Technical Foul. The FT's for the Technical Foul will be attempted with no players on the lane, then the FT's for A1 will be attempted with players eligible to line up along the lane. Fund 12	TRUE	FALSE				
152	A1's attempt for goal leaves their hands just before the red light on the backboard comes on. Because the ball has not entered the basket, the ball becomes dead and no goal is scored. Fund 13, 18	TRUE	FALSE				
153	The first or only FT violation by the offense causes the ball to become dead. Fund 14	TRUE	FALSE				
154	Hair control devices, such as pre-wrap, need not meet color restrictions. 3-5-4d	TRUE	FALSE				
155	Team A has an alternating-possession throw-in. The arrow is switched to point toward team B's basket in all of the following, except	A1's throw-in pass is first touched by A2.	A1's throw-in pass is first touched by B2.	Team A commits a throw-in violation.	B2 commits a personal foul before the throw-in ends.		
156	A ball in team control of Team A in the front court that is deflected by a defensive player which causes the ball to go into the backcourt, may be recovered by either team unless the offense was the last to touch the ball before it went into the backcourt. If the offense was the last to touch the ball in its frontcourt, only the defense can legally recover the basketball. 9-9-1 Exc A	TRUE	FALSE				
157	Only the head coach may enter the court in the situation where a fight may break out-or has broken out-to prevent the situation from escalating. 10-5-5	TRUE	FALSE				
158	A headband is defined as any item that goes around the entire head. It has the same restrictions as hair control devices. POE 1, 3-5-4b	TRUE	FALSE				

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159	A hair-control device is defined as an item that goes around the hair such as rubber, cloth, elastic bands. Hair control devices have no color restrictions. 3-5-4d	TRUE	FALSE				
160	The medical alert medal or bracelet must be taped to the person securely while the medical information is visible. Regardless of the type of material the medical alert bracelet is made of it must be taped to the arm securely with the medical information visible. 3-5-7	TRUE	FALSE				
161	The throw-in ends when the passed ball touches or is touched by another player inbounds, or the passed ball touches or is touched by another player out-of-bounds (except after a made basket), or the throw-in team commits a violation. POE 3, 4-42-6a, b, c	TRUE	FALSE				
162	The designated throw-in spot is 3 feet wide and 3 feet deep and a thrower must keep one foot on the floor on the throw-in spot prior to releasing the ball. POE 3, 4-42-6, note	TRUE	FALSE				
163	Pivot foot restrictions are in effect for a designated spot throw-in. POE 3, Fund 5	TRUE	FALSE				
164	After recognizing a violation, team-control foul, player-control foul, held ball, or time-out, the ruling official should signal the stop-clock, the proper signal for the call, the direction play will resume and the designated throw-in spot for play to continue. POE 3	TRUE	FALSE				
165	Officials should conduct a Pregame Administrative Conference (PAC) prior to the first varsity game on each playing date. POE 4	TRUE	FALSE				

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166	The head coach is responsible for his/her own conduct and behavior, as well as substitutes, disqualified team members, and all other bench personnel. If bench personnel commit a minor unsportsmanlike foul (see Rule 10-5-1a, b, d, e, f, 2, 4), the officials must warn the head coach unless the offense is judged to be major. If major, the officials shall penalize the unsporting foul.	TRUE	FALSE
167	Bench personnel, including the head coach, must not stand at the team bench while the clock is running or is stopped. Bench personnel must remain seated EXCEPT the head coach (Rule 10-6-1), team member reporting to the scorer's table, during a charged timeout or intermission, to spontaneously react to an outstanding play, or to acknowledge a replaced player. If bench personnel stand to spontaneously react, they must immediately return to seat. (Rule 10-5)	TRUE	FALSE
168	A player may use his/her hands to limit an opponent's freedom of movement. (Rule 10-7)	TRUE	FALSE
169	A1 jumps on a try for goal. B2, who is guarding A1, jumps and puts his or her hands on the ball that keeps A1 from releasing the ball. A1 returns to the floor with the ball. Ruling: officials call held ball. (Rule 4-25)	TRUE	FALSE
170	In order to draw a charging or player control foul, the defender must be stationary and cannot move. (Rules 4-7, 4-23)	TRUE	FALSE
171	The penalty for any intentional foul is two free throws plus the ball being placed at the division line opposite the scorer's table.	TRUE	FALSE

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172	All sleeves/tights, compressions shorts must be the same solid color and must be the same color as any headband or wristband worn. (Rule 3-5)	TRUE	FALSE
173	Shorts may be rolled at the natural waistband seam provided the shorts have no more than one manufacturer's logo, do not pose a safety concern, and cover the body. (Rule 3-5)	TRUE	FALSE
174	If an untouched throw-in goes through the basket, score two points for the throwing team. (Rule 5-1)	TRUE	FALSE
175	A1 blocks a pass near the end line. The ball falls to the floor inbounds, but A1, who is off balance, steps off the court. A1 returns inbounds, secures control of the ball, and dribbles. Ruling: Legal Play (Rule 7-1)	TRUE	FALSE
176	No player may wear jewelry of any kind, including chains, earrings, rings, or bracelets.	TRUE	FALSE
177	Ending the jump ball to start the game, A2 catches the ball with one foot on each side of the division line and dribbles so that both feet and the ball are in the backcourt. Ruling: Backcourt Violation (Rule 4-35)	TRUE	FALSE
178	The score is Team A-71 and Team B-70 when the horn sounds to end the 4 th quarter. Prior to the referee's approval of the final score, the coach of Team A uses profanity directed towards the officials. Ruling: A technical foul is charged for unsportsmanlike conduct and the result of the free throws will determine which team wins or whether an extra period is required. (Rule 2-2, Rule 5-6)	TRUE	FALSE

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179	Team A is awarded the ball for a throw-in under the alternating possession procedure. During the throw-in, A1 commits a violation: Ruling – B's ball for a throw-in because of the violation. Team A retains the possession arrow because the throw-in did not end. (Rule 6-4)	TRUE	FALSE
180	A1 has a cut and is bleeding. Official directs A1 to the bench area to be replaced. Team A takes a timeout. Following the timeout, A1 enters the court ready to play. Ruling: A1 may not enter until the next legal opportunity to substitute.	TRUE	FALSE