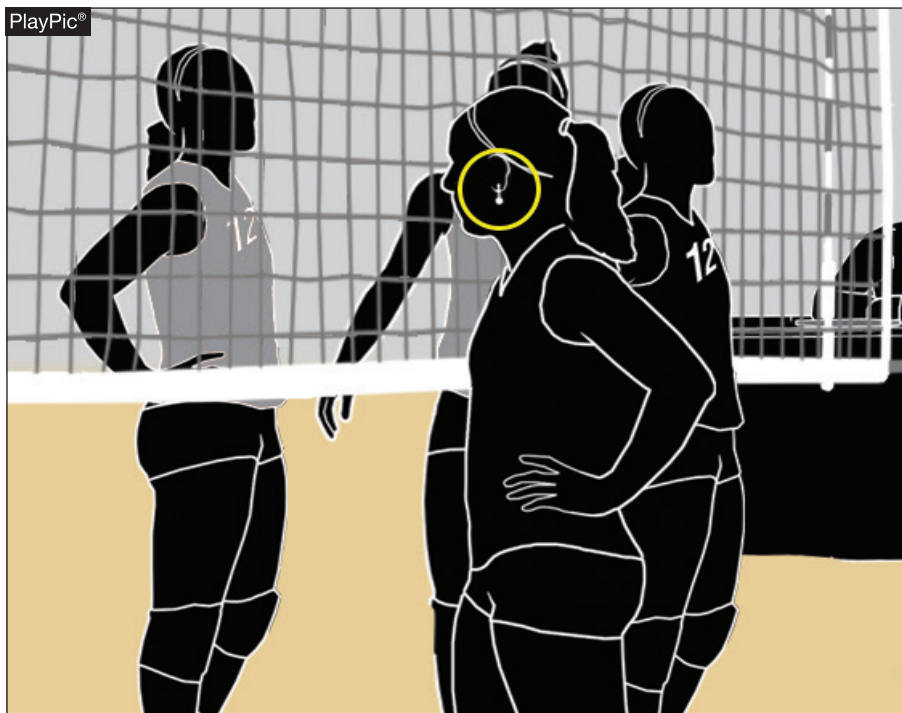


# OFFICIALS QUIZ 2016

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In NFHS, when a player wearing illegal equipment is discovered in the set, what should the referees do? For the answer to question 12, see pg. 3.

- A12 (the wrong server) has served for two points before A12's coach requests a timeout. When the teams return to the court after the timeout, A6 (the correct server) goes to the service position and serves for a point. The scorer then discovers that A12 was the wrong server for the first two points of the team's term of service. What is the proper action?

  - The two points scored by A12 are canceled, and the point scored by A6 is retained. A6 will continue in the service position.
  - The two points scored by A12 are canceled, and the point scored by the correct server A6 is retained. The opponent is awarded a point and will serve next.
  - No points are canceled. Since the correct server served the ball after the timeout, the points scored by the wrong server are "locked in" and A6 will continue to serve.
  - The two points scored by A12 and the point scored by A6 are canceled. The opponent is awarded a point and will serve next.
- During set two, the captain for team A receives a yellow card (warning) for complaining to the first referee about judgment calls. Later in the same set, the team A coach makes a similar complaint about a judgment call. What is the appropriate action for the referees?

  - The coach is assessed a yellow card for unnecessary delay and a warning.
  - The coach is assessed a yellow card for unsporting conduct and must remain seated on the bench for the remainder of the match.
  - The coach is expelled from the set for unsporting conduct.
  - Since each team can only receive one yellow card per match, and the team A captain has already received a yellow card in the match, the first referee should penalize the coach with an individual red card for unsporting conduct.
- Both teams have submitted their lineups prior to the start of the match. With 30 seconds remaining on the prematch clock, the team A coach approaches the second referee and indicates that a starting player is ill and cannot start the match. What is the proper procedure for the referees to handle that situation?

  - Allow team A to change the lineup to replace only the ill/injured player. The team is not charged a substitution for that change.
  - A substitution before the start of the match is not permitted. Inform the team A coach that the ill/injured player must play in the first rally before being replaced by a legal substitution.
  - Allow team A to request a substitution for the ill/injured player and charge the team with a substitution.
- At the end of a timeout, team A continues to huddle at its bench. The second referee directs the team to return to the court to resume play, but the team remains in its huddle. What is the correct action for the second referee?

  - Team A must forfeit the set.
  - Team A is assessed an unnecessary delay. Any subsequent delay during the same set results in an administrative red card with a loss of rally/point awarded to the opponent.
  - Team A is assessed an unnecessary delay and is given a warning. Team A's head coach must remain seated for the remainder of the match.

5. During a rally, the referees whistle faults simultaneously. The second referee indicates a blocker contacted the net, but the first referee whistled for an opposing attacker contacting the net. What is the correct decision in that situation?
- Since the second referee has primary responsibility for calling net faults during play, the first referee should accept the second referee's decision.
  - Since the first referee may whistle any fault or over-rule another official's decision when appropriate, the first referee's call should take precedence over the second referee's call.
  - When faults by opposing players are whistled simultaneously, if it cannot be determined that one fault occurred before the other, a double fault has occurred and the rally is replayed.
  - A fault by the attacking team always takes precedence over a fault by their opponent when the faults occur simultaneously.
6. Which of the following is true for an injured player replaced by exceptional substitution or an injured libero replaced by re-designation?
- The injured player/libero may not play for the remainder of the match.
  - The injured player/libero may not play for the remainder of the current set but may play in later sets during the match.
  - The injured player/libero must leave the bench and warmup area for the remainder of the set.
  - The injured player/libero cannot be penalized for unsporting conduct after they are replaced.
7. Which of the following combination of game balls may not be used during a match?
- All game balls are solid white.
  - All game balls are red, white and blue.
  - One game ball is red and white, and a second game ball is blue and white.
8. A10 spikes the ball to the floor on team B's court. After the ball hits the floor, which of the following will result in a fault?
- A10 steps completely across the centerline and touches the team B court.
  - A10 touches the net.
  - A10 touches the antenna below the top of the net.
  - None of the above will result in a fault
- by A10 since the play immediately becomes dead when the ball contacts the floor.
9. Following the third team hit by team A, a team A player and a team B blocker simultaneously contact the ball above the top of the net in the plane of the net (joust). How does the first referee rule on that play?
- No fault has occurred. The team receiving the ball after the joust will have three hits remaining.
  - Because team A has used its three team hits, team B must be allowed to touch the ball before team A can legally play it again. The result is a "four hits" call against team A.
  - Team B has committed a blocking fault. After team A's third hit, the ball must cross completely beyond the net before team B can contact it.
10. The players on team A are wearing red uniform jerseys. Some of the players are wearing T-shirts that are visible beneath the red jersey. Which of the following statements is true about those visible undergarments?
- Any visible undergarment worn beneath the uniform jersey must be a single, solid color that is similar to the predominant color of the uniform jersey.
  - The visible undergarment must be a similar style and the same color for any team members who wear such an undergarment. The undergarment does not need to be the same or a similar color to that of the predominant color of the uniform jersey.
  - If more than one team member wears the same type of visible undergarment, the undergarments must be identical.
  - Visible undergarments of the same type may be different colors or styles if worn by more than one team member.
11. A substitute attempts to enter the set with a small towel securely tucked into the uniform bottom waistband.
- The second referee denies entry and unnecessary delay shall be assessed to the team.
  - The substitute may enter wearing the towel. Unnecessary delay will only be assessed if the towel becomes a problem (i.e., repeatedly falling out).
  - The second referee denies entry, has the substitute remove the towel and assesses unnecessary delay.
  - The second referee has the substitute remove the towel before entering the set.
12. The penalty for discovery of a player wearing jewelry during warm-up is as follows:
- A loss of rally/point shall be awarded to the opponent.
  - The referee shall direct the player, by way of the coach, to remove the jewelry. A player who does not comply shall be charged with unsporting conduct.
  - An unnecessary delay shall be assessed to the team.
  - The player shall be removed from the set.
13. Which of the following substitutions is considered illegal:
- The substitute is not listed on the roster.
  - He or she re-enters or attempts to re-enter the set during the same dead ball.
  - He or she re-enters or attempts to re-enter the set as a 19th substitution.
  - All of the above substitutions are considered illegal.
14. Which of the following constitutes a net fault?
- A4 attacks the ball. During the follow-through motion, the player's hand contacts the antenna above the top of the net.
  - A2 chases a teammate's errant pass and contacts the ball outside the court near the net post. As A2 returns to the court, her shoulder brushes the antenna in the body of the net.
  - Immediately after attacking the ball, A5 touches the portion of the net outside the antenna before she transitions away from the net for the next play.
  - All of the above result in a net fault.
15. The libero jumps and attacks a ball across the net to the opponent. Which of the following is true?
- The libero may never jump to attack a ball. A fault should be whistled the moment the ball crosses completely beyond the net.
  - If the ball is not entirely higher than the top of the net at the moment the libero contacts it, no fault has occurred and play should continue.
  - If the referee is not certain whether the ball was entirely above the top of the net at the moment the

libero contacted it, a fault should be whistled the moment the ball crosses completely beyond the net.

**d.** A fault should be whistled at the moment the libero contacts the ball since a libero may never attack a ball, regardless of the position of the ball in relationship to the height of the net.

**16.** The second referee whistles for a substitution request. The substitute is removing a warmup jacket at the end of the bench and is not prepared to enter the court. Which decision is correct for the referees?

- a.** Wait for the substitute to remove his or her jacket and allow the substitute to enter the court. Remind the coach that substitutes must be ready to enter the court when the request is recognized.
- b.** Assess an unnecessary delay to the team and deny the substitution.
- c.** Assess an unnecessary delay to the team and allow the substitution.

**17.** In which situation will a replay not be granted by the referees when there is interference with a player's legitimate effort to play the ball? (In all cases, the player was near enough to the ball to have played it.)

- a.** The player runs into a line judge.
- b.** The ball hits a spectator in the playing area outside the court.
- c.** A teammate seated on the bench catches the ball.
- d.** A photographer outside the court in the playing area inadvertently moves into the player's path.

**18.** Which of the following statements is true regarding an exceptional substitution?

- a.** An exceptional substitution is never counted as one of the team's allowable substitutions.
- b.** The injured player is replaced in the following priority: by a player who has never played in the set or a player who has previously played in that position during the set; any substitute on the bench regardless of previous position played; the libero.
- c.** The libero may never be used as an exceptional substitute.
- d.** A player replaced by exceptional substitution may not return to play in the match.

**19.** Which of the following is the proper procedure for referees when conducting the deciding set coin toss?

**a.** The first referee conducts the coin toss from the floor near the referee's stand and then notifies the second referee of the result.

**b.** The first referee leaves the referee's stand and conducts the coin toss near the score table, or the first referee may request the second referee to conduct the coin toss near the score table and then notify him or her and the scorer of the result.

**c.** The second referee conducts the coin toss near the score table and then notifies the first referee and scorer of the result.

**20.** When two or more teammates contact the ball simultaneously, which of the following is true?

- a.** None of the players may make the team's next contact.
- b.** The contact will count as two (or three) contacts by that team.
- c.** Any player may legally make the team's next contact if the simultaneous contact is not the team's third hit.

## QUIZ ANSWERS

1 — All — d (NFHS 6-4 Pen., 8-2 Pen.; USAV 7.7; NCAA 13.2.3.6)

2 — NFHS — b (12-2-8-e, 12-2-6; NCAA — a (6.1.2.1)); USAV — d (USAV 21.1, 21.2, 21.3.1, 21.4)

3 — NFHS — a (10-1-4); USAV, NCAA — c (USAV 15.3.2; NCAA 11.3.3.1)

4 — NFHS — b (9-9-1a); USAV, NCAA — c (USAV 16.1.1; NCAA 6.3.1, 6.3.2.6)

5 — All — c (NFHS 9-7-2; USAV 6.1.2.2; NCAA 8.1.1)

6 — NFHS, NCAA — b (NFHS 10-3-6-b, 10-4-3-a2; NCAA 11.3.6.1.3, 12.3.1.1.2); USAV — a (15.7, 19.4.2.2)

7 — All — c (NFHS 3-2-1, 3.2.1; USAV 3.2; NCAA 3.2)

8 — All — d (NFHS 9-3-3-g; USAV 8.2; NCAA 16.1.2, 16.2.1)

9 — All — b (NFHS 9-4-3; USAV 9.1.2.2; NCAA 14.3.2.1)

10 — NFHS — a (4-2-1-a-3); USAV — b (4.3); NCAA — c (7.1.1.2)

11 — NFHS — b (4-1-4)

12 — NFHS — c (4-1 Pen. 3)

13 — NFHS — d (9-7-6 PEN 2a)

14 — NFHS — d (9-6-7a); USAV, NCAA — a (USAV 11.3.1, 11.3.2, 11.4.4; NCAA 15.2.1)

15 — All — b (NFHS 9-5-6a; USAV 19.3.1.2; NCAA 12.1.2.1)

16 — All — b (NFHS 10-2-7; USAV 16.1.2; NCAA 6.3.3.1, 11.3.3.2.5)

17 — All — c (NFHS 9-8-1f; USAV 8.4.2f, 17.2; NCAA 4.2.4)

18 — NFHS — b (10-3-6, 10-4-3b); USAV — a, b, d (15.7); NCAA — a (11.3.6)

19 — USAV — b (USAV Officiating Procedures); NFHS, NCAA — c (NCAA 18.3.4.4; NFHS 5-5-3b No. 23, Officials Manual)

20 — All — c (NFHS 9-4-6b; USAV 9.1.2.1; NCAA 14.3.3)