

2015-16 Quiz Commentary

Quiz 1: Option to Advance the Ball

Question 2: After a traveling violation by Team A in its backcourt, Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in along the end line. B1's throw-in is simultaneously caught by A2 and B2. The alternating-possession arrow favors Team B. Team B's head coach requests a timeout and informs the officials that they wish to advance the ball to the 28-foot line in the frontcourt. The officials permit this. Is this correct?

Yes (30.18%)

No (69.80%)

The correct answer is no. Team B is not permitted to advance the ball in this situation because the ball is out of bounds following a held ball in which there was no change in team control. Had A2 secured control of the ball prior to B2, there would have been a change in team control, in which case Team B would be able to advance the ball.

Quiz 2: Ten Seconds in the Backcourt

Question 4: A1 is dribbling the ball in her backcourt when she attempts a pass to A2. B1, who is standing in Team A's backcourt, deflects the pass and it goes directly out of bounds. There are 26 seconds on the shot clock. A1's throw-in is touched by A2 in Team A's frontcourt and the ball bounces back into Team A's backcourt. When A3 establishes control of the ball in her backcourt, Team A has ten seconds to advance the ball into their frontcourt. Is this correct?

Yes (55.38%)

No (44.60%)

The correct answer is yes. When the ball is touched by A2 in her team's frontcourt, the ball has gained frontcourt status (Rules 4-24.3, 9-12.3.a). Since Team A did gain frontcourt status, they would receive a new ten seconds to advance when they touch or control the ball in their backcourt. This is not a backcourt violation, as during a throw-in the team making the throw-in may cause the ball to go into their backcourt before player control is established by the throw-in team on the playing court (Rule 9-13.6).

Quiz 3: Courtside Monitor

Question 4: The officials are permitted to use the courtside monitor when there is an out of bounds play involving two or more players in the last two minutes of the fourth period and the entire overtime period(s). Is this correct?

Yes (49.43%)

No (50.57%)

The correct answer is no. The rule provides for the use of replay in the last two minutes of the game, whether that is in the fourth period or any extra period. The introduction to Rule 11-2.1.3 was rewritten in the current rule book to specifically state that the rule only applies in the "last two minutes of the fourth period and the last two minutes of any extra period" to provide added clarity.

Quiz 4: Correctable Errors

Question 4: With 2:29 remaining in the second period, A1 fouls B1. Team B is in the bonus, but the officials fail to award B1 two free throws. While B1 is dribbling the ball on the court, the ball is deflected by team A out of bounds with 2:21 on the game clock. The official sees the 5th team foul posted on the scoreboard. The official awards B1 two free throws with no players in marked lane spaces and leaves the game clock at 2:21. Is this correct?

Yes (41.72%)

No (58.28%)

The correct answer is no. This is a correctable error because the error (failure to award merited free throws) was recognized within the correctable error timeframe (during the first dead ball after the clock started properly) (Rules 2-12.1.a, 2-12.2). The reason why the answer is no has to do with the players not occupying lane spaces for the merited free throws. When there has been no change in team control since the error was made, play will resume as after any normal free throw (Rule 2-12.5). Team A only deflected the ball out of bounds; this is not a change in team control.

Quiz 5: Timeouts

Question 5: A player is injured at the electronic-media timeout mark. The electronic-media timeout on its own may permit an injured player to remain in the game. Is this correct?

Yes (28.11%)

No (71.89%)

The correct answer is no. When play is stopped for an injured player and the stoppage creates the first dead ball at or under the media mark, it creates a media timeout opportunity. If the player is not ready to play within 20 seconds, the head coach has the option of replacing the injured player or requesting a timeout. If the coach replaces the injured player, the media timeout will then occur. If the coach chooses to call a timeout, it will be charged and will run concurrently with the media timeout (if this is the first team-called timeout of the second half, officials have to remember that the next clock stoppage will cause the media-mark timeout in that period) (Rule 3-6.3.a, CCA 3.4.6.A.5.d).

Quiz 6: Screening and Legal Guarding

Question 2: It is not a foul when a screener sets a screen outside the visual field of a moving opponent and does not allow the opponent a normal step to move.

True (27.96%)

False (72.04%)

The correct answer is true. Rule 4-35.3 discusses two types of screens: a screen against a stationary opponent and a screen against a moving opponent. In screening a stationary opponent, what the screener is permitted to do in setting the screen is determined by whether or not the opponent can see the screen. When the screen is set within the opponent's visual field, the screen may be set just short of contact with the opponent. When the screen is set outside the screener's visual field, the screener must provide a normal step to move (Rule 4-35.3.a). When screening a moving opponent (regardless if the screen is set within the opponent's visual field or not), the

only standard set forth in the rules is that the screen may not be set so close to the moving opponent that the opponent cannot avoid contact by stopping or changing direction (Rule 4-35.3.c).

Quiz 7: Point of Interruption

Question 2: A1 commits a personal foul against B1 near the division line. Team B is in the bonus. Immediately following the personal foul, there are multiple technical fouls assessed to both teams, including contact dead ball technical fouls. After all free throws have been attempted, the team offended by the last single contact dead ball technical foul will be awarded the ball for a throw-in on the end line. Is this correct?

Yes (58.49%)

No (41.51%)

The correct answer is yes. The point of interruption is determined by what would have happened had the technical fouls not occurred. In this play, it would have been B1's free throws for A1's personal foul. The out-of-bounds spot nearest to the free-throw line is on the end line (Rules 4-28.1.e, 7-4.15, A.R.s 176-179).

Quiz 8: Contact

Question 5: Contact that is incidental to an effort by an opponent to reach a loose ball, or contact that results when opponents are in equally favorable positions to perform normal defensive or offensive movement, should be permitted even though the contact may be severe or excessive.

True (79.08%)

False (20.92%)

The correct answer is true. This statement is a direct quote of Rule 4-22.2. In fact, every question from this quiz was taken directly from Rule 4-22 to reinforce the concept that in every game incidental contact occurs. Officials are asked to decide whether the contact that occurs during the game is incidental or illegal; this quiz's purpose was to reinforce what the rule speaks to as it relates to incidental contact.

Quiz 9: Miscellaneous Situations #1

Question 3: With 1:25 remaining in the game and the shot clock nearing zero, A1 attempts a field goal. The ball is still in the shooter's hand when the shot-clock period expires, but the horn is not heard by the officials. The try hits the rim and is rebounded by A2. A2 shoots the ball and scores. Team B inbounds the ball and dribbles into their frontcourt before calling timeout. Team B informs the officials that A1's try was released after the shot-clock period expired. The officials rule that because A2 secured the rebound of A1's unsuccessful try and play was not immediately stopped, it is too late to penalize the shot-clock violation.

True (63.65%)

False (36.35%)

The correct answer is true. This is not a correctable error for erroneously counting or canceling a score because the try that came after the expiration of the shot-clock period was unsuccessful. When the officials believe that an unsuccessful try may have been released after the end of a

shot-clock period and the rebound is secured by the team which shot the ball, the officials must immediately stop play in order to review the try. If it is determined that the try was released after the shot-clock period ended as determined by the shot-clock horn (or by the reading of zeroes if the horn is inaudible), the violation is penalized by awarding the ball to the opponents and the time shall be corrected on the game clock. Any activity after the violation is canceled, excluding any flagrant or technical foul (Rule 11-2.1.e.1, A.R. 299 [1]).

Quiz 10: Miscellaneous Situations #2

Question 3: A1 and B1 are standing just outside the three-point arc during free throws being attempted by A2. During the last free throw, B1, followed by A1, step inside the three-point arc before the ball strikes the ring, flange or backboard. The official immediately calls a double free throw violation and awards the ball to the team favored by the alternating-possession arrow. Is this correct?

Yes (69.54%)

No (30.46%)

The correct answer is yes. When free throw violations occur involving players not in marked lane spaces, each violation carries its own penalty. If B1 was the only player to violate and A2's free throw was unsuccessful, A2 would be awarded a replacement free throw. If A1 was the only, or first player to violate, the ball becomes immediately dead. When B1, followed by A1, violate by stepping across the three-point arc too soon, a double violation has occurred and play is resumed by awarding the ball to the team favored by the alternating-possession arrow (Rule 9-1 Penalty d.2)