

3-Person Mechanics Test Guide

If highlighted, use the Rule book, otherwise use the Officials Manual

#	Question	Question Explanation
1	During the intermission between quarters, the umpires shall take a position on the blocks (neutral zone) opposite and facing each bench area.	5.4.5.c
2	During half-time intermission, the officials shall return to the court with two minutes remaining on the game clock.	5.4.5.a
3	After a made basket, once a player from the non-scoring team secures the ball and the official has begun a five-second count, a time-out request by the scoring team should be ignored.	5.2.2.h
4	A dead-ball situation in which officials change positions when a violation or foul is called is known as a 'rotation.'	2.27.
5	'Bump and run' is a technique used when one official bumps the other official out of his/her current position and the vacating official 'runs' down into a new position.	2.06.
6	The term 'ball side' refers to the location of the ball in a team's normal frontcourt offensive alignment.	2.03
7	When a held ball is ruled, the ruling official should immediately check the possession arrow.	5.4.3.e
8	When a held ball occurs, the calling official should first give the stop-clock signal, followed by the jump-ball signal.	5.4.3.b
9	During a press by the defense, the center and lead officials will take a position for the throw-in according to the location of players but should never be in the backcourt.	5.22f
10	The ruling official has the option of going opposite the table to avoid a confrontational situation.	5.4.2.e.7
11	The non-ruling officials are responsible for activity around the bench area while the ruling official is reporting a foul.	5.4.2.d.1
12	The referee (tossing official) typically becomes the trail official after the jump-ball toss.	5.2.1.b.7
13	The trail official is responsible for observing players in the backcourt during free-throw attempts.	5.2.3.d.4
14	The trail official's free-throw position is opposite the table.	5.2.3.d.1 Diagram 5-18
15	When a team presses, the center official should assist the trail with division-line violations.	5.3.2.g.4
16	All officials are responsible for ensuring the correct player attempts free throws.	5.2.3.e.1
17	The lead official administers all end-line throw-ins staying in the frontcourt.	5.2.2.c.3
18	'Rotation' refers to a live-ball situation when the lead moves to ball side.	2.27
19	Before the game, the U1 should observe the visiting team's warm-up.	5.1.b.
20	A warning issued to a head coach or bench personnel for inappropriate behavior should be documented in the scorebook.	5.5.3.b
21	The referee is responsible for conducting the officials' pregame conference in a private and secure location.	5.1.2.
22	A dead-ball situation in which officials change positions when a violation or foul is called is known as a 'switch.'	2.36.
23	A technique in which one official bumps the other out of his or her current position is known as 'working the arc.'	2.06.
24	Only the referee needs to be on the court for the pregame warm-up period.	5.5.1.
25	The U1 and U2 should position themselves on table side, each 28 feet from the nearest end line to observe the pregame warm-up.	5.1.4.b.c
26	During the pregame warm-up, the U1 is responsible for observing and counting the home team.	5.1.5.b
27	An official may suspend play to permit a player to correct or replace eyeglasses/contacts without charging the team with a time-out.	5.4.4.a.12

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28	One of the non-ruling officials should immediately secure the ball while the ruling official is identifying the offender and reporting the foul.	5.4.2.d.1
29	The free officials should ensure that the proper free thrower is on the line.	5.2.3.a.2
30	The official administering a disqualification should take a position on the division line halfway between the center circle and the sideline nearer the table to administer the substitution.	5.4.2h.3
31	All three officials should signal the clock to be stopped on a foul.	5.4.2.b.1
32	Ball side refers to the location of the ball in the normal frontcourt offensive alignment of a team.	2.03
33	A switch refers to a dead-ball situation created by an official who calls a violation or foul.	2.36.
34	The center normally takes a position approximately 28 feet from the end line (near the top of the three-point arc).	5.3..2.e.2
35	When a change of possession takes place, the trail becomes the new lead, the lead becomes the new trail and the center remains center.	5.3.5.b
36	The trail official is responsible for the nearest sideline and the division line.	5.3.2.e.3
37	Officials should remain stationary to cover angles properly.	5.3.2.a.2
38	When a player with the ball starts a drive to the basket and moves from one official's primary area to another, the new primary official has the player and the ball all the way to the basket.	5.3.2.d1
39	Three-official mechanics emphasize covering primary areas of responsibility.	5.1.
40	The opposite side official is primarily responsible for making the ruling on any last-second shot.	5.3.6.d2
41	For basket interference or goaltending, the center and trail officials are responsible for the flight of the ball on a field-goal try.	5.4.1.d.1
42	A disqualified player becomes bench personnel when the coach is notified.	4-14-2.
43	The trail official is responsible for knowing if the ball goes through, contacts or misses the ring.	5.2.3.b5
44	If an official erroneously grants a time-out when it is not permitted by rule, it should be canceled immediately and play resumed.	5.4.4.a9
45	The administering official's whistle shall sound prior to the toss.	5.2.b2
46	When reporting the foul to the scorer, the ruling official should point to the team bench of the offending player while verbalizing the color.	5.4.2.c4.b
47	When reporting a foul to the scorer, the official should complete all communication with the table before beckoning a substitute or granting a time-out request.	5.4.2.c4.g
48	The official who begins a five-second count may pass it to the other official if the two players involved leave that official's primary coverage area.	5.3.2.b2
49	When the ball goes to the right of the referee on a jump ball, the U2 moves to the right and becomes the lead.	5.2.1.e.1
50	The center official will always be opposite the table in normal court coverage.	5.3.1.b.1
51	The lead official is responsible for making the ruling on a last-second shot if it is on a fast break.	5.3.6.d2
52	If the ruling official is unaware that the ball went in the basket, the referee should signal the score immediately.	5.4.2.d6
53	When a player fouls out, the ruling official informs the coach of the disqualification.	5.3.2.h1
54	Carrying on long conversations with a coach prior to the game may give the appearance of favoritism.	1.4.1.d
55	Each team is given one additional 60- and one additional 30-second time-out for each extra period.	5-11-1 Note

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56	If the score is tied after the fourth quarter has ended and a technical foul is then called, the free throws will be administered to start the extra period.	5.6.2.1
57	All three officials have a defined primary area of coverage with secondary coverage in another official's area.	1.1.6.
58	The center official is responsible for the nearest sideline and the division line.	Diagram 5-5
59	The official ruling the foul goes to the side of the court opposite the table.	5.4.2.c4
60	The administering official should make eye contact with the free officials prior to handing the ball to the thrower.	5.2.3.c.3
61	The throw-in to start the second, third and fourth quarters may be from either side of the court at the division line.	5.2.2b1
62	The new lead official administers some throw-ins in the backcourt.	5.2.2.e.1
63	If the scorer's horn is sounded, either official may recognize it and stop action.	5.2.2.k.1
64	Sound the whistle if a violation occurs prior to a legal tap.	5.3.4.c.3.a
65	If the jump-ball toss is poor, only the referee is authorized to order a re-toss.	5.2.1.b.4 Note
66	All jump balls take place in the center restraining circle.	5.2.1
67	The referee or designated tosser will face opposite the scorer's table for the opening jump ball.	5.2.1.b.1
68	The number of free throws is indicated to the players by hand(s) signal only.	5.2.3.e.3
69	After an intentional personal foul or flagrant personal foul, the ruling official administers both free throws.	5.2.3.c.4
70	The lead official's position for the free throw should be near the end line on the lane-line extended.	5.2.3.c.5
71	The positions along the lane are cleared for the free throws awarded for a flagrant personal foul.	8-5.
72	After a double or false double foul, the ruling official should go to the table to see that the fouls are properly charged.	5.4.2.f1
73	An immediate signal is given if the defensive team commits a free-throw violation.	5.4.c.2
74	Each official should glance at the scorer's table during free throws.	5.2.3.e.4
75	The lead official is table side and responsible for observing the first space on the near lane and all lane spaces on the opposite side lane.	5.2.3.c.6
76	The lead official is responsible for beckoning substitutes.	5.2.3.d3
77	After stopping the clock, the ruling official shall move toward the area of the violation spot, and then signal the nature of the violation.	5.4.b.2
78	When a violation occurs, sound your whistle sharply and signal the clock to stop or keep it from starting.	5.4.1.b.1
79	If a teammate of the free thrower violates and no other free throw is to follow, the throw-in spot is out-of-bounds closest to where the violation occurred.	5.4.1.c.1
80	If B1 excessively swings elbows while A1's try is in flight, the whistle is delayed.	9-13-3 Penalty
81	After signaling the nature of a violation, the official should not turn his or her back when indicating direction.	5.4.1.b.3
82	The ruling official designates the player who will make the throw-in.	5.2.2.a6
83	In certain specific situations, the whistle is delayed and the violation is ignored.	5.4.1.c.2
84	The ruling official verbally gives the jersey color and the offender's number to the scorekeeper.	5.4.2.c.4.b
85	The ruling official gives a preliminary signal at the foul site only for an intentional foul before moving to the foul reporting area.	5.4.2.b.4
86	If there is doubt whether a goal is to be counted, the responsible official should use the right hand in a diving motion to demonstrate the ball going through the basket.	5.4.5.c

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87	If the tapper is fouled before the ball is in flight, two free throws are awarded if the tap is unsuccessful.	5.3.4.c.3.a
88	If a player is injured, an official's time-out may be declared if necessary to protect the player.	5.4.7a
89	The oral request by a player for a time-out must be made to the official nearest to the ball.	5.4.4
90	Do not grant a time-out request if it will result in a penalty for an excessive time-out.	5.4.4.a9
91	At the warning signal to end the time-out, the officials shall move directly to their proper positions to resume play.	5.4.4.d2
92	The request for a time-out by an airborne player in control cannot be honored.	5.4.4.a.1
93	Prior to putting the ball in play, the administering official should glance at the table to see if any substitute has reported and is ready to enter.	5.2.2.a5
94	A player directed to leave the game because he or she is bleeding, must be replaced in 30 seconds.	3-3-7.
95	If the horn for a substitution is too near the time the ball is to become live, ignore the horn until the next dead ball.	5.2.2.k2
96	The expiration of time always causes the ball to become dead immediately whether or not the ball is in flight.	5.3.6.b
97	If a head coach enters the court because of an injured player, the team is either charged with a time-out or the player must be removed.	5.4.7a