

IAABO Board 32  
2007-08 Crew of 2 Mechanics Test

**IAABO Board 32 2007-08 Crew of 2 Mechanics Test**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**City:** \_\_\_\_\_

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|----|---|-----|----|----|---|
| 1  | When the Trail official signals a successful 3-point goal, the Lead official will mirror that signal.   | Yes | No | 1  | No—Pages 20, 9  |
| 2  | All situations that involve counting require the official to display a visible count.   | Yes | No | 2  | No—Page 20, 10  |
| 3  | Prior to the start of the second, third and fourth quarters, the official shall sound the whistle, state the jersey color and signal the direction of play.   | Yes | No | 3  | Yes—Page 20, 11   |
| 4  | When situations arise, help may only be asked for.  | Yes | No | 4  | No—Page 20, 13(a)   |
| 5  | Should an unusual situation evolve that requires discussion, both head coaches should be invited to be present.   | Yes | No | 5  | Yes—Page 21, 13(b)  |
| 6  | The Trail official is primarily responsible for the last second try.  | Yes | No | 6  | Yes—Page 21, 14(a)  |
| 7  | Between quarters the umpire takes a position at the top of the 3-point arc in the frontcourt of the throw-in team.  | Yes | No | 7  | No—Page 21, 15(b)   |
| 8  | At the end of the first half, the crew shall go directly to the table.  | Yes | No | 8  | No—Page 21, 16(a)   |
| 9  | Prior to each extra period, the referee shall inform the captains, scorer and timer of the length of the period, start with jump ball, new arrow setting, an additional 60-second timeout, and teams' basket. | Yes | No | 9  | Yes—Pages 21 & 22, 17   |
| 10 | The basketline is an imaginary line which runs from sideline to sideline.   | Yes | No | 10 | No—Page 5, 12, 25   |
| 11 | Field of vision, refers to the area of the court within the visual periphery of each official.  | Yes | No | 11 | Yes—Page 5  |
| 12 | When the ball is within an official's PCA, the official's field of vision cone would be wider rather than narrower.   | Yes | No | 12 | No—Page 19, 4   |
| 13 | The marked area in which the head coach may stand/move in is called the coach's box.  | Yes | No | 13 | No—Page 12; Rules book 1–13–2                                       |
| 14 | Both the umpire and referee may rule for a retoss.  | Yes | No | 14 | Yes—Page 33   |
| 15 | The Lead's A, B, C endline coverage technique applies to crew of two.   | Yes | No | 15 | Yes—Page 20, 7c, 2b   |
| 16 | Every whistle for a violation, foul, jump ball/held ball, timeout shall be accompanied by the appropriate signal.   | Yes | No | 16 | Yes—Pages 38, A1; 54, A1; Rules book 5–8–1, 2–9–1                   |
| 17 | During a jump ball the umpire shall signal the timer to start the clock when the ball becomes live.   | Yes | No | 17 | No—Page 33, 2g; Rulesbook 5–9–2                                     |
| 18 | A team warning for delay must be reported to the scorer and to the head coach.  | Yes | No | 18 | Yes—Rulesbook 2–7–10  |
| 19 | The "freeze" mechanic requires the official to remain stationary and observe all players.   | Yes | No | 19 | No—Page 58  |
| 20 | Other than endline throw-ins after a goal, the administering official shall always apply the designated spot signal.  | Yes | No | 20 | Yes—Page 40, E, d1  |
| 21 | A throw-in following a technical foul may be administered on either sideline at the division line.  | Yes | No | 21 | No—Page 40, D, 2; Rules book 10–6, Penalty Summary; page 48 diagram |
| 22 | A throw-in following a timeout or intermission requires the administering official to sound the whistle, indicate the direction, announce the color and designate the throw-in spot.                          | Yes | No | 22 | Yes—Page 40, E and F  |
| 23 | For a frontcourt endline throw-in, the Lead official must be outside of the thrower-in (basket, thrower-in, official).  | Yes | No | 23 | Yes—Page 41, G3a; page 49 diagram                                   |
| 24 | The head coach must be informed of a loss of coaching box privilege.  | Yes | No | 24 | Yes—Page 55, C8   |

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25	A team control foul committed within the semicircle requires that the throw-in be made from the sideline.	Yes	No	25	No—Page 43 diagram
26	Designated spot endline throw-in may be administered with the thrower-in being on one side of the basketline and the official on the other side of the basketline.	Yes	No	26	No—Page 37, A1, 2, 3, and 5
27	Backcourt endline throw-ins, the Trail official shall be on the sideline side of thrower-in (thrower-in, official, sideline).	Yes	No	27	Yes—Page 51 diagram
28	Upon witnessing contact, the official has an obligation to apply the incidental contact rule prior to arriving at a ruling.	Yes	No	28	Yes—Page 54 second paragraph
29	At the site of a foul ruling, the official must inform the partner of the free thrower's number.	Yes	No	29	Yes—Page 54, A8
30	At the site of a foul ruling, the official shall state the color of the jersey, the number of the player who committed the foul, signal the type of foul.	Yes	No	30	Yes—Page 54, A4 and A5
31	Player control, intentional and technical fouls do not require the official to first signal timeout/stop the clock.	Yes	No	31	No—Page 54, A; page 55, C1
32	Indicating the throw-in spot and designating the throw-in spot have the same meaning.	Yes	No	32	No—Pages 5 and 6, A; pages 6–8, 40, Ed
33	Reporting the foul requires the official to “clear” the players and come to a stop before communicating to the table.	Yes	No	33	No—Page 54, B; page 57 diagram
34	During a free throw, the Trail official shall be positioned at the sideline and directly in line with the free throw line.	Yes	No	34	No—Page 59, 2; page 61 diagram
35	After a technical foul or flagrant foul ruling and other unusual situations the crew shall confer.	Yes	No	35	Yes—Page 59, 4h
36	After the free thrower releases the last try, the Trail official closes toward the endline.	Yes	No	36	No—Page 60, j
37	Upon granting a timeout the official shall consider indicating the throw-in spot a priority.	Yes	No	37	Yes—Page 62, B
38	During a timeout, upon hearing the warning signal, the official(s) shall go to the team huddle and announce “first horn.”	Yes	No	38	No—Page 62, L
39	The 20-second “interval of time” to replace a player who has been directed to the bench may be treated like a timeout.	Yes	No	39	No—Page 62, Q
40	During 30- and 60-second timeouts one official must be at the throw-in spot that follows the timeout.	Yes	No	40	Yes—Page 62, R
41	If the throw-in spot following a timeout is at the tableside sideline, the official shall move onto the court and take a position directly in line with the throw-in spot and in line with partner.	Yes	No	41	Yes—Page 63, T; pages 64–67
42	During all timeouts there is specific procedure to indicate the direction that the ball will be going in.	Yes	No	42	Yes—Page 63, V; pages 64–67
43	Granting a timeout does not require the official to first signal timeout/stop the clock.	Yes	No	43	No—Page 63, C
44	Substitution requests may be recognized until the ball, in fact, becomes live.	Yes	No	44	No—Page 68, 4
45	Throughout the substitution(s) process an official shall display the timeout/stop the clock signal until completed and players are counted.	Yes	No	45	Yes—Page 68, 6
46	The 3-point field goal attempt signal position is at the 10 o'clock or 2 o'clock position.	Yes	No	46	Yes—Page 74
47	The referee shall approve the final score prior to leaving the confines of the gymnasium/arena area.	Yes	No	47	Yes—Page 22, 18a
48	Signals are required by the officials' manual and not by the rules book.	Yes	No	48	No—Page 17, A; page 18, E
49	The referee's instructions to the scorer and timer should include correctable errors, timing mistakes, scoring mistakes.	Yes	No	49	Yes—Page 16, 2g
50	The Lead official's PCA includes the free throw semicircle.	Yes	No	50	No—Page 20, 7b pages 22–26