WIAA 2026 Basketball Rules Exam

Please answer all 50 questions below. Select the best answer for each question.

1. Team A is dribbling the ball in its backcourt outside the three-point line when Team B commits a common foul before the bonus. Team A will be granted a throw-in from:

A. One of the four designated spots nearest to where the foul occurred in the team's frontcourt.

B. The nearest 28-foot mark along the sideline in the team's backcourt.

C. The sideline at the division line.

D. None of the above.

2. If electronic devices are used during the game, they may only be used for:

A. Voice or video recording.

B. Recording and tracking stats.

C. Two-way communication.

D. Video replay for the officials.

3. The following items are allowed on the front of the uniform above the number:

A. An image of the school's mascot.

B. The school's nickname.

C. The school's name.

D. All of the above.

4. When bench personnel are beckoned onto the court due to an injured player, the player is subject to removal from the game unless:

A. The team with the injured player is awarded a time-out.

B. The player is not injured.

C. The other team substitutes.

D. The bench personnel do not come to the court.

5. If a player is bleeding or has blood on the uniform, the player:

A. Must be immediately removed from the game.

B. May remain in the game if resolved within 20 seconds.

C. Will receive a technical foul.

D. Will immediately receive a delay of game.

6. The following act(s) can be considered faking being fouled:

A. Yelling at an opponent while they are attempting a shot.

B. Making theatrical or exaggerated movements with no illegal contact.

C. Asking officials to review the play.

D. Complaining to the official.

7. When a player does not immediately pass the ball to an official when the whistle sounds, the official shall:

A. Issue a bench technical.

B. Issue a player technical.

C. Issue a warning for delay.

D. Eject the player from the game.

8. If the net is contacted while the ball is on or within either basket and it does not affect the try for a goal, the official may:

A. Allow play to continue.

B. Issue a technical foul.

C. Issue a personal foul.

D. Eject the offending player.

9. If a state utilizes the 35-second shot clock, it may:

A. Eliminate the visible 10-second backcourt violation.

B. Eliminate the five-second closely guarded count while a player holds the ball.

C. Expand the closely guarded rule while a player dibbles the ball to 10 seconds instead of five seconds.

D. None of the above.

10. To start the second half, the ball shall be put in play by a:

A. Jump ball.

B. Throw-in under the alternating-possession procedure.

C. Throw-in by the visiting team.

D. Throw-in by the team in control to end the previous quarter.

11. An alternating-possession throw-in is used when:

A. The ball is knocked out of bounds by a specific player.

B. There are simultaneous floor or free throw violations.

C. A player intentionally fouls another player at the beginning of the game.

D. A coach calls a time-out after a player collects a loose ball.

12. If the alternating-possession procedure has not been established and the ball goes out of bounds and was last touched simultaneously by two opponents, play is resumed by:

A. A jump ball in the center restraining circle between the two players who originally jumped to start the game.

B. A jump ball by any two players on the court.

C. A jump ball in the center restraining circle between the two players involved in the simultaneous contact.

D. None of the above.

13. A ball that goes out of bounds will be inbounded:

A. From one of the four designated spots, if the throw-in will be in the frontcourt.

B. From one of the four designated spots if the throw-in will be in the backcourt.

C. From the designated spot closest to where the ball went out of bounds.

D. From the designated spot closest to the official responsible for the throw-in.

14. Which of the following is a violation by a player:

A. Extending elbows to hold the ball under the chin.

B. Extending the elbows to hold the ball against the body.

C. Excessively swinging his/her own arms.

D. Any action of the elbow resulting in total body movements as in pivoting.

15. Once the sideline throw-in begins, in which scenario has a violation occurred?

A. The thrower releases the ball within five seconds.

B. The thrower is replaced by a teammate, except as in Rule 7-5-7.

C. The thrower touches the inbounded ball after it touches another player.

D. The thrown ball hits the ring.

16. How does a game begin when fouls occur during pre-game in equal numbers and offset?

A. The penalties are charged, no free throws are awarded, and the game begins with a jump ball.

B. A team technical is given to each team, free throws are awarded, and the game begins with a jump ball.

C. The coach loses the coaching box for the remainder of the game, free throws are awarded, and the game begins with a jump ball.

D. A bench technical is given to both teams, free throws are awarded, and the game begins with a jump ball.

17. A team captain may request a defensive match-up:

A. Before the opening jump ball.

B. Prior to the start of the second, third and fourth quarters and each overtime period.

C. If three or more substitutes from the same team enter during an opportunity to substitute.

D. After a technical foul.

18. Fighting is:

A. An attempt to block an opponent’s shot attempt and committing a foul.

B. Illegal contact with the opponent while the ball is live.

C. Away from the ball with a player not involved in the play.

D. An attempt to instigate a fight by committing an unsporting act that causes a person to retaliate by fighting.

19. A throw-in is:

A. A player shooting a free throw.

B. A method of putting the ball in play from out-of-bounds.

C. An attempt beyond the three-point line.

D. A pass from one player on the perimeter to a player in the lane area.

20. A game may be forfeited if:

A. A coach refuses to substitute for a disqualified player with substitutes available.

B. The coach is ejected, and an assistant does not want to coach.

C. Spectators disagree with the coach.

D. There is an act that makes a travesty of the game.

21. The ball is out of bounds when it touches or is touched by:

A. A player who is out of bounds.

B. Any object outside a boundary.

C. The supports or back of the backboard.

D. All of the above.

22. The ball is awarded out of bounds after:

A. A team-control foul.

B. A free throw from a technical foul.

C. A field goal.

D. All of the above.

23. When the official administers a free throw, the ball shall be placed at the shooter’s disposal by:

A. A two-hand chest pass.

B. A bounce pass.

C. An overhead pass.

D. Rolling the ball to the shooter.

24. The maximum time allotted for a free throw is:

A. 8 seconds.

B. 5 seconds.

C. 10 seconds.

D. 12 seconds.

25. A player may legally jump from the player's frontcourt, secure control of the ball with both feet off the floor and return to the floor with one or both feet in the backcourt during:

A. A throw-in.

B. A jump ball.

C. While on defense.

D. All of the above.

26. A player shall not dribble a second time after the player's first dribble has ended, unless it is after the player has lost control because of:

A. An interrupted dribble.

B. A try for field goal.

C. The ball touching a teammate.

D. An errant pass that has not been touched by another player.

27. Unsporting fouls include:

A. Taunting another player.

B. Intentional contact during a dead ball.

C. Being charged with fighting.

D. Requesting an excessive time-out.

28. The shot clock shall begin:

A. When there is a change in team control.

B. After every dead ball.

C. After every pass.

D. After picking up the dribble.

29. Which of the following is goaltending?

A. Contacting the ball after it hits the backboard and before the ball enters the imaginary cylinder.

B. Deflecting a shot before it leaves the shooter’s hand.

C. Touching the ball outside the cylinder during a free-throw attempt.

D. Both A & C.

30. A player is defined as:

A. One of five team members on the floor at any given time, except during time-outs and intermissions.

B. The team manager.

C. The athletic trainer.

D. All team members at any given time.

31. The designated spot for a throw-in after a violation that occurs inside the three-point line will take place at:

A. The nearest designated spot on the end line 3-feet outside the lane line.

B. The nearest 28-foot line.

C. A spot the official chooses.

D. The half-court line.

32. The player inbounding the ball may not:

A. Bounce the ball inbounds.

B. Purposely and/or deceitfully delay returning after legally being out of bounds.

C. Move along the end line after inbounding the ball.

D. Set a screen after returning to the court.

33. Which of the following constitutes basket interference?

A. Blocking a shot after it hits the backboard.

B. Touching the ball outside the three-point arc.

C. Slapping the backboard causing vibration while the ball is on or within the basket.

D. Both A & C.

34. With 59.9 seconds remaining in the half, play is resumed with a throw-in. The ball is legally touched by a player inbounds and immediately goes out of bounds. What is the correct ruling?

A. The clock reads 59.9 seconds and the officials direct the clock operator to remove .3 seconds off the clock.

B. The clock remains at 59.9 and the officials administer the throw-in from a designated spot on the floor.

C. The clock should not start until the player gains control of the ball.

D. The alternating-possession arrow should be used to determine possession.

35. At any point during the game, the referee determines the game clock failed to start properly after a throw-in. Which of the following may be used to correct the time on the game clock?

A. An official’s visible or silent count, or other official information.

B. The scorer’s estimate of how much time should have elapsed.

C. The officials remove .3 seconds from the game clock.

D. The amount of time requested by the head coaches.

36. After a whistle stops play, and during the same dead-ball period before the ball becomes live, both teams are assessed technical fouls. Team A is assessed one technical foul, and Team B is assessed two technical fouls. How should play be resumed?

A. All technical fouls are canceled, and play resumes at the point of interruption.

B. Play resumes with Team A shooting two free throws and the ball for a division line throw-in.

C. All technical fouls are penalized in the order they occurred, and play resumes with alternating free throws.

D. Only the first technical foul committed is administered, and all others are ignored.

37. Team A is awarded a throw-in at one of the eight designated spots on the sideline. During the throw-in, A1 releases the ball and it goes out of bounds on the opposite sideline without being touched by the offense or defense, committing a throw-in violation. Where should the ensuing throw-in be administered?

A. At the location on the court where the violation physically occurred.

B. At the nearest spot where the thrower had both feet inbounds.

C. At the original throw-in spot.

D. At the point of interruption where the ball next became dead.

38. Prior to the opening jump ball, the referee steps into the center restraining circle and is standing in position with the ball, preparing to administer the jump. Before the ball is tossed, a nonjumper from Team B steps closer to the circle, moving to a new position within 3 feet of the restraining circle. What is the correct ruling?

A. A violation occurs only if the nonjumper steps inside the restraining circle after the toss.

B. The official should warn the player and continue without penalty.

C. A violation has occurred because nonjumpers may not move or change position once the official has entered the center restraining circle.

D. No violation has occurred because restrictions begin only when the ball is tossed.

39. During pregame warm-ups, a substitute from Team A dunks a dead ball. Two minutes later, and before the opening jump ball, a substitute from Team B also dunks a dead ball. What is the correct ruling?

A. Both head coaches are penalized with the loss of the coaching box privilege, and the game begins with free throws.

B. Only the second technical foul is penalized with free throws because it occurred last.

C. One free throw is awarded for each technical foul, and the game begins with a throw-in at the division line.

D. Both technical fouls are charged to the respective teams and offset; no free throws are awarded, the game begins with a jump ball, and neither head coach loses the coaching box privilege.

40. Which of the following actions best describes behavior that may result in a warning for faking being fouled?

A. A player reacts verbally to a no-call while continuing live play.

B. A defender legally establishes guarding position and absorbs a charge without embellishment.

C. A player exaggerates incidental contact by throwing their head back to create the appearance of being fouled.

D. A player loses balance and falls to the floor as a result of significant illegal contact.

41. During the first half, A1 is observed wearing the uniform bottom below the hips and the team jersey (designed to be worn inside the uniform bottom) is not tucked in. What is the correct ruling?

A. A1 must be directed to leave the game until the uniform is worn properly, and a charged time-out does not alter this requirement.

B. A team warning is issued, and A1 may remain in the game until the next dead ball.

C. A1 may correct the uniform during a charged time-out and immediately return to play.

D. A technical foul is assessed to Team A for an illegal uniform.

42. A1 is fouled in the act of shooting and the ball does not enter the basket. The official properly rules a shooting foul but mistakenly awards a throw-in to Team A instead of the appropriate free throws. Which type of error has occurred?

A. Permitting the wrong player to attempt a free throw.

B. Awarding an unmerited free throw.

C. Erroneously counting or canceling a score.

D. Failure to award a merited free throw.

43. During a game, a discrepancy is discovered between the official scorebook and a non-official scorebook regarding the team score. The officials are unable to identify the source of the error. What is the correct procedure?

A. The referee shall reset the score to the total shown at the end of the previous quarter.

B. The referee shall use the scorebook that most recently recorded a score change.

C. The referee shall accept the progressive team totals in the official scorebook if the mistake cannot be resolved.

D. The referee shall average the scores from all scorebooks to determine the correct score.

44. During the second half, A1 checks into the game after changing into a jersey with a different number. The change was not reported to the scorer or an official, and A1 participates in play. The officials discover the error after a live ball. What is the correct ruling?

A. A flagrant technical foul is charged to A1 and A1 is disqualified from the remainder of the game.

B. A player technical foul is administered, and A1 may remain in the game.

C. A team technical foul is charged to Team A, and play resumes at the point of interruption.

D. The jersey number is corrected at the next dead ball with no penalty.

45. A1 dives for a loose ball and gains control while lying flat on their back on the court. Without releasing the ball, A1 sits up and passes the ball to a teammate. What is the correct ruling?

A. Legal; only if the player first rolls onto a knee before passing the ball.

B. Legal; a player may sit up while holding the ball but may not attempt to stand up with the ball.

C. Traveling; a player on the floor may not move in any way while holding the ball.

D. Traveling; once a player gains control on the floor, the ball must be released immediately.

46. A1 dives for a loose ball and gains control while sliding across the floor. The player's momentum causes them to slide several feet while maintaining control of the ball. The player does not attempt to stand. What is the correct ruling?

A. Legal; only if the player immediately releases the ball while sliding.

B. Traveling; because any sliding with the ball after gaining control is prohibited.

C. Legal; provided the sliding or rolling with the ball is caused by the player's momentum.

D. Traveling; because a player on the floor may not move while holding the ball.

47. Team A is entitled to the next alternating-possession throw-in. During the administration of the throw-in, A1 moves beyond the designated spot before releasing the ball, resulting in a throw-in violation. What is the correct ruling?

A. The ball is awarded to Team B, but Team A retains the next alternating-possession opportunity.

B. The violation results in a team warning, and play resumes with a jump ball.

C. The alternating-possession arrow remains with Team A, and the throw-in is retaken.

D. Team A loses the alternating-possession opportunity, and the ball is awarded to Team B.

48. Team A is awarded a throw-in along the sideline. Before the ball is released on the throw-in, A2 sets an illegal screen against a defender. What is the correct ruling?

A. A common foul is charged, and play resumes at the point of interruption.

B. No foul can occur until player control is obtained inbounds.

C. A team-control foul charged to A2.

D. A personal foul is charged, and free throws are awarded because the ball was dead.

49. Which of the following statements regarding electronic devices is correct?

A. Players may use electronic devices if the opponent is also permitted to do so.

B. Electronic communication is allowed as long as it does not provide a competitive advantage.

C. A coach may communicate with players electronically during dead-ball periods only.

D. Communication between a coach and a player through electronic devices is prohibited, but hearing aids are legal.

50. Which of the following correctly describes when a player is NOT considered an airborne shooter?

A. A player who has released the ball on a try and is fouled before landing.

B. A player who has tapped the ball toward the basket while airborne.

C. A player who is hanging on the ring after a dunk attempt.

D. A player who has released the ball on a try for goal and has not yet returned to the floor.