

1-Wall Referee **Level Three** Certification Exam

In our effort to upgrade the officiating in handball, the USHA offers five levels of certification for referees. This exam is for those who aspire to become 1-Wall Level Three Certified Referees. ***(Please do NOT take this exam until you have completed and passed the Level One Certification exam and attended a Referee Clinic provided by a certified Level 5 instructor).***

A list of Referee Certification levels and the protocol to complete each level is posted at ushandball.org.

E-mail completed answer sheets to handball@ushandball.org with "Level 3 Referee Exam" in the subject line.

Or mail your completed hard copy answer sheet to: **USHA, Attn: Referee Exams
2333 N. Tucson Blvd.
Tucson, AZ 85716.**

You must be a USHA member to qualify for referee certification.

PART I - Multiple Choice

On the answer sheet, write the correct letter of the appropriate answer and the corresponding rule for where the answer was found.

1. Partner (A) is first server but partner (B) serves first.
 - A. Sideout.
 - B. Partner (A) loses serve and partner (B) serves.
 - C. Partner (B) loses serve and partner (A) serves.
 - D. Legal, either partner may serve first.

2. Before ball is served, it is discovered that the ball is broken.
 - A. Play continues after referee gives a new ball to players.
 - B. Previous rally or action (fault, out serve, etc.) is replayed.

3. After serving a fault, server calls timeout before referee announces "second serve."
 - A. The timeout is allowed.
 - B. No penalty, but timeout is not allowed.
 - C. A sideout should be called.
 - D. A technical should be called.

4. The receiver calls timeout after the score is announced.
 - A. The timeout should be allowed.
 - B. No penalty is assessed but timeout is not allowed.
 - C. A technical should be called.
 - D. An avoidable hinder should be called.

5. One player on a doubles team is interfered with in trying to hit the ball but his partner gets to the ball and hits the ball into the floor.
 - A. No call should be made after the fact if the referee didn't call a hinder before the shot was missed.
 - B. A hinder should be called.

6. The linesman calls a fault but realizes he made a mistake, and the serve was good. The receiver had no chance to retrieve it.
- A. The fault call should stand.
 - B. The fault call should be reversed and the server awarded another serve.
 - C. Server should be awarded a point.
7. The referee can't determine whether an attempted killshot was good. There are no linesmen and the players disagree.
- A. The referee must make a call of good or skip-in.
 - B. The referee should call for a replay.
8. A player is injured during a rally and falls down while the ball is still in play.
- A. Play should be stopped immediately.
 - B. Player who is injured loses the rally.
 - C. Opponent of injured player should be allowed to continue play as long as the injured player doesn't create interference.
9. A player contacts his opponent during a backswing. The referee doesn't see the contact. The shot doesn't reach the wall and the player calls "contact" after the shot hits the floor.
- A. An avoidable hinder should be called.
 - B. A hinder should be called.
 - C. The player who hit the shot loses the rally.
10. A player calls a timeout, but has already used his allotted number of timeouts.
- A. A technical should be called.
 - B. No penalty should be assessed, but the timeout is not allowed.
 - C. An avoidable hinder should be called.
11. A player, attempting to make a retrieve, slips on a wet spot. He could have made the retrieve if he hadn't slipped.
- A. A hinder should be called.
 - B. No hinder should be called.
12. A player hits a shot that is not going to reach the wall, and he is fair, and his opponent catches the ball before it hits the floor.
- A. The rally should be awarded the player who caught the ball.
 - B. A hinder should be called.
 - C. An avoidable hinder should be called against the player who caught the ball.
 - D. A technical warning should be issued against the player who caught the ball.
13. The matches are running ahead of schedule and one player starts warming up 10 minutes prior to the scheduled starting time of the match. His opponent arrives at the scheduled starting time and starts to warm up.
- A. The player may continue to warm up until he is ready to start play.
 - B. The player can warm up for a maximum of 10 minutes.
 - C. The player should not be allowed to warm up.

14. On any situation not specifically covered by the rulebook.
- A. The referee has the final authority.
 - B. A replay should be called.
 - C. Whatever the players agree to do.
 - D. The referee may rule on this matter but may be overruled by the referees chairman or tournament director.
15. The referee determines that the ball has become defective during a game.
- A. The referee has the authority to call for a change of balls.
 - B. The referee should call for a new ball only if both players agree.
 - C. The ball should only be changed between games.
16. A player has a bruised hand and wants to tape a piece of metal over the bruise inside his glove.
- A. This is illegal. No hard object such as metal may be worn under the glove.
 - B. The referee should allow this as long as he feels the metal doesn't create an unfair advantage for the player.
17. A player appeals a referee's "judgment" hinder call.
- A. The referee should allow the appeal.
 - B. The referee should not allow the appeal.
18. Receiver steps on the service line before the serve, from the wall, crosses the short line.
- A. Fault serve.
 - B. Play continues.
 - C. Server is awarded a point.
19. The referee calls a hinder and then realizes he made a mistake and a hinder should not have been called.
- A. The referee's call stands.
 - B. The referee can change his call.
20. A player incurs an injury and must seek medical attention. His opponent agrees to wait for him to return to the court although the time exceeds the maximum allowed by the rules.
- A. The referee should not allow this. The match must be forfeited once the legal time is exceeded.
 - B. The referee should allow this concession by the opponent.
21. The tournament director in any USHA-sanctioned event decides to change courts during a game to better accommodate spectator viewing.
- A. Court cannot be changed during a match.
 - B. Court can be changed if both players agree to change.
 - C. Tournament director has authority to make the change.
22. The referee judges that a player has caused an avoidable hinder, but it is his first offense of the match.
- A. An avoidable hinder should be called.
 - B. The referee must give a warning and not call an avoidable until the next offense.
 - C. The referee may give a warning if he chooses.

23. The server serves a fault, then a legal serve but the ball breaks during the rally, and then another fault.
- A. Sideout.
 - B. Server has one fault.
24. A player, while being legally hindered, incidentally strikes his opponent with his follow through after contacting the ball.
- A. A dead ball should be called.
 - B. There should be no call if the ball does not reach the wall.
 - C. Play continues.

PART II - Matching

From the following list, write the correct letter of the appropriate answer and the corresponding rule for where the answer was found.

- A. Fault serve or hinder serve.
 - B. Out serve.
 - C. No penalty (legal and play continues).
 - D. Dead-ball hinder.
 - E. Avoidable hinder.
 - F. Illegal (point or sideout, depending on whether the offender was serving or receiving).
 - G. Match is defaulted.
 - H. Technical.
25. The server bounces the ball more than three times, without catching it each time, before serving.
26. The server accidentally drops the ball on his foot before starting his service.
27. After the score is called, the server throws the ball against the wall.
28. When attempting to serve, the server swings at, but completely misses, the ball.
29. The service attempt hits the wall and the floor simultaneously.
30. The server's foot touches the service line in his act of serving.
31. The server's foot is behind the back edge of the service line when he begins his service attempt, but both feet are inside the service zone when the ball is contacted by the server's hand.
32. The server does not serve the ball within 10 seconds after the referee has announced the score.
33. After the score is called, the server serves the ball before the receiver is ready.
34. The service attempt hits the wall and then rebounds past the short line but travels between the server's legs.
35. A player swings at and misses the ball completely. It rebounds into the playing zone and strikes his opponent before the second floor bounce.

36. A player swings at and misses the ball completely. It strikes his opponent, who is standing behind the long line, on the fly.
37. The service attempt hits the wall, and rebounds into the receiving zone, passing between his partner's legs. His partner was standing still.
38. The service attempt hits the wall and then travels past the short line. The server's partner moves to avoid being struck by the serve, and interferes with the receiving side's attempt to return the serve.
39. The service attempt hits the wall and then travels past the short line. The server's partner moves to avoid being struck by the serve, and in doing so interferes with the receiving side's attempt to return the serve.
40. The serve hits the partner who is straddling the service line.
41. The server commits a foot fault but his serve hits the floor before reaching the wall.
42. The receiver has one foot outside of the playing zone when he catches the ball on a fly.
43. The receiver moves in to take a lob serve which has crossed the short line from the wall. In doing so the receiver steps into the service zone.
44. A player suspects that the ball has broken and gives it to the referee to be inspected. The referee decides that the ball had not broken. On the next service attempt the ball breaks.
45. A player hits the ball with the back of his hand.
46. A player has his two hands together when contacting the ball but only hits the ball with one hand.
47. A player hits his opponent with a ball and that would have reached the wall, and been fair on the wall and floor.
48. A player hits his opponent with the ball and the referee is unsure whether the ball would have reached the wall, and been fair on the wall and the floor, if the ball had not hit the opponent.
49. After hitting a shot that is apparently going to be a setup for his opponent, the player verbally reprimands himself before his opponent hits the setup.
50. Partner "A" yells to his partner "B" to, "Cover the front court," just as one of their opponents is moving into position to hit the return.
51. As one player is about to hit his shot, the opponent moves in behind him and stomps his feet.
52. A player dives to retrieve a ball in the front court. In his effort to get back on his feet, he creates interference with his opponent.
53. During a rally, the ball hits a wet spot and "slides." The player makes a legal return in spite of the "slide."

54. The linesman's view was hindered, but the referee was able to see that the serve landed outside the side line.
55. In an attempt to make a retrieve the defensive player passes in front of the offensive player just before the ball is struck.
56. Player excessively abusive in the referee's judgment.
56. The receiver returns the serve so that it strikes the sideline, on the wall, and lands on the long line.
58. A player hits a shot that might reach the wall, and be fair on both the wall and the floor, but the opponent catches it before it hits the wall or the floor.
59. A player receives two technicals during the first game and then receives a third technical in the second game.
60. A player engages in unsportsmanlike conduct.
61. A player is wearing a hat which comes off during a rally and causes interference with the opponent's next return.
62. The serving side commits a hinder.
63. A player fails to properly wear eye protection. It is his second violation in the same match.

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ANSWER SHEET

Write in the correct letter of the appropriate answer and rule that the question is referencing.

Email your answer sheet to: handball@ushandball.org

Part One: Multiple Choice

<u>Ans.</u>	<u>Rule #</u>	<u>Ans.</u>	<u>Rule #</u>	<u>Ans.</u>	<u>Rule #</u>
1. _____		9. _____		17. _____	
2. _____		10. _____		18. _____	
3. _____		11. _____		19. _____	
4. _____		12. _____		20. _____	
5. _____		13. _____		21. _____	
6. _____		14. _____		22. _____	
7. _____		15. _____		23. _____	
8. _____		16. _____		24. _____	



USHA Membership is required to maintain referee certification.

Part Two: Matching

<u>Ans.</u>	<u>Rule #</u>	<u>Ans.</u>	<u>Rule #</u>	<u>Ans.</u>	<u>Rule #</u>
25. _____		38. _____		51. _____	
26. _____		39. _____		52. _____	
27. _____		40. _____		53. _____	
28. _____		41. _____		54. _____	
29. _____		42. _____		55. _____	
30. _____		43. _____		56. _____	
31. _____		44. _____		57. _____	
32. _____		45. _____		58. _____	
33. _____		46. _____		59. _____	
34. _____		47. _____		60. _____	
35. _____		48. _____		61. _____	
36. _____		49. _____		62. _____	
37. _____		50. _____		63. _____	