

4-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 **4-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 Five instructor).

A list of Referee Certification levels and the protocol to advance to each level is posted at ushandball.org in the **Referee Certification** section.

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.

- Partner A is first server but partner B serves first.
 - Side-out
 - Partner A loses serve and partner B serves
 - Partner B loses serve and partner A serves
 - Legal, either partner may serve first
- Before ball is served, it is discovered that the ball is broken.
 - Play continues after referee gives a new ball to players
 - Previous rally or action (fault, out, serve, etc.) is replayed
- After serving a fault, server calls timeout before referee announces "second serve."
 - The timeout is allowed
 - No penalty, but the timeout is not allowed
 - A side-out should be called
 - A technical should be called
- 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.
 - No call should be made after the fact if the referee didn't call a hinder before the shot was missed.
 - A hinder should be called.
- The referee calls a fault but realizes he made a mistake and the serve was good. The served ball hit the crotch of the sidewall and the floor and rolled out. The receiver had no chance to retrieve it.
 - The fault should stand
 - The fault call should be reversed and the server awarded another serve
 - Server should be awarded a point

6. The referee calls a fault but realizes he made a mistake and the serve was good.
 - A. The fault call should be reversed and the server given another serve
 - B. The fault call should stand

7. The referee can't tell if an attempted killshot was good or skipped in. Both players agree that the shot was good and there are no linesmen.
 - A. The referee should call the shot good
 - B. The referee should call for a replay
 - C. The referee should make his call of good or skip-in without the help of the players

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 the injured player should be allowed to continue play as long as the injured player doesn't create interference

9. A player in the act of swinging contacts his opponent with his arm. The referee doesn't see the contact. The shot doesn't reach the front 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. One player, who is in the center of the front court, hits a low shot into the sidewall-front wall corner and makes no attempt to get out of the way of his opponent who is trying to make the retrieve.
 - A. An avoidable hinder should be called if the player had time to move out of the way
 - B. An avoidable hinder should be the automatic call

12. 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

13. A player hits a shot that is obviously not going to reach the front wall and his opponent catches the ball before it hits the floor.
 - A. The player who caught the ball wins the rally
 - 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 called against the player who caught the ball

14. A player does not return to the court within one minute after a timeout has been called.
 - A. No penalty should be assessed
 - B. The match should be defaulted
 - C. The late player's opponent should be awarded one point, and another for every minute the player is late in returning. After 10 minutes the match should be forfeited.
 - D. The game that is being played is awarded to the player's opponent, but the match should continue

15. 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 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

16. 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

17. 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

18. One linesman disagrees with the referee's call and the other linesman abstains.
 - A. The referee's call stands
 - B. The referee's call is reversed
 - C. The referee shall decide whether his call will stand or be reversed or the rally replayed

19. Both linesmen disagree with the referee's call.
 - A. The referee's call stands
 - B. The referee's call is reversed
 - C. The referee's call may stand or be reversed or the rally replayed on the referee's decision

20. One linesman agrees with the referee's call and one linesman disagrees.
 - A. The referee's call stands
 - B. The referee's call is reversed
 - C. The referee's call may stand or be reversed or the rally replayed on the referee's decision

21. After a rally is over in amateur play, one player wishes to appeal his opponent's retrieve that was not a rally-ending shot.
 - A. The referee should allow the appeal
 - B. The referee should not allow the appeal

22. 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

23. 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
24. 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
25. The server serves a fault, then a legal serve that takes a bad bounce (court hinder) after bouncing good but before the receiver attempted to return the serve, then another fault.
 - A. Side-out
 - B. Server has one fault
26. During a rally, the ball takes a bad bounce, but the referee judges that the shot was irretrievable even had it bounced in a true fashion.
 - A. Dead ball hinder should be called
 - B. Player who hit shot wins the rally
27. A player's arm contacts his opponent on his follow-through after contacting the ball. The opponent had time to avoid the interference.
 - A. A dead ball hinder should be called
 - B. There should be no call if the ball does not reach the front wall
 - C. An avoidable hinder should be called

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
 - B. Out serve
 - C. Screen serve
 - D. No penalty (legal and play continues)
 - E. Dead-ball hinder
 - F. Avoidable hinder
 - G. Illegal (point or sideout, depending on whether the offender was serving or receiving)
 - H. Match is defaulted
 - I. Technical
28. The server accidentally drops the ball on his foot when getting ready to start his service.
 29. After the score is called, the server throws the ball against the sidewall.
 30. The service attempt hits the front and sidewall simultaneously.
 31. The server's foot touches the service line in his act of serving.

32. The server's foot is behind the back edge of the short 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.
33. The service attempt hits the front wall and then rebounds to hit the back wall and floor simultaneously.
34. The service attempt hits the front wall and then rebounds over the back wall before contacting the floor.
35. The service attempt hits the front wall and then rebounds over the back wall after contacting the floor.
36. The service attempt hits the front wall and then rebounds to hit the floor in front of the short line. The ball then contacts the server before bouncing twice.
37. The service attempt hits the front wall and then travels past the short line, but travels between the server's partner and the side wall.
38. The server serves the ball while standing in the same service box that his partner is standing in.
39. The service attempt hits the front wall and then hits the ceiling before contacting the floor behind the short line.
40. The server's partner leaves the doubles service box before the ball passes the short line.
41. The server's partner is standing in the doubles service box with his back toward the front wall when his partner serves the ball.
42. The service attempt hits the front wall and the server's partner catches the ball before it hits the floor. The partner was not in danger of being hit by the served ball.
43. The service attempt hits the front wall and is traveling towards the server's partner's head so the partner catches the served ball just before it would have hit him in the head.
44. The service attempt hits the front wall and then rebounds to hit the partner's foot. The serve would have been short had it not hit the partner's foot.
45. The server's partner leaves the service box and is struck by the serve as it rebounds from the front wall.
46. The service attempt hits the front wall, then the left side wall, then the right side wall and floor simultaneously.
47. The receiver is standing four feet behind the short line when the server strikes the ball.
48. The receiver moves in to take a lob serve on the fly but reaches forward of the short line to make contact with the ball, but his feet are still behind the short line.
49. The receiver moves in to take a lob serve on the fly although he makes contact with the ball behind the short line, his follow-through crosses the short line.
50. A player hits the ball with the back of his hand.

51. A player has his two hands together when contacting the ball but only hits the ball with one hand.
52. A player hits his opponent with the ball and referee is unsure whether the ball would have reached the front wall if the ball had not hit the opponent.
53. 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.
54. Partner "A" yells to his partner "B" to "Cover the front of the court" just as one of their opponents is moving into position to hit the return.
55. As one player is about to hit his shot, the opponent moves behind him and stomps his feet.
56. A player hits a shot that is going to result in a back wall setup for his opponent. The player takes his eyes off the shot and unintentionally moves into a front court position directly in front of his opponent's shot and is struck by his opponent's return.
57. 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.
58. During a rally, the ball hits a wet spot and "slides." The player makes a legal return in spite of the "slide."
59. A player hits a shot that caroms from the front wall out of the court over the back wall.
60. A player hits the ball to the front wall and is pinned against the sidewall as the ball rebounds from the front wall. In his effort to get away from the sidewall and out to center court, he creates interference for his opponent.
61. A player, who is in the front court, hits a shot to the front wall that rebounds from the front wall and travels between his legs interfering with his opponent's opportunity to play the shot.
62. A player, who is the front court, hits a shot to the front wall that rebounds from the front wall and travels between his legs. His opponent is in deep court and the referee judges that the opponent's view was unobstructed.
63. A player hits a shot that might reach the front wall, but the opponent catches it before it hits the floor or the front wall.
64. A player receives two technicals during the first game and then receives a third technical in the second game.
65. A player engages in unsportsmanlike conduct.
66. A player stops his swing because he is afraid his arm is going to contact the opponent. The referee believes the holdup was reasonable.
67. A player is wearing a hat that comes off during a rally and causes interference with the opponent's next return attempt.

USHA 4-Wall LEVEL THREE Referee Exam

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. _____		10. _____		19. _____	
2. _____		11. _____		20. _____	
3. _____		12. _____		21. _____	
4. _____		13. _____		22. _____	
5. _____		14. _____		23. _____	
6. _____		15. _____		24. _____	
7. _____		16. _____		25. _____	
8. _____		17. _____		26. _____	
9. _____		18. _____		27. _____	



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>
28. _____		42. _____		55. _____	
29. _____		43. _____		56. _____	
30. _____		44. _____		57. _____	
31. _____		45. _____		58. _____	
32. _____		46. _____		59. _____	
33. _____		47. _____		60. _____	
34. _____		48. _____		61. _____	
35. _____		49. _____		62. _____	
36. _____		50. _____		63. _____	
37. _____		51. _____		64. _____	
38. _____		52. _____		65. _____	
39. _____		53. _____		66. _____	
40. _____		54. _____		67. _____	
41. _____					

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