

## GHSA 2023-24 Basketball Study Guide

1. Team A has only four players present. The official does not allow Team A to start the game with four players. **TRUE – 3-1** *“A team must begin the game with 5 players...”*
2. Before the ball is tossed to start the game, B3 intentionally fouls A2. The Officials award 2 shots to A2 and instructs the scorer/timer to set the position arrow when the ball is handed to A2 for the first free throw. **FALSE - 4-3-3b, 4.3.3** *“... the initial direction of the possession arrow is set toward the opponent's basket when ... the ball is placed at the disposal of the thrower after ... the free throws for a non-common foul.”*
3. During a spot throw-in, thrower A1 moves five feet along the end line. Official calls a travel violation. **FALSE 4-42-6, 7-6-3**, *It is impossible to travel while out of bounds. A1 has committed a throw-in violation by moving outside the three foot wide designated spot area that has no depth limitation. A1 is allowed to move without restriction from side to side within the area and as far back as the facility allows.*
4. Thrower A1 steps on the end line during a throw-in. Official calls a violation. **FALSE – 4-9**, *The end lines and sidelines are out of bounds. The thrower who steps on the line remains out of bounds. The thrower has inbound status and violates when the thrower steps across the line and touches the court inbounds.*
5. A1 attempts a field goal. The ball hits the rim, then hits the top of the backboard and then passes through the basket. Official allows the basket to be scored. **TRUE - 7-1-2, 7.1.2A**, *The top, front sides and bottom of the backboard are inbounds. The back of the backboard is out of bounds.*
6. A1 while standing inbounds behind the backboard, shoots the ball over the backboard and the ball passes through the basket. Official disallows the basket. **TRUE - 7.1.2A** *“The ball becomes dead if it passes over the top of a rectangular backboard ... whether it comes from the front or back of the plane.”*
7. A1 attempts a field goal. While the ball is on the rim. B1 strikes the backboard on the side opposite from A1 and causes the ball to fall off the rim. Official awards the basket and assesses B1 a technical foul. **FALSE - 4-6, 4-22, 10-3-4b, 10.3.4** *B1's action does not satisfy the conditions for goaltending or basket interference. Thus, the basket shall not be awarded. A technical foul is correctly assessed for unsportsmanlike behavior.*
8. A1 catches a pass, fumbles the ball, retrieves it, dribbles, ends the dribbles, fumbles the ball and then retrieves the ball again. Official calls a violation. **FALSE - 4.15 comment A** *fumble, dribble, fumble is legal. A dribble, fumble, dribble is illegal.*

9. A1 is dribbling in the backcourt. As he approaches the half-court line, he dribbles the ball once in the frontcourt and steps into the frontcourt with one foot. He then touches that same foot in the backcourt. Official calls a backcourt violation. **FALSE – 4-4** *No backcourt violation has occurred since A1 never established frontcourt position. “During a dribble from backcourt to frontcourt, the ball is in the frontcourt when the ball and both feet of the dribbler touch the court entirely in the frontcourt.”*
10. While A1 is dribbling in the frontcourt, B1 deflects the ball off A1's legs into the backcourt. A2 retrieves the ball. Official call a backcourt violation. **TRUE – 9-9-1, Team A maintained continuous team control.** *“A player shall not be the first to touch a ball in the backcourt after it has been in team control in the frontcourt if he/she or a teammate last touched or was touched by the ball in the frontcourt before it went to the backcourt.”*
11. A1's try for goal, fails to reach the basket and A1 catches the ball while it remains airborne. Official calls a travel violation. **FALSE – 4-41-2** *No violation has occurred. A1 can dribble, shoot or pass after the failed try for goal.*
12. A1 dives for the ball on the floor, gains control of the ball and then slides on the floor. Official calls a travel violation. **FALSE - 4-44, 4.44.5B** *No violation has occurred. A1 can slide as far as her momentum takes her.*
13. A1 starts a dribble by tapping the ball ahead, takes five steps and then continues the dribble. Official rules this is legal. **TRUE - 4-44, BRF 6, 4.15 comment, 4.43d** *It is impossible to travel while dribbling.*
14. A1 requests a timeout while airborne, holding the ball and headed out of bounds. Official grants the request. **TRUE – 5-8-3** *The request shall be granted under NFHS rules but denied under NCAA rules.*
15. While A1 is dribbling, B1 attempts to steal the ball and hits A1 on the hand causing A1 to lose control of the ball. Official calls a foul on B1. **FALSE – 4-24-2** *It is legal use of hands to reach to block or slap the ball controlled by a dribbler or a player throwing for goal or a player holding it and accidentally hitting the hand of the opponent when it is contact with the ball.*
16. A1 contacts B1 in the torso after B1 has established legal guarding position and while B1 is moving backwards. Official calls a player-control foul on A1. **TRUE – 4-7-2B** *B1 has met the criteria of establishing and maintaining a legal guarding position. There is no requirement for B1 to remain stationary.*

17. While A1 is dribbling the ball, Team A's assistant coach requests a timeout. Official grants the timeout. **FALSE – 5-8-3** *“Only a player or the head coach shall be granted a timeout.”*
18. The official informs the coach that under no circumstance may a team legally end the game with only 1 player. **FALSE – 3-1** *“When there is only one player participating for a team, the team shall forfeit the game, unless the referee believes that team has an opportunity to win the game.”*
19. If the ball provided by the home team is not legal, the referee may select for use a legal ball provided by the visiting team. **TRUE – 1-12-3** *“The referee chooses a legal, approved, NFHS ball.”*
20. If a player is directed to leave the game for a violation of the uniform rule, the coach must replace the player within 30 seconds. **False – 10-6-2, 3-4** *“This MUST happen within 15 seconds”*
21. The head coach and assistant coaches may stand during the permitted time to replace a disqualified player. **False – 10-6-1d** *“Only the head coach.”*
22. B1 deflects A1's throw-in pass that then touches A1 in flight, who is still out of bounds; the ball is awarded to Team A. **False – 7-2** *“A1 has not yet established as a player inbounds.”*
23. It is an alternating possession procedure after the ball touches the backboard support. **False – 7-1-2a(3)** *“The ball is out of bounds and will be an out of bounds by the last team to touch the ball”.*
24. On a throw-in, the ball becomes live when it is at the thrower's disposal. **True – 6-1-2c** *This is one of the three ways the ball becomes live.”*
25. On a jump-ball, restrictions end when the tapped ball touches the floor, a non-jumper, an official, a basket or the backboard. **True – 6-3-8** *“Right of the rule book”.*

26. All of the following statements are true concerning Intentional Fouls:

- a. Contact away from the ball or when not making a legitimate attempt to play the ball or a player, specifically designed to stop or keep the clock from starting.
- b. May or may not be premeditated.
- c. Fouls that neutralize an opponent's obvious advantageous position.
- d. Assessed if the opponent of a thrower-in reaches through the boundary-line plane and fouls the thrower.
- e. Based solely on the severity of the contact.

**False – 4-19-3, 9-2-10 penalty 4** *“E is incorrect as it is NOT based on the severity of the contact.”*

27. A1's free throw ends when A1's foot breaks the vertical plane of the edge of the free-throw line farthest from the basket before the try touches the ring or backboard or before the free-throw has ended. **True – 4-20-3, 9-1-3e** *“can't break the plane until...”*

28. Varsity officials should arrive at the game site a minimum of 30 minutes prior to Tip-Off. **False – “Per the GHSA 1 Hour before Tip-Off.”**

29. In order to be eligible to work the Post-Season an official must meet the following requirements. Attend a Post-Season Camp every year, make at least 85 on the GHSA Test, complete the GHSA Rules Clinic, work at least 10 varsity games, be a Tier 1, 2 or 3 official and be in good standing with your local association and the GHSA. **True– “Per the GHSA”**

30. GHSA game officials are prohibited from having their cell phones in their possession or at the scorer's table while officiating a game. **True– “Per the GHSA Contest Official Handbook”**

31. GHSA game officials are prohibited from accepting game assignments to a school where he/she is currently employed, has relatives enrolled or employed at or has attended in the previous 10 years. **True– “Per the GHSA Contest Official Handbook”**

32. The GHSA Contest Officials Pass cost is \$15 and the Pass card will get you plus One into any GHSA Contest including State Championships. **True– “Per the GHSA Contest Official Handbook”**

33. If during a game, an official on the crew gives two technical fouls to the Head Coach, he is ejected in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter. After the game and in the locker room, the officials decide that the second technical foul that was given to the Head Coach was not warranted and decide that they are only going to send in one technical foul rather than two so that the coach does not have to sit out two games. The officials have this authority as long as they do this before they leave the game site. **False**– *“Per the GHSA Contest Official Handbook & the Rules Clinic” Officials do not have this authority! Ejections nor Technical Fouls are reversible or reviewable!*
34. All Technical Fouls and any issues with fan behavior involving sportsmanship or officials’ safety should be sent to your local association GHSA representative who will fill out a game report and sent to the GHSA office via the MIS system. **True**– *“Per the GHSA Contest Official Handbook” All issues like this should be reported to the GHSA!*
35. The number of games an official must work in order to get GHSA credit for a year of service is 10 games. **True**– *“Per the GHSA Contest Official Handbook”*
36. In order to be eligible to officiate GHSA Varsity games, an official must either attend a GHSA Post Season Camp or a Varsity Camp. This will meet the requirement for officiating Varsity games for two years. **True**– *“Per the GHSA Contest Official Handbook”*
37. All rounds of the GHSA State Basketball Championship are assigned by the GHSA Basketball Liaison. **False**– *“Per the GHSA Contest Official Handbook” Rounds 1 thru 3 are assigned by the District Coordinators with the semi-finals and finals being assigned by the GHSA Basketball Liaison.*
38. The GHSA uses College Women’s Mechanics in all situations with the exception of “Last Second Shot”, when inbounding the ball in the frontcourt, the official inbounding the ball will “always” blow their whistle, timeouts and player-control fouls. **True** – *“Per the GHSA”*
39. If the “new” Trail official has a foul in the backcourt, the official will always go table side which may or may not result in a switch. **False** – *“If the Trail officials has a foul in the backcourt, they will not switch and will continue to be the Trail position.”*
40. When in the front court, the Trail official will always chop in time with the exception of Free Throws. **True** *“Per the CCA Women’s Mechanics”*
41. The Trail official is responsible for a 3 point try when the shot is below the Free-Throw Lane line extended towards the sideline. **False** – 3 point try’s below the Free-Throw

Lane line extended towards the sideline are the Lead officials primary area and responsibility.

42. On drives to the basket down the middle of the lane, the Lead official is primarily responsible for all block/charge plays by the primary defender. **True** - *“Per the CCA Women’s Mechanics”*
43. If the Center official has a foul in the backcourt, the Center official would report their foul and will always become the new Trail official. **False** - *“Per the CCA Women’s Mechanics” The Center official would either be the new Lead or stay in the Center position.*
44. Concerning fouls in the frontcourt, the calling official will always go table side for reporting unless the calling official is already table side as the Trail or Center official OR if we have a team control foul. **True** - *“Per the CCA Women’s Mechanics”*
45. On the initial jump ball the official who tosses the ball after the toss will either become the Trail or Center official. **False** - *“Per the CCA Women’s Mechanics” The official who tosses the ball will always become the Trail official.”*
46. During ALL timeouts, one official should be at the spot in which the ball will be placed for a Throw-In and the other two officials should be standing at the top of the Free-Throw Line Circle on each end of the floor. **True** - *“Per the GHSA”*
47. With 10 seconds remaining on the shot clock, the Trail and Center officials should point to the shot clock recognizing that there are 10 seconds remaining on the shot clock. **False** - *“Per the CCA Women’s Mechanics” This is NCAA Men’s, not Women’s or the GHSA.”*
48. It is the responsibility of the Referee on the crew to visit the scores table before the 10-minute mark to start each game and verify that both teams have supplied their team rosters including the starting lineups. **Ture** - *“Per the CCA Women’s Mechanics & NFHS Mechanics”*
49. The calling official for a player control foul will raise his or her arm and an open fist and then punch forward which signifies a player control foul. **False** - *“Per the GHSA & the NFHS, player-control fouls will be signaled by raising an arm with a fist and then going with one hand to the back of the head.”*
50. At the three-minute mark before every GHSA game, the officials will have a pre-game meeting with head coaches, team captains, game manager and a School Resource Officer. **True**- *“Per the GHSA”*

51. The official scorekeeper for all GHSA games is required to wear a black & white striped shirt. **True** - *“Per the GHSA.”*
52. On successful three-point shot attempts, the Trail and Center official will always signal the shot was successful with the Touchdown signal. **True** - *“Per the CCA Women’s Mechanics”*
53. The referee on the crew will always toss the ball to start the game. **False** - *“Per the CCA Women’s Mechanics” The referee may designate who will toss the ball to start the game.*
54. On plays coming from Trials primary area into Leads primary area towards the low block. If the dribbler passes the ball to another player just outside the three-point line in the Leads area. The Lead official stays with the pass and the Trail official stays with the crash. **False** - *“Per the CCA Women’s Mechanics” The Lead official stays with the crash and the Trail official goes with the pass.*
55. Officials may bounce the ball for all throw-ins with the exception of when the Lead official is administering a throw-in in the frontcourt on the end-line. **True** - *“Per the CCA Women’s Mechanics.”*
56. On a three-point shot attempt in the center of the floor just above the semi-circle, this is the Center officials' primary area of coverage and they should mark this three-point shot attempt. **False** - *“Per the CCA Women’s Mechanics” This is the Trail's primary area of coverage and they should mark this three-point shot attempt,*
57. Throw-ins that are below the Free Throw line extended to the end-line will be administered by the Lead official and the Trail official will mirror the throw-in by chopping in time. **True**- *“Per the CCA Women’s Mechanics.”*
58. When teams are in a full-court pressing situation, the Center official is responsible for the coverage area of Free Throw Line to Free Throw Line. **True** - *“Per the CCA Women’s Mechanics.”*
59. When beckoning in substitutes, the official beckoning in the substitutes should hold their arm up with an open hand signaling to the clock operator to wait while subs are being brought into the game. **False** - *“Per the CCA Women’s Mechanics” The official should be signaling to the official who is preparing to make the ball live, WAIT, we have subs.*

60. In regard to a last second shot of each quarter or overtime, the official opposite the table will ALWAYS be the responsible to determine whether or not the shot attempt was out of the shooter's hand before the red light, or the horn sounded. This is a crew decision however, the primary official for this call is the official opposite the table regardless if they are in the Trail or Center position. **True** - *"Per the GHSA"*!
61. An out-of-bounds situation occurs and the primary official sounds the whistle and gives the stop-clock signal when needing help. They will look in the direction of the nearest non-calling official and verbalize "help." When the nearest non-calling official has definitive knowledge, they will sound the whistle, call out the color of the team entitled to the ball and give the direction signal. The primary official will then mirror this information. **True** - *"Per the CCA Women's Mechanics" This is the correct procedure when needing help for out of bounds calls.*
62. After the pre-game meeting with the team captains, head coaches and an SRO officer, the officials should stay table-side for the national anthem and player introductions. **False** - *"Per the GHSA, officials will go opposite the table."*
63. When at the end of a quarter or overtime when the shot clock is off. Officials should use a visible 10 second backcourt count in order to determine a 10 second backcourt violation. They may also use the game clock as a resource to verify their 10 second backcourt violation. **True** - *"Per the CCA Women's Mechanics." A visible count is required but using the game clock as a resource is totally acceptable.*
64. During the first shot of a two shot foul, the Trail official should position themselves at the mid-court line half way between the table and the Center Circle. **False** - *"Per the CCA Women's Mechanics." NO – the purpose for going table side on all fouls is so that if communication with a coach is necessary, the official is at the 28 foot mark which is the top of the coaching box.*
65. The shot clock operator shall be located at the scores table for all GHAS Varsity games. **True** - *"Per the GHSA Rules Clinic & 2-1-3 Note"*
66. The game officials will meet with team captains, head coaches, a game manager and a SRO officer at the 3 minute prior to the start of all GHSA contest to confirm that their teams are properly and legally equipped AND that uniforms will be worn properly AND that they will exhibit good sportsmanship. **True** - *"Per the GHSA Rules Clinic & 2-4-5"*
67. On the 6<sup>th</sup> team foul, teams will no longer shoot a one & one. They will shoot two free throws. **False**- *"Per the GHSA Rules Clinic & 4-8-1" They will shoot two free throws on the 5<sup>th</sup> Team Foul.*



68. A1 is dribbling near the sideline and loses her balance and falls out of bounds but the ball stay inbounds. A1 regains her balance and returns in bounds and continues her dribble. The officials rule this is legal. **False**– *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic & 9-3-3.” This is now illegal because of the new rule, A1 can’t be the first to touch the ball. This is a violation.*
69. The visiting team has on red jersey’s and all the players red undershirts with the exception of one who had on black. The officials rule that the black undershirt is legal. **False** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic & 3-5-6” All undershirts MUST match. The visiting team with red jerseys could either wear red or black.*
70. The home team wearing white jerseys has 7 players with blue shorts and 3 with white. The officials rule that the shorts are legal. **False** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic & 3-4-5” They can be different in style but like colored.*
71. In the GHSA during the 2023-24 season, we will NEVER shoot a one & one free throw. **True** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic & 4-8-1”*
72. Because the GHSA is using the shot clock, there will be NO closely guarded count while dribbling the ball. **True** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic”*
73. The closely guarded count while holding the basketball is 6 feet. **False** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic the closely guarded count while holding the ball will be 3 feet.*
74. Team will shoot two free-throws on the 5<sup>th</sup> team foul and the fouls will be reset to zero after every quarter including any overtime periods. **False** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic & 4-8-1” Overtime is an extension of the 4<sup>th</sup> period and the fouls DO NOT reset.*
75. B1 is guilty of a kicked ball violation just below free-throw line extended & between the three-point line and the sideline. The officials determine that the throw-in should be given to Team A on the end-line at the designated spot near the Free Throw Lane line. **False**– *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic & 7-5-2” This would be the designated spot at the 28 foot mark closet to where the violation occurred.*
76. After any foul or a violation in the front court there are only four designated spots in which a throw-in can be administer by Team A. **True** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic & 7-5-2 thru 4”*

77. The alternating possession arrow is pointing towards the home team and a timeout is called. After the timeout, the officials administer the Throw-in to the visiting team. After the throw-in and while the visiting team is dribbling the officials realize they have administered the throw-in to the wrong team. The officials correct this mistake and give the ball to the home team and make sure the arrow is pointing in the correct direction. **True** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic & 7-5-2 thru 4” As long as you correct this error before the ball becomes dead.*
78. Player A1 runs out of bounds to avoid a screen on the end-line. After A1 comes back inbounds, A3 throws a pass to A2 who then throws a pass to A1 who shoots a jump shot and scores. The Lead official waves off the basket and calls a violation on A1 for running out of bounds and coming back inbounds and touching the ball. **False** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic & 7-5-2 thru 4.” This is legal because A2 touched the ball prior to A1 touching the ball.*
79. An out of bounds violation by B3 happens on the endline between the three-point line and the sideline. The lead official administers the throw-in on the endline at the spot closest to where the ball goes out of bounds and NOT at one of the four designated spot locations. **True** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic & 7-5-2 thru 4.” This is an out of bounds violation and that has not changed!*
80. The American Flag can be worn anywhere on the jerseys. **True** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic & 3-4-2b”*
81. The coaching box for all games involving GHSA games will be from the 28 foot mark to the end line and only the Head Coach is allowed to stand in this area. Assistant coaches, team members & attendants may only stand when a team member is reporting to the scorer’s table, during a charged timeout or between quarters or to spontaneously react to an outstanding play by a team member. **True** – *“10-5-4 & 10-6”*
82. At the beginning of the game for the jump ball, the home team elects to remain standing during the jump ball. The officials allow the home team to remain standing until after the jump ball. **False** – *“10-6-4” This is illegal and the head coach should be made aware of this and the game SHALL NOT start until everyone on the team bench is seated other than the head coach.*

83. The Head Coach for the visiting team is whining about the officiating but not to the level that would warrant a Technical Foul. During a dead ball, the official in front of the visiting team head coach, blows their whistle and issues a warning. The official turns to the head coach and informs them that this is your warning and gives the stop sign signal with one hand. The official then goes to the scorer's table and has the scorekeeper record the warning in the scorebook. This warning does not require a game report to the GHSA but the local assignor should be made aware of this warning. This is the correct procedure for giving coaches warnings. **True** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic &, 4-48, 10-6-1 Penalty” Warnings sometimes can have the same effect in a game as a Technical Foul. Officials need to utilize warning coaches if they can and they need to be stern with the coaches when granting these warnings.*
84. A “hot stove” touch on a ball handler/dribbles is a foul for illegal guarding in NFHS and the GHSA. **False** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic & placing and KEEPING and hand on the dribbler”*
85. Displacement of any opponent is a foul. **True** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic & 10-7” Displacement is ALWAYS a foul!*
86. Physical play can be legal until it rises to the level of rough play. Rough play is always illegal. **True** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic & 10-7”*
87. All Spin moves are illegal in the NFHS/GHSA. **False** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic & 4-44” Only if a player picks up their pivot foot and touches the floor again before releasing the ball.*
88. In order to properly officiate a Euro step move, an official MUST find the dribbler's pivot foot in order to properly adjudicate whether or not the Euro step move is legal or illegal. **True** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic & 4-44”*
89. It is vital for officials to communicate and communicate well at the end of a game and this would include table crew as well. Everyone should be aware of the timeout situations and game & shot clock & game situations. At this point in the game, this is all anyone is going to remember, and the crew must finish well and strong which includes, confirming the final score is correct at the end of the game. **True** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic & End of Game Protocols”*
90. The month of January is Cancer Awareness month. Both the home team and the visiting team may participate with uniforms including headbands, wristbands, sleeves & tights. **False** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic dates to remember.” Only the home team may participate by altering the colors of uniforms including headbands, wristbands, sleeves & tights.*

91. In High School as it pertains to headbands, wristbands, sleeves & tights. Everything above the waist MUST match and everything below the waist MUST match. Example – everything above the waist could be black and everything below the waist could be white. **False** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic & 3-5-6.” Everything above the waist and everything below the waist must match by being the same color!*
92. The Shot Clock operator must be at least 21 years of age and must have completed the Shot Clock Certification training. **True** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic”*
93. The Referee during his pre-game meeting at the scorer’s table before the game does not need to confirm with the Shot Clock Operator that they have completed the Shot Clock Certification Training. **False** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic”*
94. The Referee during his pre-game meeting at the scorer’s table before the game would need to have a conversation with both the Game Clock operator and the Shot Clock operator to make sure that are aware of their responsibilities. This would include, running the shot clock down and making sure that the horn for the Shot Clock and Game Clock is different. **True** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic & Policy”*
95. During Free Throws, the Shot Clock should be reset to 35 seconds and if Team A gets the rebound, the Shot Clock will be reset to 25 seconds. **True** – *“Per the GHSA Rules Clinic”*
96. : If Team B commits a foul on Team A in the backcourt and the shot clock is at 29 seconds, there will be no reset of the shot clock. **False** – *“Per the GHSA Shot Clock Certification.” Reset the shot clock to 35 seconds if you have a foul in the backcourt by Team B.*
97. If Team B commits a foul on Team A in the frontcourt and the shot clock is at 29 seconds, there will be no reset of the shot clock. **True** – *“Per the GHSA Shot Clock Certification.” No reset in the frontcourt unless the fouls occurs below 25 seconds.*
98. A15 shoots a three-point shot and the ball hits the rim and A35 gets the rebound. The Shot Clock Operator resets the Shot Clock to 25 seconds when the ball hits the rim. **False** – *“Per the GHSA Shot Clock Certification.” The reset would be to 25 seconds but not until A35 gets the rebound.*
99. A15 shoots a three-point shot and the ball does not hit the rim. While the ball was in the air, the Shot Clock expired, and the Shot Clock horn sounded. B30 gets the rebound of the airball. This is a shot clock violation, and the officials should blow their whistles and award a Spot Throw-in at the spot closest to where B30 rebounded the ball. **True** – *“Per the GHSA Shot Clock Certification.” This is a Shot Clock Violation!*

100. On the opening Jump-Ball, the Shot Clock Operator will start the clock as soon as one of the teams gains possession and NOT when the ball is tapped. **True** – *“Per the GHSA Shot Clock Certification.” The shot clock starts on possession of the ball and not the tap.*
101. A15’s three-point attempt lodges between the rim and the backboard with 15 seconds on the shot clock. The alternating possession arrow is pointing towards Team A. The officials instruct the Shot Clock Operator to leave the Shot Clock at 15 seconds. **False** – *“Per the GHSA Shot Clock Certification.” The ball hit the rim and Team A retained the ball, the shot clock reset to 25 seconds.*