

DOUBLES OFFICIATING EXAMINATION
(revised December, 2004)

Name _____ Date _____

Street Address _____

City _____ Province _____ Postal Code _____

Telephone _____ Email _____

Part A

Please answer the following questions either true or false by circling either T or F. Please note, all uses of gender in this exam shall include both feminine and masculine.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| T | F | 1. After striking the ball fairly, a player may unintentionally drop his racquet, pick it up and continue play. |
| T | F | 2. The referee should not overrule a player who is making a call against himself. |
| T | F | 3. A foot fault may not be appealed by either player. |
| T | F | 4. If a judge is unsighted or unable to make a knowledgeable decision upon an appeal, the referee's decision is upheld. |
| T | F | 5. A good serve must strike the front wall first. |
| T | F | 6. On the serve, a ball that is low on the front wall or that bounces before the service line may be played at the option of the receiver. |
| T | F | 7. If a serve from the wrong side is played by the receiver resulting in a point, the point shall stand and the next service shall be put into play from the same side to preserve the original alternating sequence. |
| T | F | 8. A "quick serve" before the receiver is ready shall be replayed if the receiver has not made an attempt to play the ball. |
| T | F | 9. The receiver may volley a serve heading to the wrong service box or short of the service line. |
| T | F | 10. A striker is not entitled to an excessive swing. |
| T | F | 11. A player is obligated <u>only</u> to clear the whole front wall for his opponent's shot. |
| T | F | 12. A player who intentionally loses any piece of his equipment during play shall automatically lose the point. |
| T | F | 13. If a player intentionally interferes with play by making a visual or audio distraction he shall lose the point. |
| T | F | 14. A point shall not be awarded where the offending player makes every effort to avoid the violation. |

- T F 15. If a let occurs during play after a serve from the incorrect box, upon replay the server must always serve his first serve from the correct box.
- T F 16. "No Set" means that the game will end when the first team scores its fifteenth point.
- T F 17. A point may be awarded where a player fails for any reason to make his best effort to clear for the striker.
- T F 18. Once a game has been set, the "Set" shall not be changed.
- T F 19. Except for the situation where a player hits the ball back at himself, a point shall only be awarded where the striker is being deprived of the opportunity of making a winning shot.
- T F 20. A team always loses the point when a player is struck by his own or his partner's shot.
- T F 21. A player may swing at and intentionally miss the ball and allow his partner to play the ball.
- T F 22. A let shall never be allowed unless it is requested either prior to or simultaneously with striking the ball.
- T F 23. A let may be denied in spite of interference where, in the referee's opinion, the retriever could not possibly have reached the ball to hit a fair return or if his opponent's shot was irretrievable.
- T F 24. A referee shall never allow or call a let unless it is requested by a player.
- T F 25. Lets should not be granted where a player was caught going the wrong way or attempting an unorthodox shot such as behind his back.
- T F 26. If a player calls let just after his opponent has struck the ball, and the ball hits the tin or goes out of court, the point is still played as a let.
- T F 27. Players shall appeal a call of the referee directly to the judge who had the best view of the situation.
- T F 28. When an opponent has caused repeated but not identical lets, a referee may award a point.
- T F 29. A request for a let always implies a request for a point.
- T F 30. A referee shall never stop play without a request from a player.
- T F 31. A ball which is cracked but not broken entirely through can only be replaced upon unanimous consent of all players.
- T F 32. The referee's decision on all questions of play shall be final unless both judges disagree with the decision.
- T F 33. A player may not request the removal of an official once the match has commenced.
- T F 34. The referee and judges must give their best judgment on what they observed. However, when a judge is unsighted the referee's call is upheld.
- T F 35. In the presence of a referee, a player who believes a ball to be broken may not squeeze it to determine the extent of the crack.
- T F 36. When a player calls let before a ball nicks at a point where he would not have been able to reach the ball, a let should be awarded.

- T F 37. Once a game as begun, players must always receive serve on the same side.
- T F 38. A player who "comes around" is always entitled to a let since safety predominates.
- T F 39. A player may call a let from a defensive position in the rear of the court, except where his opponents have cleared behind the service lines and to the side walls.
- T F 40. If a player makes insufficient effort to clear to allow his opponent to strike the ball, a point should be awarded.
- T F 41. Except for a clear opportunity to attempt a winning shot, a point should never be awarded on a crosscourt shot.
- T F 42. A player is "coming in" and serves from the left box and a let is played. On the replay of the point, the player must serve from the left box.
- T F 43. A request for a let must be verbal.
- T F 44. It is always a point where the offending player denies his opponent the opportunity to attempt a winning shot.
- T F 45. Appropriate eye guards must be properly worn over the eyes at all times during play.

Part B

Circle the appropriate answer for each of the following questions.

PRESUMED SET OF FACTS: A and B are playing X and Y in a match with a referee and two judges.

46. A hits a crosscourt which traps B against the wall. X requests a let. X did not have an opportunity to attempt a clear winning shot.

- a) Let
- b) Point
- c) No Let

47. Same facts as above except that A has repeatedly hit the same type of shot which has placed B in the position where he is unable to clear for X's shot.

- a) Let
- b) Point
- c) No Let

48. A and B are both caught in the front court where A's crosscourt causes Y to call a let due to B's position. Had Y played the ball he would have likely struck B or hit a winning shot.

- a) Let
- d) Point
- e) No Let

49. A hits the ball back at himself. Neither X nor Y have a play on the ball. The ball strikes A before bouncing twice.

- a) Let
- b) Point
- c) No Let

50. A hits a crosscourt which puts his partner B in a difficult position. Rather than clearing, B actually moves into his opponent's shot. X calls let.

- a) Let
- b) Point
- c) No Let

Instructor's Name _____

Instructor's Signature _____

Exam Score: /50