



## **2016-2017 PAVO/NCAA THEORETICAL EXAM – Form C**

The PAVO/NCAA Form C exam is utilized only by PAVO and is intended for entry-level professional referees with an Apprentice certification, and for training and educational purposes. **This is the 2016-2017 PAVO Form C exam.**

*If a person taking this written exam needs testing accommodations, that person should approach the test administrator to report those needs and provide documentation to support the need for those testing accommodations.*

**Exam Instructions and Information:** Read each question thoroughly, and answer each question on the attached answer sheet using current NCAA Women’s Volleyball rules. In general, Team S is the serving team, and Team R is the receiving team. When a number follows the S or R, that refers to the player’s uniform number. EX: S-12 refers to player #12 on Team S. When a team’s serve/receive status is not relevant to the question, “Team A” or “Team B” is used to differentiate the teams.

The following assumptions pertain to each question unless other conditions are specifically noted:

- Rule 18, the Challenge Review System (CRS), **is** in effect.
- **No** NAIA or NJCAA modifications are in effect.
- **No** individual or team sanctions have been assessed.
- Requests for interruptions (timeouts, substitutions, lineup checks) have **not** been acknowledged (whistled) by the referees.



# 2016-2017 PAVO THEORETICAL EXAM FORM C



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DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

LOCAL BOARD: \_\_\_\_\_

SCORE: \_\_\_\_\_

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## 2016-2017 PAVO THEORETICAL EXAM FORM C



NOTE: “Team S” refers to the serving team, and “Team R” refers to the receiving team. When a number follows the S or R, that refers to the player’s uniform number. (EX: S-12 refers to player #12 on Team S.) When a team’s serve or receive status is not relevant to the question, “Team A” or “Team B” is used to denote a specific team.

**DIRECTIONS:** Read each situation carefully. Decide whether the statement is true (T) or false (F). Write either “T” or “F” in the space provided on the answer sheet. Assume no other conditions exist except those specifically mentioned in the question.

1. During a service attempt, the server may be granted a re-serve when the ball is allowed to fall to the floor untouched after the toss/release of the ball.
2. Referees must arrive courtside 30 minutes before the match’s scheduled start time.
3. The pre-match coin toss does not determine the courts each team will use for the first set; instead, the home team selects its team area/bench one hour before the start of the match.
4. Attack line extensions are required court markings. When the extensions are missing, the referees should direct event management to correct the issue.
5. At the end of the match, teams must line up on their respective end lines before being released by the first referee.
6. Players may participate in warm-ups and the match while wearing earrings, provided the earrings are covered with tape.
7. Lineups for the first set of the match are due by the three-minute mark on the clock timing the pre-match warm-ups.
8. A player may wear a hard splint on the wrist/forearm provided the splint is padded with ½” slow-rebounding foam.
9. While checking the lineups at the start of the match, the second referee notices that #13 should be on the court instead of #16. The coach says there is no player #13 on the team. A substitution must be recorded (#13 for #16) to allow player #16 to start the match.
10. All team and individual sanctions assessed in the first set carry over to subsequent sets.
11. During a timeout, teams can choose to meet anywhere in the facility, except in the opponent’s team area.
12. Coaches must remain at least 1.75 meters (5’10”) from the court when the ball is in play.
13. A server’s initial position may be on the playing surface outside the service zone; however, her position at the time of service contact (or the take-off point of a jump serve) must be completely within the service zone.
14. During the interval between sets, players may warm up with practice balls on their playing court.
15. After blocking the ball, R-7 touches the bottom of the net as she lands, but before beginning her transition to the next play. The net contact does not interfere with play, so the second referee should allow play to continue.



## 2016-2017 PAVO THEORETICAL EXAM FORM C



16. Team A's coach informs the referees that one of his players has a history of concussions and has been granted a medical waiver by her doctor to wear a foam helmet. The referees should allow the player to participate while wearing the helmet.
17. A player may cross under the net to pursue a ball in the opponent's free zone provided no center line fault is committed and no interference with the opponent occurs.
18. The second referee whistles to acknowledge a coach's verbal request for substitution. The substitute is at the end of the bench removing a warm-up jacket and is not ready to enter the court. The team should be assessed a delay sanction, and the substitution is denied.
19. The first referee should come off the stand to conduct the deciding set coin toss near the scorer's table.
20. After attacking the ball, S-15 lands with one foot completely across the center line touching Team R's court. R-10 is in the vicinity of S-15's foot. S-15 and R-10 do not make contact, but R-10 must step around the encroaching foot to make a play on the ball. The second referee should whistle and signal a center line fault on S-15.
21. When the first referee is screened from seeing a player's contact with the ball, the second referee may whistle to stop play when a ball handling fault occurs.
22. The coach requests a timeout clearly after the first referee has whistled to authorize the serve. The second referee ignores the request and play continues. At the end of the rally, the team is assessed an improper request.
23. An exceptional substitution never counts as one of the team's 15 allowed substitutions.
24. S-12 and R-8 legally and simultaneously contact a ball above the top of the net. The ball lands out of bounds on Team R's side of the net. The first referee should whistle and award the point to Team R.
25. When a team member is sanctioned with disqualification, a loss of rally results and the opponent is awarded a point.
26. When the libero is injured and another teammate is redesignated as libero, the original (injured) libero may not return to play in that match.
27. When a team member is sanctioned for unsporting conduct between sets, the sanction is recorded on the scoresheet for the subsequent set.
28. Prior to the first serve of each set, the scorer and assistant scorer should confirm each team's starting lineup using the scoresheet while the second referee confirms each team's lineup using the team lineup sheets.
29. When the libero becomes injured on the court and cannot continue to play, a new libero must be redesignated immediately before play resumes.
30. The libero replaces player #8 in the back row. When the libero's position rotates to the front row, player #12 replaces the libero. The assistant scorer should immediately notify the referees of the illegal replacement before the contact of the next serve.
31. S-12 is injured during a rally, so the first referee stops play. While a trainer is examining S-12, Team R's coach requests a substitution. The referees should allow the substitution request.



## 2016-2017 PAVO THEORETICAL EXAM FORM C



32. After the third team hit by Team S, R-14 reaches over the net and attacks the ball before it enters the vertical plane of the net. Since the attack occurred after Team S's third team hit, it is a legal play.
33. A back-row setter is in the front zone near the net and jumps to save a teammate's errant pass. The ball enters the plane of the net where the back-row setter and an opposing blocker legally and simultaneously touch the ball above the top of the net. The result is an illegal block by the back-row setter.
34. When the Challenge Review System (CRS) is being used during a match, any designated coach may challenge a decision.
35. A player who has been replaced by exceptional substitution may not return to play in that match.
36. The second referee may whistle to stop play when the ball contacts the floor and the first referee cannot see the contact.
37. When a ball contacts the antenna or the net post outside the antenna on the second referee's side of the net, the second referee should immediately whistle and signal "out" (except for a served ball).
38. Any coach listed on the lineup sheet may request a substitution, timeout, or lineup check.
39. The libero may never jump to attack a ball. A fault should be whistled the moment the ball completely crosses the vertical plane of the net.
40. A team may be assessed an improper request even if the team has already been sanctioned with a delay warning and a delay penalty during that set.
41. The second referee notifies a coach when a team has used its 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> team substitutions in a set.
42. While trying to save a ball near the net post, a player contacts the portion of the net outside the antenna. The referees should allow play to continue.
43. Substitutes may stand behind the team bench.
44. The line judge does not signal when the foot of a non-serving player is touching the floor outside the court boundary lines at the moment the server contacts the ball for service.
45. An illegal block should be called when the libero attempts to block, even if no contact is made with the ball.
46. When a team uses a libero, the libero must wear a solid-colored jersey.
47. The ball should be immediately whistled out of play when it completely crosses the vertical plane of the net above or outside an antenna.
48. The second referee may whistle an illegal (back-row) attack or block when it is clear a fault has occurred and the first referee has not recognized the fault.
49. When the CRS is being used during a match, a coach may challenge whether or not a ball contacted the floor during a pancake attempt.
50. When the libero is listed on the lineup sheet as the playing captain for the set, another player must be designated as the playing captain when the libero leaves the court.