



Note that all questions relate to PARS scoring to 11

**SECTION 1** (1 mark each)

In questions 1.1 to 1.44 indicate your choice of answer.

- 1.1 Which player is entitled to score points?  
a) Either player                      b) Server                                      c) Receiver
- 1.2 For how long are the players allowed to warm up together before the start of the match?  
a) 2 minutes  
b) 5 minutes  
c) 10 minutes  
d) As long as they agree between them
- 1.3 A player claims the right to warm up alone before the start of a match, instead of with his opponent. Is he entitled to do this?  
a) Yes                                      b) No
- 1.4 From which box must the server serve at the beginning of a hand?  
a) Left Box                              b) Right Box                              c) Whichever box he chooses
- 1.5 From which service box must the server serve after winning a point?  
a) The same box as he served from on the previous point.  
b) The alternate box from the previous point.  
c) Whichever box he chooses.
- 1.6 A serve first touches the side wall, then the front wall above the service line, then lands in the correct back quarter of the court. Is it a:  
a) Good service?                      b) Fault?
- 1.7 An otherwise good service would bounce in the wrong back quarter of the court but is volleyed by the receiver. Is it a:  
a) Good service?                      b) Fault?
- 1.8 Who should indicate the box from which the server is to serve if it appears that he intends serving from the wrong box?  
a) The marker                              b) The referee                              c) The receiver
- 1.9 Which of the following services is a foot fault? The server serves with:  
a) One foot entirely within the box and the other foot entirely outside the box.  
b) One foot on the line bounding the box and the other entirely outside the box.  
c) One foot on the line bounding the box and the other foot entirely within the box.  
d) All of the above?
- 1.10 The server serves with one foot on the line bounding the service box and the other foot in the air above the box. Is this a service fault?  
a) Yes                                      b) No
- 1.11 A ball hits the projecting part of the tin after it has hit the front wall. Is it:  
a) Up                                      b) Down                                      c) Let
- 1.12 A shot hits the line which bounds the court. Is it:  
a) In                                      b) Out
- 1.13 A ball passes above the level of the line bounding the court, but it does not hit the wall or any court fixture. Is it:  
a) In                                      b) Out
- 1.14 A ball passes over a single light without touching it. Is it:  
a) In                                      b) Out                                      c) Let
- 1.15 A ball passes through a suspended fluorescent light. Is it:  
a) In                                      b) Out                                      c) Let
- 1.16 Which of the following is NOT a possible score for a completed game?  
a) 11 – 8                              b) 12 – 10                              c) 15 – 13                              d) 11-10
- 1.17 How long are the players allowed to rest between games?  
a) 90 seconds  
b) Up to 2 minutes  
c) As long as they agree between them  
d) As long as the referee decides to allow them

## SECTION 1 (continued)

- 1.18 How long are the players allowed for a legitimate change of equipment?
- Up to 90 seconds
  - Up to 2 minutes
  - As long as they agree between them
  - As long as the referee decides
- 1.19 A player hits a shot, which his opponent thinks is down, but the marker makes no call. Should the opponent:
- Stop play, and appeal at once?
  - Wait until the end of the rally and then appeal?
  - Play on as he has no right of appeal?
- 1.20 A player hits a shot very close to the tin, and the marker is not certain whether the ball is up or not. Should the marker:
- Allow play to continue and see if a player appeals at the end of the rally?
  - Call "Not Up"?
  - Stop play and play a let?
  - At the end of a rally ask the players to play a let even if there is no appeal?
- 1.21 If a player thinks the marker has made a mistake, to whom may he appeal?
- To the referee
  - To the marker
  - To whichever one he chooses
  - He has no right of appeal
- 1.22 If a player thinks the referee has made a mistake, to whom may he appeal?
- To the referee
  - To the marker
  - To whichever he chooses
  - He has no right of appeal
- 1.23 During a rally, the referee sees a player's shot go out of court, but the marker fails to call it. Should the referee:
- Stop play and call the ball out?
  - Tell the marker to stop play and correct his mistake?
  - Wait until the end of the rally, then immediately call the ball out?
- 1.24 During play a handkerchief is dropped onto the court by a player before he is about to play his shot. His opponent immediately stops and appeals for a let. Is the ruling:
- No let?
  - The referee may award a let if he thinks the opponent could have made a good return?
  - Stroke to the opponent?
- 1.25 During play a member of the gallery calls out and a player stops and asks for a let for distraction. Is the ruling:
- No Let
  - Yes Let
- 1.26 May a player warm up the ball between games?
- If he so wishes.
  - Only with the consent of his opponent.
  - Only with the consent of the referee.
  - Only with the consent of his opponent and the referee.
- 1.27 When one person is acting as both marker and referee, does the player have a right of appeal against a decision made by that person as marker?
- Yes
  - No
- 1.28 The ball strikes the doorframe and bounces off course. The receiver appeals for a let. Is the ruling:
- Yes Let
  - No Let
- 1.29 The ball strikes the top edge of a glass-back wall and deflects from its normal flight in rebounding into the court. Is it:
- In
  - Out
- 1.30 What is the correct call shortly before the end of the rest interval after the warm-up and between games to warn players to prepare to play?
- "10 seconds"
  - "15 seconds"
  - "nearly time"
- 1.31 A player shapes to play the ball but decides to take it off the back wall instead. He hits the ball, which would have made a good return direct to the front wall, but the ball strikes his opponent. Is the correct decision:
- Yes Let
  - Stroke to player
  - Stroke to opponent
- 1.32 The ball coming from the front wall touches the striker's clothing. The striker then hits the ball on its rebound from the back wall and plays a return, which the opponent cannot reach. What is the result of the rally?
- Won by striker
  - Yes Let
  - Won by opponent
- 1.33 A player strikes at the ball and misses. He then makes a second attempt to hit the ball which hits his opponent (and would have been a good return) while headed directly towards the front wall. What is the referee's decision?
- Yes Let
  - Stroke to player
  - Stroke to opponent

## SECTION 1 (continued)

- 1.34 A player makes a second attempt to hit the ball, having missed the first time. In his second attempt he plays a winning return. His opponent appeals for a let because of the "further attempt". Should the referee:
- a) Allow a let
  - b) Disallow the appeal
  - c) Stroke to opponent
- 1.35 A player in attempting to hit the ball strikes his opponent (who had been making every effort to get out of the players way) with his backswing. Although he could have stopped, he completes his stroke but hits the ball into the tin. He then appeals for a let. Should the referee:
- a) Allow a let
  - b) Disallow the appeal
  - c) Stroke to player
- 1.36 A player's racket touches his opponent on the downswing in the act of striking the ball. The opponent had been making every effort to avoid any interference. The player immediately appeals for a let. Should the referee:
- a) Allow a let
  - b) Disallow the appeal
  - c) Stroke to player
- 1.37 A player hits his opponent with his racket in making a reasonable backswing and then makes a winning return. What should the referee do if the opponent appeals for a let on the grounds that the player has obstructed him with the backswing?
- a) Yes Let
  - b) Disallow the appeal
  - c) Stroke to opponent
- 1.38 A player falls over during a rally. His opponent makes a good return, but catches the ball on the first bounce, assuming that the player could not have continued the rally. What is the correct ruling?
- a) Yes Let
  - b) Stroke to player
  - c) Stroke to opponent
- 1.39 A player hits the ball on the first attempt without either having turned or allowed the ball to pass around him, but before it reaches the front wall it strikes his opponent (and unless otherwise stated) would have made a good return. What is the referee's decision if:
- i) The ball was headed directly towards the front wall
    - a) Yes Let
    - b) Stroke to player
    - c) Stroke to opponent
  - ii) The ball was headed toward a side wall (but not a winning return intercepted)
    - a) Yes Let
    - b) Stroke to player
    - c) Stroke to opponent
  - iii) The ball has headed towards the side wall and would not have made a good return
    - a) Yes Let
    - b) Stroke to player
    - c) Stroke to opponent
  - iv) The ball was headed towards the front wall but had hit the side wall first (not a winning return intercepted)
    - a) Yes Let
    - b) Stroke to player
    - c) Stroke to opponent
  - v) The ball was headed towards the side wall and a winning return intercepted
    - a) Yes Let
    - b) Stroke to player
    - c) Stroke to opponent
- 1.40 A player strikes at the ball but misses. He then makes a second attempt to hit the ball but before he can do so the ball hits his opponent. What should the referee's decision be if:
- i) In his opinion the player could still have made a good return
    - a) Yes Let
    - b) Stroke to player
    - c) Stroke to opponent
  - ii) In his opinion the player could not have made a good return
    - a) Yes Let
    - b) Stroke to player
    - c) Stroke to opponent
- 1.41 The ball, coming to the striker from the front wall, passes to his left. He allows it to pass around him and on the rebound from the back wall strikes it to the right of his body. The ball has not struck a side wall. After the striker has struck the ball it hits his opponent while travelling directly to the front wall and would have made a good return. What decision should the referee make?
- a) Yes Let
  - b) Stroke to player
  - c) Stroke to opponent
- 1.42 A player plays the ball and the marker calls "Not Up". The player appeals to the referee who reverses the marker's decision. What decision should the referee make if:
- i) It is a good return
    - a) Yes Let
    - b) Disallow the appeal
    - c) Stroke to player
  - ii) It is a winning return
    - a) Yes Let
    - b) Disallow the appeal
    - c) Stroke to player
- 1.43 A player is hit by his opponent's racket on the latter's reasonable follow-through and suffers a cut on the forehead. Is the injury to be considered:
- a) Self- inflicted
  - b) Accidentally contributed to, or accidentally caused by his opponent (i.e. contributed injury)
  - c) Caused by the opponent's dangerous play (i.e. opponent inflicted injury)
- 1.44 After three long rallies a player drops the ball and kicks it to the front wall before he is about to serve and asks for the score again. As the referee, what do you do?
- a) Nothing because you know he is tired.
  - b) Issue a conduct warning for time wasting.
  - c) Join in with the crowd and laugh at the player for being so tired.
  - d) Announce that "play shall be continuous".

## SECTION 2 (1 mark each)

Indicate the correct ruling to each question. Choose from:

- a) Point to server
- b) The serve is good, and the players must play on
- c) Hand out, point to receiver
- d) Yes let

- 2.1 A service lands in the wrong service court.
- 2.2 A service touches the side wall then the front wall.
- 2.3 The server hits a service which would bounce in the wrong service court, but is volleyed by the receiver.
- 2.4 The marker calls "fault" to a service, and the receiver then returns the ball.
- 2.5 The marker calls "fault" to a service, and the receiver attempts to return the ball but misses.
- 2.6 On a service the marker calls "foot fault", and the ball then strikes the side wall above the line bounding the court.
- 2.7 The marker calls "fault" when the service lands in the wrong service court, and the ball is then caught on the first bounce by the receiver.
- 2.8 The server serves and the rally ends in a let. The server serves again and the marker calls "fault".
- 2.9 The receiver claims he is not ready to receive service and appeals for a let. At the same time he plays a shot that is a winner.
- 2.10 The receiver is not ready and does not attempt to return the service.
- 2.11 The server hits a service close to the service line, and the marker makes no call. The receiver makes no attempt to hit the ball, and appeals that the ball was below the service line. The referee agrees with the receiver.
- 2.12 The server hits a service below the service line and the marker makes no call. The receiver makes no attempt to hit the ball, and appeals that the ball was below the service line. The referee rules that the service was good.
- 2.13 The server hits a service below the service line and the marker makes no call. The receiver plays the ball, loses the rally, and then appeals that the service was a fault. The Referee is unsure.
- 2.14 The server throws up the ball to serve, swings at it and misses, and the ball falls to the floor.
- 2.15 The server throws up the ball to serve but decides not to try to hit it, and lets the ball fall to the floor without swinging at it.
- 2.16 The server miss-hits a serve, which goes directly into the tin.
- 2.17 The server hits a serve onto the front wall, below the service line, and the ball then lands short of the short line.
- 2.18 The server serves and the marker calls "fault". The server appeals against his call, and the referee rules that the service was good.
- 2.19 The server, whilst executing his service, hits the ball after more than one attempt.
- 2.20 The server drops the ball from his racquet and not his hand before striking it.

## SECTION 3 (1 mark each)

Indicate the correct ruling in each case. Choose from:

- a) Stroke to Sam                      b) Stroke to Jack                      c) Yes Let                      d) No Let

- 3.1 Sam hits a weak shot and calls out in disgust. This distracts Jack causing him to hit the ball into the tin. Jack then appeals for a let.
- 3.2 Sam, in an attempt to hit the ball, strikes Jack with his backswing. Sam completes the stroke, hits the ball into the tin, and then appeals for a let.
- 3.3 Sam, in making a normal stroke, hits Jack with a backswing. Sam immediately calls for a let, and then completes his stroke, hitting the ball into the tin.
- 3.4 Sam, in making a normal stroke, hits Jack with a backswing. Sam immediately calls for a let, and then completes his stroke, hitting a winner.
- 3.5 Sam strikes at the ball but misses it. Sam then makes a second attempt to hit the ball and hits a winning shot. Jack appeals for a let on the grounds that Sam had distracted him by taking two swings at the ball.
- 3.6 Sam strikes at the ball but misses. He then moves to make a second attempt to hit the ball, but the ball hits Jack. What should the referee do if he decides Sam could have made a good return on his second attempt?
- 3.7 Sam strikes at the ball but misses. He then moves to make a second attempt to hit the ball, but the ball hits Jack. What should the referee do if he decides Sam could not have made a good return on his second attempt?
- 3.8 Sam shapes to hit the ball but decides to take it off the back wall, and pulls away to let it pass. The ball then hits Jack, who is standing well behind him.
- 3.9 Sam strikes at the ball but misses. He then makes a second attempt and hits the ball directly towards the front wall, hitting Jack.
- 3.10 Sam hits Jack with his backswing, which is not excessive, but still hits a winner. Jack then appeals for a let on the ground that Sam obstructed him with his backswing.
- 3.11 Sam feels that he is obstructed and appeals for a let. He then plays the ball, which is not returned by Jack. What should the referee rule if he agrees Sam was obstructed but not prevented from playing a winning shot?
- 3.12 Sam feels that he is obstructed and appeals for a let. He then plays the ball, which is not returned by Jack. What should the referee rule if he thinks that Sam was not obstructed?
- 3.13 Sam hits a shot very close to the tin. Jack does not get to the ball, and appeals that the ball was down. What should the referee do if he was uncertain whether the ball was up or down?
- 3.14 Sam hits a ball very close to the tin. Jack does not get to the ball, and appeals that the ball was down. What would the referee call if he thinks the ball was down?
- 3.15 Sam swings at the ball but misses, then, as the ball rebounds from the back wall, he refrains from hitting it because he would clearly have struck Jack with the ball going directly to the front wall.
- 3.16 Sam completes a rally, which he loses. He then appeals to the referee about a shot which Jack played earlier in the rally. What should the referee rule if he is certain that the shot was good?
- 3.17 Sam completes a rally, which he loses. He then appeals to the referee about a shot which Jack had played earlier in the rally. What should the referee rule if he is uncertain that the shot was good?
- 3.18 Sam hits a shot directly towards the front wall. It would have gone up but hits Jack.
- 3.19 Sam hits a ball directly towards the front wall. It would not have gone up but hits Jack.
- 3.20 On return of service, the ball rebounds off the back wall. Sam turns and hits Jack with the ball which is headed directly towards the front wall.
- 3.21 During a rally, the ball rebounds off the back wall. Sam turns and hits Jack with the ball, which is headed directly for the front wall.
- 3.22 Sam hits the ball towards the side wall. The ball would have reached the front wall, but it hits Jack while on the way to the side wall.
- 3.23 Sam hits the ball towards the side wall. The ball would have reached the front wall, but after bouncing off the side wall hits Jack.
- 3.24 Sam hits the ball towards the side wall, and the ball hits Jack. What is the ruling if the ball would not have reached the front wall?
- 3.25 The ball rebounds off the back wall. Sam, without turning, allows the ball to pass around his body and then hits it directly towards the front wall, hitting Jack.

## SECTION 4 (1 mark each)

In each of the following questions indicate the correct answer(s). Each question may have **ONE or MORE THAN ONE** correct answer.

**NOTE:** In this section one mark will be deducted for each wrong or missing correct answer in each question. The lowest score for any question in this section will be zero.

- 4.1 Which of the following actions are required by a player under Rule 12 (Interference) after he has played the ball?
- a) He must give his opponent unobstructed direct access to the ball.
  - b) If necessary, he must move towards the side wall to leave his opponent room to get to the ball.
  - c) He must give his opponent freedom to play the ball to any part of the side wall.
  - d) He must give his opponent freedom to play the ball to any part of the side wall near the front wall.
  - e) He must give his opponent freedom to play the ball directly to any part of the front wall.
  - f) He must not move until his opponent has passed him on the way to playing his next shot.
  - g) He must give his opponent a fair view of the ball.
  - h) He must give his opponent unobstructed direct access to the ball, if he can do so without leaving the centre of the court.
  - i) He must move immediately to the farthest corner of the court.
  - j) He must not stand too close to his opponent forcing him to cramp his shot.
- 4.2 If an unbroken ball is to be changed during the course of a match, which of the following must request and/or agree to the change?
- a) Both players and the referee.
  - b) Both players.
  - c) One player.
  - d) One player and the referee.
  - e) The referee.
- 4.3 Against which of the following decisions is a player allowed to appeal?
- a) The award of a stroke to his opponent under Rule 12.
  - b) A call of "not up" or "out" by the marker.
  - c) The awarding of a let to his opponent by the referee.
  - d) The awarding of a let to himself when he thinks he is entitled to a stroke.
  - e) A ruling of "no let".
  - f) A call of "Fault" on his service.
  - g) An instruction to "play" from the referee once he has made his ruling.
  - h) The failure of the marker to call his opponent's shot "out".
  - i) A call of "foot fault" on his service.
  - j) The failure of the marker to call "foot fault" on the service.
  - k) All decisions by the referee.
  - l) Some decisions of the referee.
  - m) All calls of the marker.
  - n) Some calls of the marker.
- 4.4 In which of the following situations is a player definitely not entitled to a let?
- a) He is obstructed and then plays his shot.
  - b) He touches his opponent as he hits the ball and immediately asks for a let.
  - c) He is unable to make a good return and the ball is then found to be broken.
  - d) He is unable to make a good return (excluding the case of a broken ball).
- 4.5 In which of the following situations must a let be awarded without an appeal?
- a) If Sam turns on the ball in making his shot, and hits Jack with the ball in making an otherwise good return directly towards the front wall.
  - b) If Sam hits the ball directly towards the front wall with a normal stroke, but the ball hits Jack before it reaches the wall.
  - c) If Sam deliberately obstructs Jack.
  - d) If Sam hits the ball directly towards the front wall on his second attempt, but the ball hits Jack before reaching the front wall.
  - e) If Sam refrains from hitting the ball owing to a reasonable fear of injuring Jack.
- 4.6 In which of the following circumstances may a player be awarded a let?
- a) Sam touches Jack with his racket as he moves towards the ball. He gets to the ball, makes his shot, and then appeals for a let.
  - b) Sam plays the ball, and in doing so touches Jack with his racket. He immediately calls for a let.
  - c) Sam hits the ball into the tin. He then asks for a let on the grounds that Jack was standing too close behind him, and so forced him to cramp his backswing.
  - d) Sam is distracted by Jack, hits the ball down, and the referee considers that the distraction caused him to lose the stroke.
- 4.7 Which of the following terms may correctly be used during a match?
- a) "Let"
  - b) "Game Ball"
  - c) "Penalty point to ..."
  - d) "Fault"
  - e) "Second bounce"
  - f) "Not up"
  - g) "Out"
  - h) "Cut"
  - i) "Foot fault"
  - j) "Double fault"
  - k) "No Let"
  - l) "Stop"
  - m) "Stroke to ..."

## SECTION 4 (continued)

- 4.8 Which of the following duties is/are the responsibility of the marker?
- a) Call the score.
  - b) Make calls of "Not Up", "Down", "Out".
  - c) Award lets under Rule 12 (Interference) and Rule 13 (Lets).
  - d) Award strokes under Rule 12 (Interference).
  - e) Decide appeals.
  - f) Make calls of "Fault" and "Foot fault".
  - g) Award lets under Rule 9 (Hitting opponent with the ball) and Rule 10 (Further attempt to hit the ball).
  - h) Keep a written record of the score.
  - i) Issue warnings to either or both players.
- 4.9 Which of the following duties is/are the responsibility of the referee?
- a) Call the score.
  - b) Make calls of "Not Up", "Down", "Out".
  - c) Award lets under Rule 12 (Interference) and Rule 13 (Lets).
  - d) Award strokes under Rule 12 (Interference).
  - e) Decide appeals.
  - f) Make calls of "Fault" and "Foot fault".
  - g) Award lets under Rule 9 (Hitting opponent with the ball) and Rule 10 (Further attempt to hit the ball).
  - h) Keep a written record of the score.
  - i) Issue warnings to either or both players.
- 4.10 When one person acts as both marker and referee may he, on appeal, reverse a decision made by him as marker?
- a) Yes
  - b) No
  - c) Only if both players agree.
  - d) Only if the person sitting next to him is uncertain.
- 4.11 When one person acts as both marker and referee, and the player appeals against a decision made by him as marker. If he is uncertain about the correctness of his decision, should he:
- a) Stick to his decision.
  - b) Play a let.
  - c) Ask the other player.
  - d) Asking the person sitting next to him.
- 4.12 Which of the following actions does the referee have the power to make?
- a) He may warn either or both players that their conduct on the court is leading to an infringement of the Rules.
  - b) He may allow a player to replace a broken racket, or a racket with a broken string.
  - c) He may suspend play briefly to allow a player to recover from cramp or fatigue.
  - d) He may order a player to leave the court, and award the match to his opponent in exceptional cases.
  - e) He may interpret any of the rules in whatever way he likes.
- 4.13 If either player makes unnecessary physical contact with his opponent, the referee can:
- a) Stop play and award a stroke to the opponent.
  - b) Stop play and award a game to the opponent.
- 4.14 May a player in a tournament request a change of marker or referee after the match has started?
- a) On his own.
  - b) Only if his opponent supports the request.
  - c) He has no right to request a change.
- 4.15 Which of the following activities of a player could be subject of a penalty under Rule 17 (Conduct on Court)?
- a) Prolonged argument with the referee.
  - b) Kicking his opponent's racket.
  - c) Appealing against a call by the marker.
  - d) Requesting time to change a broken racket.
  - e) Swearing that the ball be changed.
  - f) Asking for a let due to interference by his opponent.
  - g) Making an obscene gesture at the marker.
- 4.16 Which of the following penalties may be imposed by a referee against a player who delays play unreasonably?
- a) Stroke to opponent
  - b) Yes Let
  - c) Game to opponent
- 4.17 Which of the following penalties may be imposed by a referee against a player who commits an offence under Rule 17(Conduct on Court)?
- a) Conduct stroke to opponent
  - b) Yes Let
  - c) Conduct warning
  - d) Conduct match to opponent
  - e) Two strokes to opponent

