



MARYLAND PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

MPSSAA 2015 Volleyball Quiz 5

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/3HZMPLD>



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- There will be approximately 5 quizzes this season. To work state playoffs you must complete one of the five. Submit your answers via survey monkey. There is no specified passing grade. The point is to engage with the scenarios, determine a response, and submit your answer. Feel free to consult the rulebook, casebook, or official's manual. Compare your answers to those provided at the end of the quiz period and note how you compare to your colleagues
- As with most exams, S refers to the serving team and R to the receiving team. Positions are designated using the standard numbering scheme:
 - 1 = Right Back
 - 2 = Right Front
 - 3 = Middle Front
 - 4 = Left Front
 - 5 = Left Back
 - 6 = Middle Back
- In this system R6 is the middle back player on the receiving team. S1 is the serving team's server.
- Alternatively, players may be designated by their uniform number and teams by A and B when the serving or receiving status does not affect the scenario.



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1. What is your name? What Board(s) do you work for?



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2. Now that the state tournament bracket is underway, the prescribed warmup per the MPSSAA tournament bulletin is:
- a. The customary warmup for the host school during the regular season.
 - b. 15 minutes of shared court, 6 minutes at the net for team A, 6 minutes at the net for team B.
 - c. 15 minutes of shared court, 6 minutes at the net for the serving team, 6 minutes at the net for the receiving team.
 - d. 15 minutes of shared court, 6 minutes at the net for the visitors, 6 minutes at the net for the home team.

Answer: b is the best answer, but the state tournament director has ruled that Team A in the tournament bulletin is the serving team so choice c would also be correct.



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3. Now that the state tournament bracket is underway, the prescribed volleyball that must be supplied by the home team per the MPSSAA tournament bulletin is:
- a. Any ball meeting the specifications of rule 3-2.
 - b. Molten IV58L Super Touch.
 - c. Molten V58L-3-HS Pro Touch.
 - d. Tachikara SV-5W Gold.

Answer: b

While many think everything they need to know to officiate volleyball is in the rule book, casebook or officials manual, that belief is simply not true. Many events have amplifications to the rule book. For the state tournament bulletin see: http://www.mpssaa.org/assets/1/6/VB_Bulletin_15.pdf



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4. You have been assigned as a line judge for a regional playoff round. When must you report courtside to the first referee in your sharp uniform. Note: Answer with the rulebook requirement. Your local board may have a more stringent requirement.
- At least 30 min prior to match start time.
 - At least 20 min prior to match start time.
 - Prior to the first team hitting at the net.
 - Prior to teams lining up for the pre-match handshake.

Answer: b

5-9-ART. 1 . . . Prematch — Line judges shall:

Be designated and report to the first referee no less than 20 minutes before the scheduled starting time of the match;

Of course, nothing prevents a board or association from requiring linejudges to arrive earlier.



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5. The first referee suggests you should warmup your eyes while teams are using the net by taking your position as line judge 2 and watching attacks both coming toward you and going away from you.
 - a. Excellent technique. You should always warm up your eyes as this allows you to get comfortable viewing the court as you will see it during the match.
 - b. Poor technique. Officials should not be on the playing area interfering with either team's exclusive use of the net.
 - c. Optional technique. Warmup your eyes only when you are new to a gym. If familiar with the gym it is better to rest your feet in anticipation of a long match.



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Answer: a

A. CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD LINE JUDGE

1. Reports to the first referee no less than 20 minutes before the scheduled starting time of the match.
2. Reports promptly to the prematch meeting with the referees. Listens and asks questions to be able to respond to unusual situations.
3. Has previously been properly instructed and trained in all duties and responsibilities.
4. Performs duties in a confident, quiet, efficient manner. Prepares to perform by moving onto the court and watching lines during the prematch warm-up time.
5. Is appropriately dressed. (Encouraged to dress to indicate they are a part of the officiating team.)
6. Is always courteous to the other line judge, officials, coaches and players.
7. Is cooperative and responds in a positive manner to suggestions and directions from the first or second referee.
8. Remains detached from coaches, players and spectators before, during and immediately after the match.
9. Refrains from reacting as a spectator to anything that occurs during the match.
10. Makes objective calls that are both quick and decisive, using the correct signals. Holds each signal a sufficient time and establishes eye contact with the first referee to allow for proper communication.
11. Concentrates on duties and responsibilities without being distracted by other people.
12. Is always alert and ready to move quickly into the best position to make a call without interfering with play. Avoids posture that appears to reflect disinterest.
13. Shows respect for the calls of the other line judge.
14. Shows respect for and accepts, without question, all decisions of the first referee.



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6. While working as a line judge in set 1, team A's left side hitter attacks the ball into the block of team B. The ball rebounds back to team A's side of the net, landing out of bounds by your sideline. The signal you should display is:

- a. Touch (signal C).
- b. Out (signal B).

Answer: b

14. OUT-OF-BOUNDS/ANTENNA VIOLATION — Raise both hands head high, fingers together, palms toward face, elbows bent.

- The ball is ruled out of bounds after completely crossing the net.
- The ball crosses the center line extended or breaks the plane of a nonplayable area beyond the legal reach of a player.
- A blocked ball returns to attacker's side and lands out of bounds.
- The ball goes into the net and lands out of bounds on the attacker's side.
- The ball hits the net on or outside the antenna, cables, net supports or referee's platform.
- The ball travels over or outside the antenna.
- A ball contacts a vertical backboard or its supports, and in the opinion of the first referee, the ball would not have remained in play had the backboard not been there.

PENALTY: Point



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7. While working as a line judge in set 1, team A's left side hitter attacks a ball. The ball hits the net then lands out of bounds near your sideline. The signal you should display is:

- a. Touch (signal C).
- b. Out (signal B).

Answer: b

14. OUT-OF-BOUNDS/ANTENNA VIOLATION — Raise both hands head high, fingers together, palms toward face, elbows bent.

- The ball is ruled out of bounds after completely crossing the net.
- The ball crosses the center line extended or breaks the plane of a nonplayable area beyond the legal reach of a player.
- A blocked ball returns to attacker's side and lands out of bounds.
- The ball goes into the net and lands out of bounds on the attacker's side.
- The ball hits the net on or outside the antenna, cables, net supports or referee's platform.
- The ball travels over or outside the antenna.
- A ball contacts a vertical backboard or its supports, and in the opinion of the first referee, the ball would not have remained in play had the backboard not been there.

PENALTY: Point



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8. While working as a line judge in set 1, team A's left side hitter attacks the ball into the block of team B. The ball hits the blockers hands and then lands out of bounds on team B's side of the net. The signal you should display is:
- Touch (signal C).
 - Out (signal B).

Answer: a

10. BALL TOUCHED — The hand on the side of the offending team is held beside the head with the palm facing the head, then brush upward across the fingertips one time with the other hand, palm forward.

- Used to indicate a touch off a block or a team's first, second or third contact with the ball landing out of bounds on that team's side of the net.
- Balls that contact a blocker(s) before landing out of bounds on the blocking side of the net.
- May be used by the first referee to clarify a touch as opposed to a fourth contact, as play continues.

PENALTY: Point



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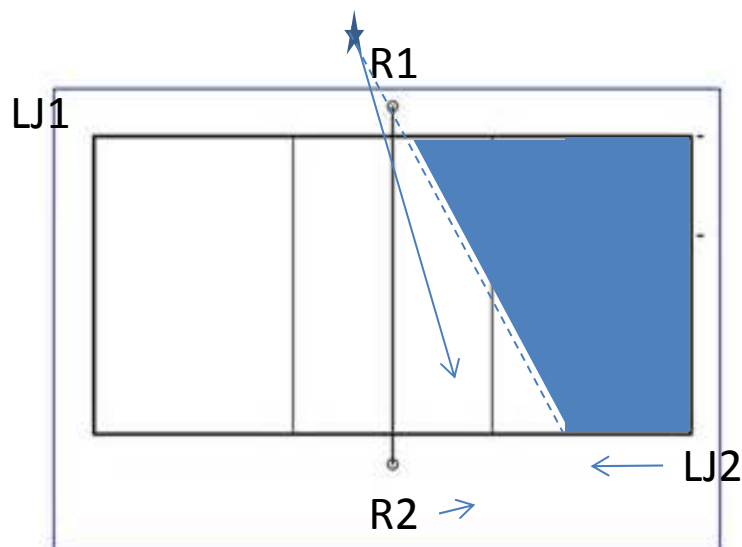
9. You are the line judge on the same side of the court as the second referee (LJ2). The left side hitter for the team on the far side of the net from you has been set far outside the antenna and will be attacking the ball from a position just to the right of the first referee. You should:
- a. Move up your sideline to get a better view of the ball as it crosses the net near the antennae.
 - b. Maintain your base position, but focus on the sideline.
 - c. Move along your end line to get a better view of the ball as it crosses the net near the antennae.



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Answer: a

LJ2 should move up the side line. The dashed line is the most limiting shot this player (star) could possibly hit. The ball cannot legally hit the shaded portion of the court without an antenna violation. LJ2 staying in base position has no value. To best determine an antenna violation the LJ2 should move as shown. The R2 should also move wider away from the pole to assist with this call.

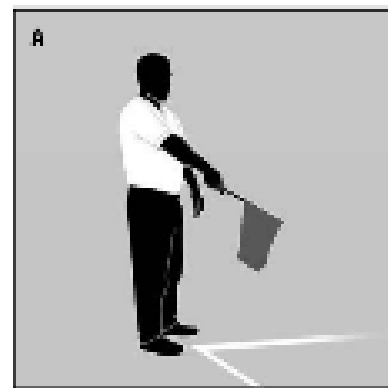




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10. You are the line judge on the same side of the court as the first referee (LJ1). The middle hitter for the team on the far side of the net attacks the ball which lands just inside your end line. You should signal “inbounds” (signal A) and point your flag
- toward the end line where the ball hit the court.
 - toward the center of the court.

Answer: b



Ball "in"



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11. You are the line judge on the same side of the court as the first referee (LJ1). The right side hitter for the team on the far side of the net attacks the ball which lands near the corner away from you. You believe the ball is inside your end line, but outside the sideline on the second referee's side of the court. You should signal:
- Out (signal B) since you believe the ball was out.
 - In (signal A) since the ball was inside your end line.
 - Hesitate a second, then make the same signal as the other line judge.



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Answer: b

b. Line judges never enter the playing area.

7. Line judges are to make calls on every play, particularly on or near the sideline and end line closest to them. A line judge does not need to mirror a fellow line judge's call.

8. A line judge may signal a fault on either antenna. Remember what team touched the ball last prior to the antenna fault if referee asks for further clarification.

9. Line judges should consider that the net antennas extend up to the ceiling so the ball must cross the net entirely within the net antennas or within the net antennas extended. A ball contacting the antenna within the body of the net is out. (Diagram 29)

Line judges should . . .

- Use the antenna fault signal to indicate the antenna that the ball contacted.
- If there is a possibility that the referee will be unsure about which team caused the antenna fault, a secondary signal should be used to convey that information, after signaling the antenna fault. It does not matter which hand the flag is in, nor do the signals change if the line judge is right-handed or left-handed:
 - To indicate that the fault is by the team nearest the line judge, complete the antenna fault signal and then extend the right arm straight out along the end line.
 - To indicate that the fault is by the team on the opposite side of the net, complete the antenna fault signal, and then extend the left arm straight out along the sideline.

10. A line judge may signal a ball contacting the floor (missed pancake) on either court. Even if the ball simultaneously touches the player and the floor, give the in signal.

11. Line judges shall participate in the prematch protocol as described in Diagram 2, page 67.

12. Line judges should make their decision quickly and decisively without regard to the call being made by the line judge on the other side of the court.

13. Line judges must hold their signal until it is seen by the first referee.

14. Line judges are part of the corps of officials administering the match. They



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12. When a ball contacts the antenna or any part of the net/cables/straps between the antenna and the net post, the line judge should signal “out” (signal B).
- True.
 - False.

Answer: b

9. Line judges should consider that the net antennas extend up to the ceiling so the ball must cross the net entirely within the net antennas or within the net antennas extended. A ball contacting the antenna within the body of the net is out. (Diagram 29)
- Line judges should . . .
- Use the antenna fault signal to indicate the antenna that the ball contacted.



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13. Each line judge is responsible only for antennae faults along his/her respective sideline.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Answer: b

Now the judge's call.

8. A line judge may signal a fault on either antenna. Remember what team touched the ball last prior to the antenna fault if referee asks for further clarification.

9. Line judges should consider that the set antennae extend up to the ceiling.



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14. You are the line judge on the same side of the court as the second referee (LJ2). The middle hitter for the team on the far side of the net attacks the ball which is touched by the blocker and lands just inside your end line. You should signal:

- a. "inbounds" (signal A).
- b. "touch" (signal C).

Answer: a. A touched ball must land out of bounds.

10. BALL TOUCHED — The hand on the side of the offending team is held beside the head with the palm facing the head, then brush upward across the fingertips one time with the other hand, palm forward.

- Used to indicate a touch off a block or a team's first, second or third contact with the ball landing out of bounds on that team's side of the net.
- Balls that contact a blocker(s) before landing out of bounds on the blocking side of the net.
- May be used by the first referee to clarify a touch as opposed to a fourth contact, as play continues.

PENALTY: Point



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15. A blocker contacts the antennae with her hand during her block attempt. The line judges should not make a signal in this situation.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Answer: a

Touching the antenna is a net fault. Rule 5-5-3 assigns primary responsibility to the R2. Rule 5-9-3 does not give a LJ authority to indicate a net fault.

5-9-ART. 3 . . . During the set, each line judge shall assist the first referee and second referee by:

- a. Determining at the moment of contact for the serve whether the server touches the end line or the floor outside the lines marking the width of the serving area;
- b. Indicating when the serve, or any played ball, crosses the net not entirely between the net antennas;
- c. Indicating when the ball touches the net, net antennas, and/or net supports not entirely between the net antennas;
- d. Indicating whether a ball is inbounds or out of bounds when it lands on or near any line for which the line judge is responsible;
- e. Indicating when a player touches a ball that is going out of bounds on the player's side of the net;
- f. Communicating with the first referee when asked, when the ball touches the ceiling or overhead obstruction, if out of the view of the referees.



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16. Line judges should signal touches:

- a. only for balls on their side of the court.
- b. for any touches they see regardless of location.

Answer: b

Rule 5-9-3b has no restrictions on which line judge makes a touch call.