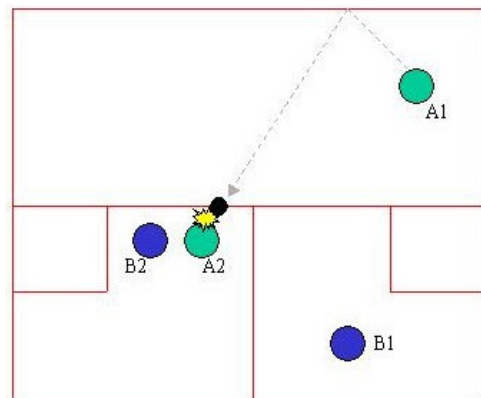
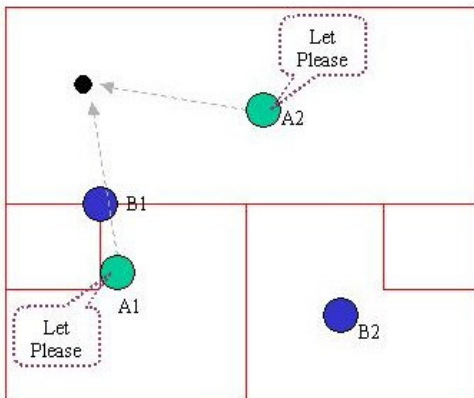




SQUASH DOUBLES

OFFICIATING EXAMINATION

**Relating to *World Squash Doubles Rules 2008*
(effective 15th April 2008 with scoring amendment October 2008)**



Candidate's Name		
Address		Postcode
Telephone Home	Telephone Work	Telephone Mobile/Cell

Notes:

1. Questions relate to Point-a-Rally (PAR) scoring system to 11 points and, at 10 all, the winner of the next point wins the game.
2. Each correct answer scores one mark, unless shown otherwise.
3. There are two Sections in this examination.
A score of 85% or more for each Section is required to pass the Examination.
If you do not pass one section you are only required to re-sit that section.
4. The examination should take about 1 to 1½ hours to complete. However, 2 hours are allowed.
5. You must pass this Officiating Examination (and any other Modules as required) before commencing practical assessment.
6. Players are referred to in the questions by their Team and their service order. E.g. A1 plays for Team A and serves first, B2 plays for Team B and is the second server.

RESULT				PASS/FAIL			
Section	Marks	Maximum	%	P	F	P	F
1		50					
2		50					

*A score of 85% or more for each Section is required to pass.
Transfer percentages for all Sections to this page.
The corrected Paper is to be returned to candidates.
Associations are to retain pages 1 and 2.*

QUESTIONS NOT ANSWERED COMPLETELY/CORRECTLY	
INITIAL EXAMINATION	RE-SIT
Questions	Questions

Paper marked by	
Date	
Candidate advised by	
Date	

Candidate's Name	
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SECTION ONE

Place an 'X' in the square for the correct answer

D 1. What call should the Marker make when the serving Team has lost the rally?

Rule Ref.

4.1,

App3.1

Handout, (*plus score*)

Side-out, (*plus score*)

D 2. Indicate what time periods are allowed for the following and whether a 15-second advisory call must be made.

		15-second advisory call	90 secs	2½ mins	3 mins	None
<i>3.1</i>	a) Duration of warm up for the Team which warms up first					
<i>3.1</i>	b) Duration of warm up for the Team which warms up second					
<i>7.2 & 7.4</i>	c) Interval between end of both Teams warming up and start of play					
<i>7.2 & 7.4</i>	d) Interval between games					
<i>16.2, G14</i>	e) A player suffers cramp					
<i>16.3.5</i>	f) A1 is injured due to a collision with A2					
<i>7.3, G1</i>	g) A player loses a contact lens					

10 marks (marks will be deducted for missing answers)

D 3. The choice of which Team warms up first or second is decided by:

3.1

The Referee

The spin of a racket

D 4. If warming up the ball after a delay (e.g. injury), how many players may be on court:

3.2

Any number of players

Only 1 player from each Team

D 5. Once a Team indicates its serving order can it be changed once the match has started:

4.1

Yes

No

D 6. Can the winner of the spin of the racket decide whether to serve or receive to start the match:
4.1 Yes No

D 7. Which player serves at the start of the first game:
4.1 Team member nominated as first server Team member nominated as second server Either Team member

D 8. If the first serve of the match is from the right box who must receive:
4.3 Team member nominated to receive from the left side. Either Team member

D 9. Team A won the first game. Which player serves at the start of the second game:
4.1 Either Team member The second server from Team A The first server from Team A

D 10. A2 attempts to return the serve but misses. Can A1 then attempt to return the ball:
4.3 Yes No

D 11. When can a Team decide to change sides for receiving service:
4.3 At the start of a new game At the start of any rally if the opposing Team agrees

D 12. A1 serves and B2 returns the serve. Who must return the next ball:
5 A2 Either A1 or A2

D 13. A1 serves at 10-9 in the first game. Team B wins the rally. What is the markers call:
2 Handout, 10-all, Set 1 Handout, 10-all, Game Ball

D 14. In a match played to the best of three games, Team A is leading one game to love. A2 serves at 10-9 in the second game. Team B wins the rally. What is the markers call:
2 App 2 App3.1 Handout, 10-all, Game Ball, Match Ball Handout, 10-all, Match Ball, Game Ball

D 15. A1 drops the racket during a rally. What is the Referee's decision if:

- a. The racket was dropped **not** as a result of a collision with an opponent:
7.7.1, G3 Allow a Let Award a Stroke to Team B
- b. The racket was dropped as a result of a collision with A2:
7.7.1, G3 Allow a Let Award a Stroke to Team B
- c. The racket was dropped as a result of a collision with an opponent:
7.7.1, G3 Allow a Let Award a Stroke to Team B
- d. The racket was dropped as A2 was in the process of hitting a winning return:
7.7.3, G3 Allow a Let Award the rally to Team A.

D 16. B1 removes the eyeguards from the correct position over the eyes during a rally, and holds them. What action should the Referee take if this was **not** done as a result of a collision with an opponent:

- 7.7.1, G3 Allow play to continue Call 'Stop, Stroke to Team A' Call 'Stop, Yes Let'

D 17. A1 stops and appeals for a let for distraction. If the Referee agrees there was distraction, what should the Referee's decision be if

- a. The distraction came from a player in Team B, and A1 was **not** in a position to hit a winning return:
13.1.3 Allow a let Disallow the appeal
- b. The distraction came from a player in Team B, and A1 could have hit a **winning** return:
13.1.3 Allow a let Award the rally to Team A.
- c. The distraction was a noise from another court:
13.1.3 Allow a let Disallow the appeal

D 18. A1 hits the ball (on the first attempt and without having turned or allowed the ball to pass around the body), but before the ball hits the front wall it strikes A2. What is the Referee's decision if:

- a. The ball was headed directly towards the front wall and neither opposition player was causing any interference to A2:
8.5 Let Stroke to Team A Stroke to Team B
- b. The ball was headed directly towards the front wall but an opponent was accidentally preventing A2 from moving clear:
8.5 Let Stroke to Team A Stroke to Team B

D 19. A1 hits a ball which strikes the side wall very close to the Out line. The Marker calls 'Out'. Which player from Team A may appeal this decision:

- 11.2.1 A1 only A2 only Either A1 or A2

D 20. A player in Team B hits the ball on the first attempt, but before it reaches the front wall the ball strikes a player in Team A. What is the Referee's decision if:

a. The ball was headed directly towards the **front** wall and would have been a good return:

- 9.1, G4 Let Stroke to Team A Stroke to Team B

b. The ball was headed towards a side wall and would **not** have been a good return:

- 9.2 Let Stroke to Team A Stroke to Team B

c. The ball would have been a **winning return**:

- 9.3 Let Stroke to Team A Stroke to Team B

d. The striker **turned** before hitting the ball directly to the front wall and the referee considered the striker's action to be dangerous:

- 9.4, 9.5 Award an appropriate conduct penalty. Let Stroke to Team B

D 21. B1 follows the ball around and turns and would have been able to make a good return directly to the front wall, but stops and appeals for a let because an opposition player is in danger of being struck by the ball. What should the Referee's decision be:

- 10.3.1 Disallow the appeal Allow a Let Stroke to Team B

D 22. A1 strikes at the ball but misses. The ball then touches a player from the opposing Team. What should the Referee's decision be if:

a. In the Referee's opinion either A1 or A2 could have made a **good** return:

- 10.1.1 Allow a let Stroke to Team A Stroke to Team B

b. In the Referee's opinion **neither** A1 nor A2 could have made a good return:

- 10.1.2 Allow a let Stroke to Team A Stroke to Team B

D 23. Which of the **Marker's** calls are correct:

a. At the end of a game:

G18

Out, Game

Out, 10-7, game to Team A. Team A leads one game to love.

Out, 10-7, game to Team A.

b. At the start of the 3rd game where both teams have won one game each and Team B won the 2nd game:

G18

One game all, love-all

One game all, Team B to serve, love-all

D 24. Whose responsibility is it to ensure that all players are correctly wearing protective eyeguards at all times they are on the court:

1,20.9, App6

The Referee

The Players

The Tournament Director

D 25. A1 sustains a genuine injury during play. What initial recovery time is allowed in the following cases:

a. A1 was hit by A2's racket, but there is no blood:

16.3.4

3 minutes

1 hour

None

b. A1 was hit by A2's racket, and there is blood:

16.1.2

3 minutes

Up to 30 minutes.

None

c. An opposition team member has contributed to the injury:

16.3.5

3 minutes

1 hour and such additional time as the time schedule of the competition permits

None

d. B1's racket has accidentally flown out of the hand and hit A1:

16.3.6

3 minutes

1 hour

None, if the injured player needs any time to recover, award match to Team A

D 26. B1 served the rally and the Referee stops play and awards a Conduct Stroke against B2. Which player serves the next rally:

17.3.2

B1

A2

A1

D 27. B2 served the rally which was won by Team B. Before B2 serves again the Referee awards a Conduct Stroke against B1 for dissent. Which player serves the next rally:

17.3.2

B1

B2

A1

Total marks for Section One = 50

SECTION ONE		
Result =	<u> </u>	= %
	50	
(43 marks > 85%)		

SECTION TWO

RULE 12 - INTERFERENCE

Write your answers in the spaces provided under each question

D 28. The player whose turn it is to play the ball is entitled to freedom from interference by the opponents. To avoid interference, with what must both the opponents make every effort to provide the striker?

12.2.1
12.2.2
12.2.3

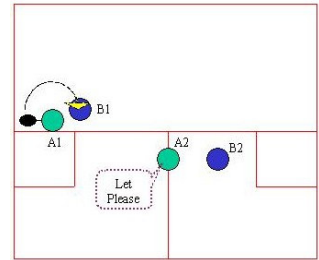
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3 marks

D 29. Whilst playing the ball A1 touches B1 with the racket in a reasonable follow-through. A2 appeals for a let for Team A. What is the Referee's decision and why?

12.5.2

Decision
Reason

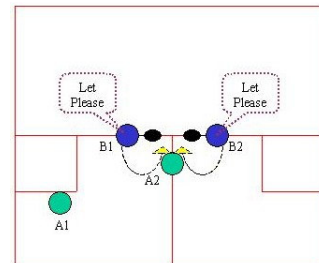


2 marks

D 30. Both B1 and B2 approach the middle of the court to play the ball that A2 has played back toward the body. Though A2 makes a **reasonable** effort to avoid interference, there is interference to both B1 and B2's reasonable swing and they appeal for a let simultaneously. Both were able to make a **good**, but not winning return. What is the Referee's decision and why?

12.2, G6,
12.5.2

Decision
Reason

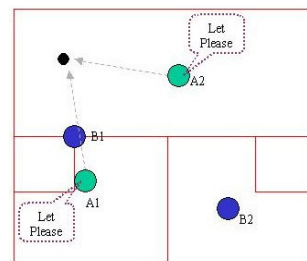


3 marks

D 31. Both A1 and A2 move to play the ball. A1's direct access to the ball is **impeded** by B1 who is making a **reasonable effort** to avoid the interference. A2 has a **direct path** to get to and play the ball. A1 and A2 stop and appeal for a let simultaneously. What is the Referee's decision and why?

12.2, G6,
12.12

Decision
Reason

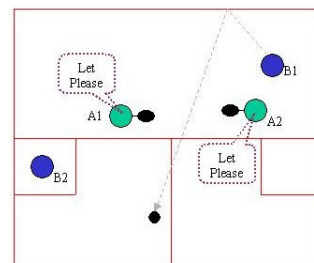


3 marks

D 32. B1 hits the ball down the centre of the court. Both players in Team A shape to hit the ball, but both let it go past, expecting the other to hit it. Neither B1 nor B2 is causing any interference to the players in Team A. Both players in Team A stop and appeal for a let simultaneously. What is the Referee's decision and why?

12.7.1

Decision
Reason

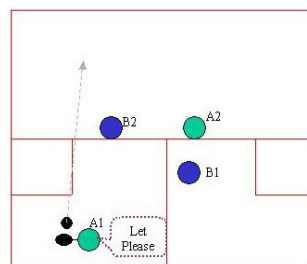


2 marks

D 33. A1 **refrains** from playing the ball (on the first attempt and not having turned or allowed it to pass around the body) which had come from a cross court shot played by B1. A1 would clearly have made a good return directly to the **front** wall but would have struck B2 who had been making an effort to avoid interference. What is the Referee's decision and why?

12.9.2
12.9.2
12.9.1
G6

Decision
Reason

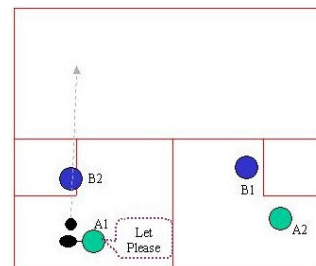


4 marks

D 34. A1 **refrains** from playing the ball (on the first attempt and not having turned or allowed it to pass around the body) which B2 had played back close to the body. A1 would clearly have made a good return directly to the **front** wall but would have struck B2 who made **no effort** at all to avoid the interference. What is the Referee's decision and why?

12.8.1
12.8.1
G6

Decision
Reason

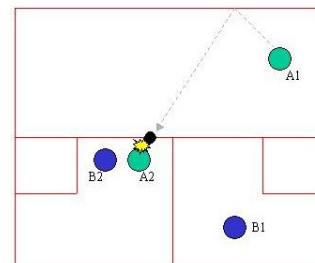


3 marks

D 35. A1 hits the ball from the front right corner through the middle of the court. A2 is struck by the ball that B2 could clearly have played, but B2's position may have prevented A2 from clearing away from the ball. The ball was **most unexpected** and A2 had no time to clear. What is the Referee's decision and why?

12.9.1,
G7

Decision
Reason

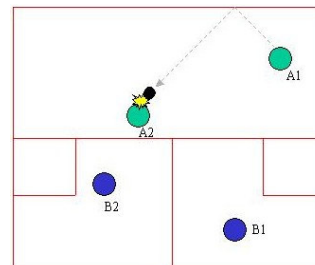


3 marks

D 36. A1 hits the ball from the front right corner through the middle of the court. A2 is struck by the ball that B2 could clearly have played. B1 and B2 were well clear of A2. The ball was **most unexpected** and A2 had no time to avoid being hit by the ball. What is the Referee's decision and why?

G4 para
2

Decision
Reason

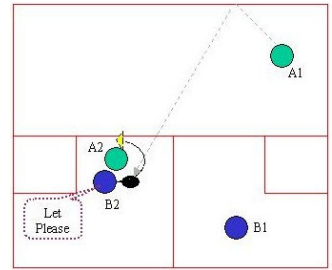


3 marks

D 37. A1 hits the ball from the front right corner through the middle of the court. Although A2 manages to **swerve** to avoid being struck by the ball, A2 is in B2's reasonable swing and B2 asks for a let. What is the Referee's decision and why?

12.9.1
G6

Decision
Reason

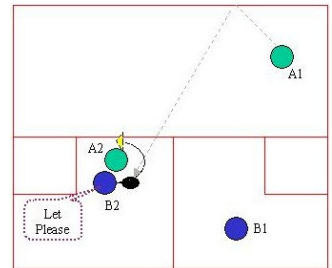


2 marks

D 38. A1 hits the ball from the front right corner through the middle of the court. B2 is in position to make a good return and A2 makes **no** effort to avoid causing interference to B2's reasonable swing and B2 asks for a let. What is the Referee's decision and why?

12.8.1
G6

Decision
Reason

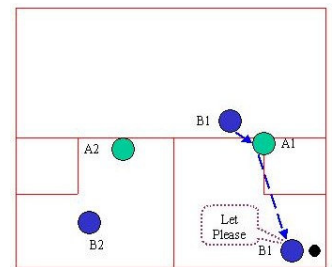


3 marks

D 39. B1, moving directly to the ball, accidentally bumps into A1 who is making a **reasonable effort** to get out of the way. B1 continues moving to the ball toward the back of the court. The ball **then** bounces awkwardly and B1 stops and appeals for a let claiming direct access to the ball had been obstructed. What is the Referee's decision and why?

12.7.3

Decision
Reason

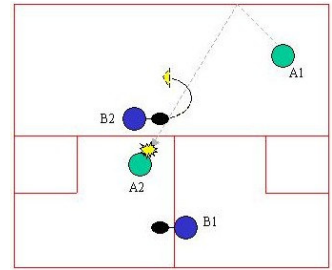


2 marks

D 40. A1 hits the ball from the front right corner through the middle of the court. B2 swings at the ball but misses. A2 is then **struck** by the ball. B1 would have been able to make a **good** return. What is the Referee's decision and why?

10.1.1

Decision
Reason

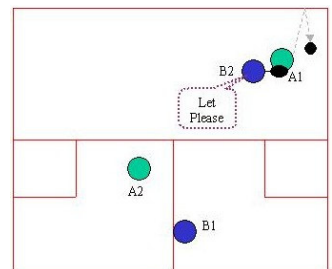


2 marks

D 41. A1 hits the ball into the front forehand corner but the shot is loose. A1 has time to clear the shot but does not make a reasonable attempt to do so. B2 stops and appeals for a let. What is the Referee's decision and why?

12.8.2,
G6
G8

Decision
Reason

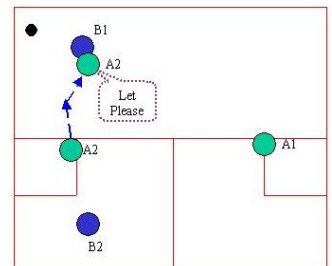


2 marks

D 42. B1 plays a drop shot into the front backhand corner and then makes a reasonable effort to provide A2 with direct access to the ball. A2 then **changes direction** and creates interference by bumping into B1, and then appeals for a let. What is the Referee's decision and why?

12.7.4,
G12

Decision
Reason

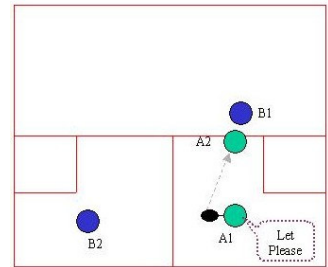


2 marks

D 43. A1 shapes to play a ball that has rebounded off the back wall. Both B1 and B2 are clear of A1's reasonable swing and are **not** in danger of being struck by the ball. However A2 is in danger of being struck by the ball. A1 refrains from playing the ball and appeals for a let. What is the Referee's decision and why?

12.7.5

Decision
Reason

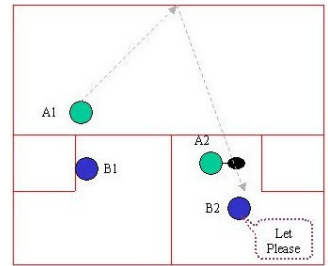


2 marks

D 44. During a rally, A1 has just made a good return across court. A2 then shapes to play the ball and at the last second withdraws the racket. B2 would clearly have been able to make a good return but stops and appeals for a let. What is the Referee's decision and why?

12.8.2

Decision
Reason.

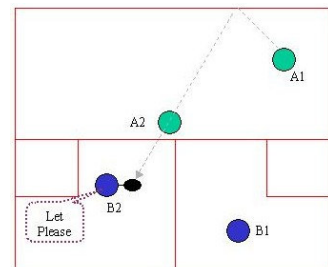


2 marks

D 45. A1 hits the ball from the front right corner through the middle of the court. A2 is taken by surprise and **jumps** the ball that B2 could have hit. B2 stops and asks for a let. What is the Referee's decision and why?

12.9.1,
G7

Decision
Reason

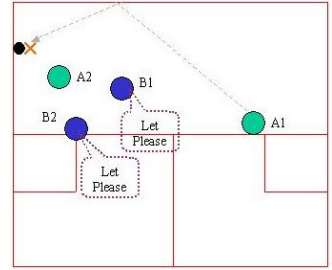


2 marks

D 46. A1 hits a cross court drive which hits the nick and **rolls** out. Both B1 and B2 attempt to play the ball but both are obstructed from getting to the ball by A2. B1 and B2 simultaneously appeal for a let. What is the Referee's decision and why?

12.7.2

Decision
Reason.

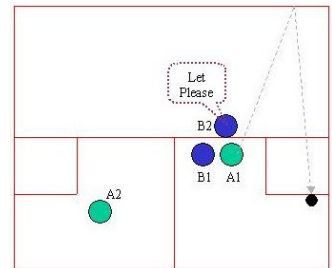


2 marks

D 47. A1 hits the ball down the forehand wall and makes a **reasonable** effort to provide direct access for the striker (B2), but B1 is **preventing** A1 from making this clearance. B2 refrains from striking the ball and appeals for a let. What is the Referee's decision and why?

12.9.1

Decision
Reason



3 marks

Total marks for Section Two = 50

SECTION TWO		
Result =	_____	%
	50	
(43 marks > 85%)		