



# SQUASH OFFICIATING EXAMINATION

Relating to *The World Squash Singles Rules* effective 1<sup>st</sup> May 2001 and scoring updated 1<sup>st</sup> April 2009

<i>Candidate's Name</i>			
<i>Address</i>			<i>Postcode</i>
<i>Telephone Numbers</i>	<i>Home</i>	<i>Work</i>	<i>Mobile/Cell Phone</i>

Notes:

- 1) All questions relating to scoring refer to PAR 11 Scoring (Point-a-Rally scoring system).
- 2) Each correct answer scores one mark.
- 3) There are two parts in this examination.
  - a) Part 1 - Introductory – must be completed by Introductory Level candidates prior to undertaking practical assessment (Note – question numbers are preceded by an 'I').
  - b) Part 2 - Advanced – must be completed by National and higher level candidates prior to undertaking practical assessment. If a candidate has yet to pass Part One, this must be passed first (Note – question numbers are preceded by an 'A').
- 4) A score of 85% or more for each part is required to pass. Candidates may re-sit all or some questions in each part as many times as needed to pass.
- 5) The examination must be completed without assistance and should take about 1 hour to complete each part. However, a separate copy may be used for prior study in conjunction with the Rules and/or the *Guide to Understanding the Rules of Squash*. Rule references for each question are shown to the left of the question.

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

*A score of 85% or more for each Part is required to pass.  
 Transfer percentages for both Parts to Page 2.  
 Candidates retain their completed Paper with corrections.  
 Refereeing Organisation to retain pages 1 and 2.*

QUESTIONS NOT ANSWERED COMPLETELY/CORRECTLY		
INITIAL EXAMINATION		RE-SIT
Part	Questions	Questions
1		
2		

Paper marked by	
Date	
Candidate advised by	
Date	

## PART 1 - INTRODUCTORY

If you have already passed Part One, you may move to Part Two immediately.  
Place a cross [X] for the correct answer in the boxes below

- I 1. How long is the warm-up?
- 3.1  3 minutes  As long as both players want  A maximum of 5 minutes  Until the Referee calls "Play"
- I 2. May the players warm up separately?
- 3.1  Yes, if both players agree  No  Yes, if one of them wants to
- I 3. In the warm-up may a player hit the ball back to himself or herself 20 times?
- 3.2  Yes  No
- I 4. During the warm-up, when must players change sides?
- 3.1  After 3 minutes  After 2 ½ minutes  When the Referee decides
- I 5. Under PAR (Point-A-Rally) scoring, which player may score points?
- 2.1  Either player  The server  The receiver
- I 6. After gaining the serve, which box must the server serve from?
- 4.2  The right box  The left box  Either box
- I 7. After a let, which box must the server serve from?
- 4.2  Either box  The opposite box  The same box
- I 8. The server is standing with one foot outside the service-box and the other foot on the line. Is it?
- 4.4.1  A good serve  Yes, let  A Foot Fault
- I 9. The server serves the ball and it hits the service-line on the front wall. Is it?
- 4.4.3  Good  Fault  Yes, let

I 10. The server serves the ball; the receiver makes a swing and hits the ball into the tin. The receiver then claims to have not been ready to receive the serve and requests a let. Is it?

13.2.1  Yes, let  No let

I 11. At the beginning of a game, which box must the server serve from?

4.2  The right box  The left box  Either box

I 12. A ball hits the line marking the top boundaries of the court. Is it?

4.4.3  In play  Out  Not up

I 13. A ball passes above the level of the line marking the top boundaries of the court, but does not hit the wall, ceiling, or any court fixture. Is it?

4.4.3  In play  Out  Not up

I 14. Who keeps track of all time requirements under the Rules, and makes the calls of "half-time", "time", and "fifteen seconds"?

20.5  The players  The Marker  The Referee  The official timekeeper

I 15. If the score reaches 10-all, when is the game won?

2.2  When one player leads by 2 points  When either player wins the next rally  When a player wins 3 more points

I 16. To whom must a player address all requests for a let or appeals?

20.1  The Marker  The Referee  Either the Marker or the Referee

I 17. May a player appeal a Referee's decision?

20.1  Yes  No

I 18. The Marker calls the ball out. The loser of the rally then appeals to the Referee, who is unsure. What is the Referee's decision?

11.2.1.1  The Marker's call stands  Yes, let  No let

I 19. How much time is allowed to change a broken racket?

7.3  3 minutes  A maximum of 90 seconds  As long as the player needs

I 20. After hitting the ball, what must a player do?

12.2  Move back to the T  Move in any direction  Make every effort to clear

I 21. A ball hits close to the out-line. The Marker is unsure and says nothing. What should the Referee do if sure the ball was out?

11.2.2

Wait until the end of the rally

Play a let

Stop play and call the ball out

I 22. How much time is permitted between games?

7.2

2 minutes

90 seconds

As long as the players want

I 23. A player has his racket ready and can hit the ball directly to the front wall. The opponent is in the way of the shot. The player stops play and calls "Let please". Is it?

12.8.4

Yes, let

No let

Stroke to the player

I 24. A player plays a shot down the wall. The opponent has a clear, unobstructed path to the ball, but stops and calls "Let please". Is it?

12.7.1

Yes, let

No let

I 25. A player hits a drop shot that hits the nick and rolls out. The player runs into the opponent and calls "Let please". Is it?

12.7.2

Yes, let

No let

Stroke to the opponent

I 26. A player hits a loose shot and attempts to clear. The opponent moves to hit the ball. The opponent stops play and requests a let, believing that the player was in line with a direct shot to the front wall. What is the Referee's decision if the player was just clear?

13.1.2

Stroke to the opponent

No let

Yes, let

I 27. A player hits a shot down the wall to good length. The opponent has a direct, unobstructed path to the ball but makes little attempt to run and hit the ball. Instead, the opponent stops play and requests a let. Is it?

12.7.2

Yes, let

No let

Stroke to the opponent

I 28. A player hits a drop-shot but it is not a winner and makes every effort to clear. The opponent moves in quickly to get to the ball and collides with the player, whose exit path is now blocked. Is it?

12.9

Yes, let

Stroke to the opponent

No let

I 29. A player hits a drop-shot that is well above the tin and the ball comes back towards the player. The opponent goes to play the ball, but finds the player in the way. Is it?

12.8.1

Yes, let

No let

Stroke to the Opponent

I 30. A player hits a drop-shot. The opponent gets to the ball and hits a lob up the centre of the court. As the opponent makes every effort to clear, the player calls "Let please", when the ball is still about 5 metres high. By the time the player could have hit the ball, the opponent would have been clear. Is it?

12.7.1

Yes, let

Stroke to the player

No let

I 31. A player hits a drop-shot that the opponent would be able to reach, but as the player makes every effort to clear, the opponent collides with the player while going for the ball. Is it?

12.9

Yes, let

No let

Stroke to the opponent

I 32. If the Marker and Referee disagree what the score is, whose score-sheet is taken to be correct?

20.1

The Marker's

The Referee's

Neither: the players decide

I 33. A player hits a drop-shot (but it is not a winner) and moves in a straight line back to the "T", blocking the opponent's direct access to the ball. Is it?

12.8.1

Yes, let

No let

Stroke to the opponent

I 34. A player attempts to play the ball, but the opponent is so close that the player's swing is prevented. Is it?

12.8.2

Yes, let

No let

Stroke to the player

I 35. A player attempts to play the ball, but on the downswing the racket makes slight contact with the opponent's body. The player's swing is affected and the player requests a let. Is it?

[12.8.2]  
G7 (2)

Yes, let

No let

Stroke to the player

I 36. A player hits a return down the wall to the back corner and, having hit the shot, then moves in a straight line back to the "T". The opponent's direct access to the ball in the back corner is blocked. Is it?

12.8.1

Yes, let

Stroke to the opponent

No let

I 37. A player hits the ball and makes every effort to clear. The opponent goes to play the ball, but stops play for fear of hitting the player with the swing. The player is just clear of the swing, and the opponent requests a let. Is it?

12.9

Yes, let

No let

Stroke to the opponent

I 38. A player swings at the ball and the racket touches the opponent. The player completes the swing, the ball hits the tin – and then the player calls "Let please". Is it?

12.7.3

Yes, let

No let

Stroke to the opponent

I 39. The player hits a ball and makes every effort to clear. The opponent thinks that the player is in the way of the swing and requests a let. However, the player is well clear of the swing-path. Is it?

12.7.1  Yes, let       No let       Stroke to the opponent

I 40. A player hits the ball and stands still. The opponent is unable to gain access to the ball. The opponent stops play and requests a let. Is it?

12.8.1  Yes, let       No let       Stroke to the opponent

I 41. A player is wearing a watch and during a rally it falls to the floor. What must the Referee do?

7.7.1  Allow play to continue       Stop play if the watch interferes with play       Stop play immediately

I 42. A player attempts to hit the ball down the wall, but the ball hits the nick between the side-wall and the front wall and rebounds quickly back towards the "T". The player, moving back towards the "T", runs into the opponent's swing. Is it?

12.8.1  Yes, let       No let       Stroke to the opponent

I 43. A player hits a drop-shot but it is not a winner and stands still. The opponent tries to get to the ball, but the player is blocking the opponent's access to the ball. The opponent stops and requests a let. Is it?

12.8.1  Yes, let       No let       Stroke to the opponent

I 44. A player is wearing a watch and during a rally it falls to the floor. The opponent stops and requests a let. What is the outcome of the rally?

7.7.3  Yes, let       Stroke to the player       Stroke to the opponent

I 45. A player hits a return that hits the side-wall and then hits the opponent. The return would have been good. Is it?

9.1.4  Stroke to the player       Yes, let       No let

I 46. How many times may a player attempt to hit the ball?

6.1  Once       Twice       As many times as possible before the ball bounces twice

I 47. A player turns on the ball and hits it. The ball is going directly to the front wall, but it hits the opponent. Is it?

9.1.2  Yes, let       Stroke to the player       Stroke to the opponent

I 48. A player swings at the ball and misses. The ball bounces off the back wall and the player would have been able to hit it on a second attempt, but runs into the opponent, who is trying to clear. The player requests a let. Is it?

10.1.1  Yes, let       No let       Stroke to the opponent

I 49. After hitting a return, a player stands still and the opponent cannot get direct access to the ball and calls "Let please". Is it?

12.8.1  Yes, let       No let       Stroke to the opponent

I 50. A player turns on the ball, stops play and requests a let. The Referee believes that the player would have made a good return and the ball might have hit the opponent. What should the Referee's decision be?

9.2.1.1  Yes, let       No let       Stroke to the player

**Total marks for Part 1 = 50**

<b>PART 1</b>		
<b>Result =</b>	$\frac{\quad}{50}$	<b>=      %</b>
		<b>(43 = 85%)</b>

<i>Candidate's Name</i>	
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**PART 2 - ADVANCED**

- A 1. The server serves a fault but the Marker makes no call. What should the Referee do?
- 11.1.2  Allow play to continue       Wait for the opponent to appeal       Stop play immediately and award the stroke to the receiver
- A 2. The Referee sees the ball strike the out-line, but the Marker makes no call. What should the Referee do?
- 11.2.2  Allow play to continue       Wait for the opponent to appeal       Stop play immediately and award the stroke to the opponent
- A 3. Having lost the game, a player throws his racket at the wall as he leaves the court. The Referee awards a Conduct Stroke against the player. What is the score at the beginning of the next game?
- 17.3.3  Love-all       1-love (to the opponent)       Hand out, love-all
- A 4. A player loses a rally and then appeals to the Referee that one of the opponent's returns during the rally was not good. The referee is not sure whether the return was good. What should the decision be?
- 11.2.2  Yes, let       No let       Stroke to the player
- A 5. A player falls over during a rally. The opponent makes a good return then catches the ball on the first bounce, thinking the player cannot continue the rally. What is the correct ruling?
- 8.3  Yes, let       Stroke to the player       Stroke to the opponent
- A 6. A player's protective eyewear drops to the floor during a rally. What should the Referee do?
- 7.7.3  Allow play to continue       Stop play and award a stroke to the opponent       Allow play to continue if the player picks up the eyewear immediately
- A 7. A player deliberately distracts the opponent as he is preparing to hit the ball. The opponent stops play and requests a let. What should the Referee's decision be?
- 15.6  Yes, let       No let       Conduct Penalty to the opponent
- A 8. A player returns to the court after losing the previous game, picks up the ball and finds that it is broken. The player appeals to the Referee for a let on the last rally of the previous game. What is the Referee's decision?
- 14.4  Yes, let       No let

A 9. Is a player permitted to leave the court during a game without asking the permission of the Referee?

15.4

Yes

No

Yes, if the opponent agrees

A 10. A ball hits the front wall softly, then touches the tin as it drops. Is it?

6.2

In play

Down

Let

A 11. A player throws his racket at the ball and the ball hits the front wall. Is the return?

Definition  
"Correctly"

Good

Not up

A 12. May a player hit the ball between the end of the five-minute warm-up and the start of play?

3.3

Yes

No

A 13. May a player hit the ball between games?

3.3

Yes

No

A 14. May a player hit the ball when the opponent is changing equipment?

3.3

Yes

No

A 15. An accidental collision occurs between the player and one of them is injured. What category of injury is this?

16.3.1.2

Self-inflicted

Contributed

Neither of the above

A 16. For a self-inflicted injury, how much recovery time is allowed by the Referee?

16.3.3.1

3 minutes

1 hour

As much time as the player needs

A 17. A player's nose bleeds. What recovery time is allowed by the Referee?

16.1

3 minutes

1 hour

Time that is reasonable and necessary and available in the tournament schedule

A 18. Who is responsible for ensuring that players' clothing conforms to the tournament regulations?

15.8  
20.2.2

Nobody

The Marker

The Referee

The  
Tournament  
Referee

A 19. After the Referee has answered an appeal by a player, and announced the decision, the Marker must?

19.1

Repeat the Referee's decision

Call the score

Repeat the Referee's decision and call the score

The Marker is not required to do anything

A 20. A player makes deliberate physical contact with the opponent as the player moves to the ball. What should the Referee do?

17.2

Allow play to continue

Stop play and award a let

Stop play and apply a Conduct Penalty against the player

A 21. A player uses an excessive backswing in preparing to hit the ball. His racket touches the opponent (who had cleared) and the player immediately asks for a let. What should the Referee's decision be?

12.10

Yes, let

No let

Stroke to the player

A 22. A player serves a hard wide service and the receiver, in attempting to return it, turns and finds that the player has moved towards him such that his shot is prevented. The receiver requests a let. Is it?

12.8.2, G5

Yes, let

No let

Stroke to the receiver

A 23. At the end of a rally a player appeals to the Referee that he has suffered an injury. What is the first thing the Referee should do?

16.3.1

Give the player 3 minutes to recover

Determine that the injury is genuine

Give the player as much time as needed

A 24. A player stops suddenly and claims an injury to a calf muscle. What category of injury is this?

16.3.1.1

It is not considered an injury

Self-inflicted

A 25. A player has a visible blood flow. What should the Referee do?

16.1

Allow play to continue

At the end of the rally ask the player to leave the court

Stop play immediately

A 26. A player suffers an asthma attack and wishes to concede the game in progress and take to recover. How many games may the player concede?

16.2.2

None

One

Two

A 27. A player's injury is caused solely by the opponent's dangerous action. What must the Referee first do?

16.3.3.3

Play a let

Give the player time to recover

Apply an appropriate Conduct Penalty

A 28. A player takes an indirect route to the ball and runs into the opponent. The player appeals for a let. What should the Referee's decision be?

12.7.4

Yes, let

No let

Stroke to the player

A 29. At the "T", a player brushes past the opponent while attempting to retrieve a drop-shot. The player continues toward the front corner, then realises the ball is very close to the wall and appeals for a let for interference on the way to the ball. What should the Referee's decision be?

12.7.3

Yes, let

No let

A 30. A player strikes at the ball but misses it. On the second attempt the player makes a winning shot. The opponent asks for a let on the grounds that the player created a distraction by taking two swings at the ball. What should the Referee's decision be?

13.1.3

Yes, let

No let

A 31. After striking the ball, a player makes every effort to get out of the way, but is unable to do so because of the position of the opponent, and the player is struck by the ball returning from the front wall. What should the Referee's decision be?

8.3  
G4

Yes, let

Stroke to the opponent

Stroke to the player

A 32. A player strikes at the ball but misses. The player moves to make a second attempt, but the ball hits the opponent. What should the Referee's decision be if the player could have made a good return on this second attempt?

10.1.1

Yes, let

No let

Stroke to the player

A 33. A player strikes at the ball but misses. The player moves to make a second attempt, but the ball hits the opponent. What should the Referee rule if the player could not have made a good return on this second attempt?

10.1.2

Yes, let

No let

Stroke to the player

A 34. During a rally, a player turns on the ball and hits the opponent with the ball that is headed directly toward the front wall. What should the Referee's decision be?

9.1.2

Stroke to the player

Stroke to the opponent

Yes, let

A 35. A player hits a shot toward the side-wall. The ball hits the opponent before reaching the front wall. What should the Referee's decision be?

9.1.4

Yes, let

Stroke to the player

A 36. A player strikes at the ball and misses. On a second attempt, the player hits the opponent with the ball travelling directly to the front wall. What should the Referee rule?

10.2

Yes, let

Stroke to the player

Stroke to the opponent

A 37. A player hits the ball towards the side wall and it hits the opponent. What should the Referee rule if the ball would not have reached the front wall?

9.1.6

Yes, let

No let

Stroke to the player

A 38. A player has been injured by the opponent's action and cannot continue play immediately. What should the Referee do?

16.3.3.3

Give the player 1 hour to recover

Award the match to the player

Give the player as much time as needed to recover

A 39. A player hits the ball into the tin and utters an obscenity. What should the Referee do?

17.2  
17.3

Nothing

Award an appropriate Conduct Penalty

Tell the player not to do it again

A 40. A player on the "T" plays a drop-shot. The opponent moves forward, and brushes the player on the way to the ball and then asks for a let. The Referee is satisfied that the opponent's direct access to the ball was not significantly affected. What should the Referee's decision be?

12.9

Yes, let

No let

A 41. A player, in moving to the ball runs into the opponent's back with considerable force. What should the Referee do?

17.2  
17.3

Award a let

Advise the player not to do it again

Award an appropriate Conduct Penalty against the player

A 42. A player makes a reasonable backswing in preparation to hitting the ball and the racket touches the opponent lightly but does not prevent the swing. The player appeals for a let. What should the Referee's decision be?

12.7.1

Yes, let

No let

Stroke to the player

A 43. At the end of the game the loser throws the racket the length of the court. What should the Referee do?

17.2  
17.3

Nothing

Award an appropriate Conduct Penalty

Tell the player not to do it again

A 44. May a player request a change of referee?

15.5

Yes

No

Yes, if the opponent agrees

A 45. Must the ball be changed if the player requests a change?

14.1

Yes

No

Yes, if the opponent agrees

Yes, if the Referee agrees

Yes, if either the opponent or the Referee agrees

A 46. A player serves the ball and the opponent chooses to turn and follow the ball around and ask for a let. What should the referee's decision be if, in the Referee's opinion, the turning action was not a genuine attempt to return the ball, but merely creating the opportunity to appeal?

- 9.2.3  Yes, let       No let       Stroke to the opponent

A 47. A player drives the ball down the right-hand wall. The opponent shapes to play the ball on his forehand. However the ball hits the front wall/side wall nick and rebounds towards the "T". The opponent then changes the racket to the backhand side and moves towards the "T". The player makes no effort to move out of the way from the "T" and causes interference to the opponent's attempt to play the ball. What should the Referee's decision be?

- 12.8.1  Yes, let for second attempt       No let       Stroke to the opponent

A 48. A player wants to leave the court to change rackets. Is this allowed?

- 7.3  Yes       No       Only if the condition of the racket has deteriorated

A 49. The ball breaks and is replaced by a new one. How much time is allowed the players to warm up the new ball?

- 14.7  3 minutes       5 minutes       Both players or the Referee decide

A 50. At the end of the match the loser hits the ball with considerable force towards the Referee in the gallery. What should the Referee do?

- Nothing       Report the incident to the Tournament Referee       Throw the ball back onto the court

**Total marks for Part 2 = 50**

<b>PART 2</b>		
<b>Result =</b>	<u>        </u> <b>50</b>	<b>=      %</b>  <b>(43 = 85%)</b>