

# Gambling in Sports and Society Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

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- 1. Cooling-off periods in responsible gambling are designed to:**
  - A. Cooling-off periods permanently ban a player from gambling.**
  - B. Cooling-off periods are used only for advertising opt-outs.**
  - C. Cooling-off periods are designed to audit betting histories.**
  - D. Cooling-off periods temporarily pause participation to reduce compulsive behavior.**
  
- 2. What is problem gambling prevalence, and how regulators estimate it?**
  - A. The proportion of the population with problematic gambling; estimated via surveys and PGSI.**
  - B. The total gambling revenue generated in a year.**
  - C. The number of legal bets per user.**
  - D. The rate of tax collection from gambling.**
  
- 3. Describe how corruption in sport affects fans, athletes, and society.**
  - A. It erodes trust, undermines fair competition, harms athlete welfare, and reduces public confidence.**
  - B. It increases ticket sales and loyalty.**
  - C. It has no impact on fan engagement.**
  - D. It improves transparency in governance.**
  
- 4. What is match-fixing and why is it a threat to sport integrity?**
  - A. Match-fixing is a scheduling change intended to influence betting.**
  - B. Match-fixing is a betting strategy used to hedge bets.**
  - C. Match-fixing occurs only during post-season tournaments.**
  - D. Match-fixing is the manipulation of a game's result or in-game events for improper betting profits; it undermines fairness, fan trust, and competitive balance.**
  
- 5. In a prediction market, what are participants trading?**
  - A. Physical goods**
  - B. Contracts based on predicted outcomes**
  - C. Tickets to games**
  - D. Loans and credits**

- 6. In advertising for gambling, regulators may restrict which demographic attributes?**
- A. Age, location, and other sensitive demographics to avoid targeting minors or vulnerable groups**
  - B. Gender**
  - C. Occupation**
  - D. Income level**
- 7. Which of the following is a typical example of a gambling violation?**
- A. Coaches taking a training fee**
  - B. Officials betting on unrelated sports**
  - C. Fans betting on games**
  - D. Players gambling on their own sport**
- 8. Which model involves individuals betting against each other rather than a centralized bookmaker?**
- A. Gambling**
  - B. Prediction market**
  - C. Peer-to-peer betting**
  - D. Wager**
- 9. Why is anti-corruption education important for players and staff?**
- A. It has no impact**
  - B. It encourages reporting only after incidents**
  - C. It builds awareness, reduces susceptibility to bribery, and fosters a culture of integrity**
  - D. It increases bribery awareness**
- 10. What is a potential economic benefit of regulated betting?**
- A. No impact on the economy**
  - B. An increase in crime related losses**
  - C. Tax revenue for public services and reinvestment**
  - D. Guaranteed profits for all bettors**

## **Answers**

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1. D
2. D
3. A
4. D
5. B
6. A
7. D
8. C
9. C
10. C

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Cooling-off periods in responsible gambling are designed to:**

- A. Cooling-off periods permanently ban a player from gambling.**
- B. Cooling-off periods are used only for advertising opt-outs.**
- C. Cooling-off periods are designed to audit betting histories.**
- D. Cooling-off periods temporarily pause participation to reduce compulsive behavior.**

Cooling-off periods are about giving a temporary break from gambling to help people regain control when urges strike. This pause interrupts the cycle of impulsive betting, giving time to reflect, cool down, and reduce the risk of chasing losses. It's a harm-reduction tool, not a punishment, and it's typically temporary, lasting from a short period to several days, and can be self-imposed or offered by an operator. That's why this option is the best fit: it directly targets reducing compulsive behavior by creating space away from gambling, rather than being a permanent ban, a tool for advertising opt-outs, or a method for auditing betting histories.

**2. What is problem gambling prevalence, and how regulators estimate it?**

- A. The proportion of the population with problematic gambling; estimated via surveys and PGSI.**
- B. The total gambling revenue generated in a year.**
- C. The number of legal bets per user.**
- D. The rate of tax collection from gambling.**

Problem gambling prevalence is the share of people in a population who meet criteria for problematic gambling within a defined period. Regulators estimate it mainly through large, representative surveys that use standardized screening tools. The most common instrument is the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI), which asks about gambling behaviors and consequences to categorize individuals as non-problem, low-risk, moderate-risk, or problem gamblers. Surveys may measure 12-month or lifetime prevalence and are weighted to reflect the population's demographics, helping ensure the results accurately represent the broader group. This approach captures how widespread gambling problems are and supports policy decisions, resource allocation, and monitoring of trends. Measures like total gambling revenue, per-user bets, or tax receipts reflect economic activity, not how many people are affected by problem gambling.

### 3. Describe how corruption in sport affects fans, athletes, and society.

**A. It erodes trust, undermines fair competition, harms athlete welfare, and reduces public confidence.**

**B. It increases ticket sales and loyalty.**

**C. It has no impact on fan engagement.**

**D. It improves transparency in governance.**

Corruption in sport undermines the very trust and fairness that fans, athletes, and society rely on. For fans, sport is about believing in honest competition and sharing in the outcomes with a sense of integrity. When corruption is present—through match-fixing, bribery, or manipulation of rules—fans feel betrayed. The excitement and confidence that outcomes are earned, not bought, fade away, leading to disengagement, decreased attendance, and less communal support for teams and leagues. For athletes, corruption disrupts fair competition and can threaten welfare. Honest competitors may face pressure, coercion, or an uneven playing field, which can cause stress, reputational harm, and a sense that effort and skill don't determine success. This undermines the motivation and safety of athletes who are playing by the rules and can derail careers that relied on fair, legitimate opportunities to shine. For society at large, sport is a platform for positive values, social cohesion, and economic activity. Corruption erodes trust in institutions, reduces public confidence in sport, and can distort how resources are allocated—affecting grassroots development, sponsorship, and community programs. When a sport's integrity is in question, the broader social benefits—model behavior, healthy participation, and collective pride—are diminished. That's why the best answer highlights that corruption erodes trust, undermines fair competition, harms athlete welfare, and reduces public confidence. The other options describe outcomes that typically do not occur in the presence of corruption, such as increased loyalty or transparency, or claims that there's no impact on fan engagement.

### 4. What is match-fixing and why is it a threat to sport integrity?

**A. Match-fixing is a scheduling change intended to influence betting.**

**B. Match-fixing is a betting strategy used to hedge bets.**

**C. Match-fixing occurs only during post-season tournaments.**

**D. Match-fixing is the manipulation of a game's result or in-game events for improper betting profits; it undermines fairness, fan trust, and competitive balance.**

Match-fixing is the deliberate manipulation of a game's result or specific in-game events to profit from bets through illicit means. When people—players, officials, or others—involved collude to produce a predetermined outcome, it violates the basic idea that a sport is decided by skill, training, and fair play. This is a threat to sport integrity because it erodes fairness and undermines trust. If fans believe outcomes can be bought or bent to fit betting interests, the competitive balance collapses and the sport loses its legitimacy. That erosion also harms sponsors, broadcasters, and the overall health of the competition, leading to sanctions from authorities and damaged reputations. The other options miss what match-fixing actually involves. Scheduling changes aimed at influencing bets aren't the same as manipulating a game's result or events. A betting strategy to hedge bets is a legitimate, legal practice, not fixing. And match-fixing can occur at any level and at any time, not just in post-season tournaments.

**5. In a prediction market, what are participants trading?**

**A. Physical goods**

**B. Contracts based on predicted outcomes**

**C. Tickets to games**

**D. Loans and credits**

In prediction markets, participants trade contingent claims—contracts whose payoff depends on the outcome of a future event. You're not buying physical goods or game tickets or loans; you're buying or selling promises that pay out only if a predicted event occurs. For example, a contract might pay a fixed amount if a specific team wins a championship and nothing if they don't. The price of that contract moves with how likely the market thinks the event will happen, so the market aggregates information from all traders to reflect a collective probability. This focus on outcome-based contracts is what makes prediction markets distinct from trading tangible items or straightforward financial loans.

**6. In advertising for gambling, regulators may restrict which demographic attributes?**

**A. Age, location, and other sensitive demographics to avoid targeting minors or vulnerable groups**

**B. Gender**

**C. Occupation**

**D. Income level**

The main idea is protecting people from gambling ads by controlling who can be reached. Regulators focus on preventing minors and other at-risk groups from being exposed to gambling messages, which means restricting by age and by where ads can appear. Age gating ensures only adults can see the ads, and location restrictions help keep gambling advertising out of places or jurisdictions where it's not allowed or could reach vulnerable audiences. The phrase "age, location, and other sensitive demographics" directly reflects these protective aims—addressing eligibility and exposure in ways that reduce harm. That's why this option is the best match. Restricting advertising by gender, occupation, or income alone doesn't target the primary risk areas—exposure of minors or vulnerable individuals—so those attributes are not the core focus of gambling ad regulations.

**7. Which of the following is a typical example of a gambling violation?**

- A. Coaches taking a training fee**
- B. Officials betting on unrelated sports**
- C. Fans betting on games**
- D. Players gambling on their own sport**

Gambling rules in sport are mainly about preserving integrity and avoiding conflicts of interest. When someone involved in the competition bets on the outcome, it can create real or perceived incentives to influence results. The most direct and concerning case is a player gambling on their own sport, because the payoff is tied to the very games they are competing in. That personal stake can bias decisions, or at least raise questions about whether outcomes are fair, which is why this is the typical example of a gambling violation. Coaches taking a training fee isn't gambling behavior, so it doesn't illustrate gambling rules. Officials betting on unrelated sports still involves betting, but it doesn't connect directly to the competition they're overseeing in the same way. Fans betting on games are spectators and not part of the sport's internal governance, though betting laws may apply to them outside the sport's rules.

**8. Which model involves individuals betting against each other rather than a centralized bookmaker?**

- A. Gambling**
- B. Prediction market**
- C. Peer-to-peer betting**
- D. Wager**

Peer-to-peer betting is when bets are matched directly between individuals through a platform, with no single bookmaker setting the odds. Bets are proposed by one person and accepted by another, so the market itself determines the prices based on supply and demand. This creates a direct counterparty dynamic—each bettor is betting against someone else rather than against the house. Traditional gambling, in contrast, involves a centralized bookmaker who quotes odds and takes the bet as the house. Prediction markets also involve people trading on outcomes, but they're usually framed as forecasting tools with contract prices reflecting collective beliefs, rather than two parties directly wagering against each other.

**9. Why is anti-corruption education important for players and staff?**

- A. It has no impact**
- B. It encourages reporting only after incidents**
- C. It builds awareness, reduces susceptibility to bribery, and fosters a culture of integrity**
- D. It increases bribery awareness**

Anti-corruption education works by giving players and staff a clear understanding of what constitutes corrupt behavior, how bribery might be offered, and what to do when faced with pressure. This knowledge helps people recognize risks early, resist improper requests, and make ethical choices in the moment. At the same time, it reinforces a shared standard of conduct, so everyday decisions reflect integrity and align with the team's values. When awareness is paired with practical reporting channels and a culture that supports ethical behavior, organizations are better positioned to prevent corruption and respond effectively if it occurs. The other ideas fall short because simply claiming there is no impact ignores evidence that training can change behavior; focusing only on reporting after incidents misses preventive work; and boosting awareness without the accompanying behavior change and culture also limits true protection against bribery.

**10. What is a potential economic benefit of regulated betting?**

- A. No impact on the economy**
- B. An increase in crime related losses**
- C. Tax revenue for public services and reinvestment**
- D. Guaranteed profits for all bettors**

When betting is regulated, the government can collect taxes and licensing fees from operators. Those funds provide a steady source of revenue that can be used for public services like education, healthcare, and infrastructure, and they can be reinvested into programs such as problem gambling prevention and treatment. Regulation also helps formalize the market, reducing illicit activity and creating jobs and economic activity around licensed operators, which adds to overall economic benefits. So, the best option describes tax revenue for public services and reinvestment. The idea that regulation has no impact on the economy isn't accurate because formalizing the market brings in revenue and supports public goods. The notion of an increase in crime-related losses is not a benefit of regulation, and regulation does not guarantee profits for all bettors since gambling outcomes remain uncertain.

## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://gamblinginsportsandsociety.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**

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