

International Association of Approved Basketball Officials (IAABO) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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

- 1. Which statement about dribble violations is true?**
 - A. Dribbling with two hands is allowed**
 - B. Once a player stops dribbling, they cannot dribble again until they pass**
 - C. A player can dribble after a fumble**
 - D. Dribbling is optional**
- 2. When B-1 catches a throw-in with one foot in-bounds and one foot out-of-bounds, is the official correct to award the ball back to Team A?**
 - A. Yes, that is the correct call**
 - B. No, the ball is dead**
 - C. Only if B-1 catches it before it touches the floor**
 - D. No, the play should continue**
- 3. What is the ruling when A-1 intentionally shoves B-1 while holding the ball?**
 - A. The official rules a player control foul**
 - B. The official rules a team control foul**
 - C. The official allows play to continue without a foul**
 - D. The official calls a technical foul**
- 4. What occurs if a player is called for a double dribble after previously dribbling the ball?**
 - A. The ball is declared dead and awarded to the opponent**
 - B. The player is given a technical foul**
 - C. The opposing team is awarded a free throw**
 - D. The play continues as per normal rules**
- 5. Is a player's legal guarding position affected if they are touching the boundary line during gameplay?**
 - A. Yes, if they lift their foot after it is established**
 - B. No, the player is still considered in the game**
 - C. Yes, they must remain a foot away from the boundary**
 - D. No, as long as they are facing the opponent**

- 6. If a player with blood on their person is allowed to continue, what is the official's decision?**
- A. The correct action has been followed**
 - B. It is an incorrect decision and safety must be prioritized**
 - C. The team must be fined**
 - D. The league will review the game**
- 7. What does it indicate when the official awards a one and one after a common foul?**
- A. Team A has the advantage**
 - B. Team B has committed too many fouls**
 - C. Team B is in a bonus situation**
 - D. Team A must substitute a player**
- 8. What is the consequence of a player being out of bounds while touching the ball during a throw-in?**
- A. The ball is retained by the throwing team**
 - B. The ball is considered in play**
 - C. The official calls a turnover**
 - D. The ball is awarded to the opposing team**
- 9. What constitutes player control during a free throw?**
- A. The player must hold the ball without dribbling**
 - B. Any player on the court has control**
 - C. The player may dribble to gain control**
 - D. Only when the shot is attempted**
- 10. A-1, while airborne, passes to A-2 and then fouls B-2 before returning to the floor. Is the official's ruling of team control correct?**
- A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only if A-2 scores**
 - D. Only if B-2 was fouled intentionally**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement about dribble violations is true?

- A. Dribbling with two hands is allowed**
- B. Once a player stops dribbling, they cannot dribble again until they pass**
- C. A player can dribble after a fumble**
- D. Dribbling is optional**

The statement regarding dribble violations that is true is that a player can dribble after a fumble. In basketball, if the ball is unintentionally lost by a player while dribbling—referred to as a fumble—they are still allowed to regain control of the ball and continue dribbling. This is a critical rule as it encourages continuous play and provides players the opportunity to recover from mistakes without being penalized. Other statements regarding dribbling contain inaccuracies according to the rules of basketball. For instance, dribbling with two hands is not allowed, as it results in a double dribble violation. Additionally, the rule states that once a player stops dribbling, they cannot resume dribbling until they either pass or shoot the basketball; otherwise, this leads to a violation known as a double dribble. Lastly, dribbling cannot be considered optional; it is a fundamental aspect of the game that players must employ to advance the ball legally on the court. Understanding these nuances helps in enforcing the rules consistently during gameplay.

2. When B-1 catches a throw-in with one foot in-bounds and one foot out-of-bounds, is the official correct to award the ball back to Team A?

- A. Yes, that is the correct call**
- B. No, the ball is dead**
- C. Only if B-1 catches it before it touches the floor**
- D. No, the play should continue**

In the scenario where B-1 catches a throw-in with one foot in-bounds and one foot out-of-bounds, the official is correct to call the ball dead and award it back to Team A. This is because a player must have both feet in-bounds when gaining possession of the ball for it to be considered a valid catch. If any part of the player is out-of-bounds at the time they secure possession, the play is considered a violation, and consequently, the ball becomes dead. This rule is in place to ensure that players establish proper in-bounds status before they can participate in the play. The fact that one foot is out-of-bounds means that the player is not considered legally on the court when making the catch. The play stops, and Team A is awarded the ball, needing to take another throw-in to resume the game. The other options do not accurately reflect the rules governing in-bounds play: just having one foot in-bounds does not equate to a legal catch; waiting for the ball to touch the floor does not contribute to the legality of the play; and allowing the play to continue contradicts the rule regarding player positioning at the time of possession.

3. What is the ruling when A-1 intentionally shoves B-1 while holding the ball?

- A. The official rules a player control foul**
- B. The official rules a team control foul**
- C. The official allows play to continue without a foul**
- D. The official calls a technical foul**

When A-1 intentionally shoves B-1 while holding the ball, the correct ruling is that it results in a player control foul. This is because a player control foul is called when a player with the ball commits a personal foul, specifically through actions that adversely affect an opponent's ability to play, like shoving. In this situation, A-1's action is not an attempt to play the ball but rather an aggressive act directed at B-1, which justifies the foul call. The concept of player control is focused on the interaction between the player holding the ball and the opponents, and in this case, A-1's intent to shove indicates a clear violation of sportsmanship and rules of fair play. Recognizing this as a player control foul helps officials maintain the integrity of the game and enforce the rules that promote safety and sportsmanship on the court. In contrast, a team control foul would imply a situation where the team, rather than an individual player, commits a violation, often related to the team losing possession without the ball being in play. Allowing play to continue would be inappropriate here due to the clear foul. A technical foul typically involves unsportsmanlike conduct or violations unrelated to the play and does not apply

4. What occurs if a player is called for a double dribble after previously dribbling the ball?

- A. The ball is declared dead and awarded to the opponent**
- B. The player is given a technical foul**
- C. The opposing team is awarded a free throw**
- D. The play continues as per normal rules**

When a player is called for a double dribble, the game is impacted in a specific way. A double dribble occurs when a player dribbles the ball, stops their dribble, and then begins to dribble again. This action violates the rules of basketball, and as a result, the ball is declared dead. When the referee makes this call, the opposing team is awarded possession of the ball, bringing the play to a halt and shifting the opportunity to the other side. This ruling ensures that the game maintains fairness and flow, preventing one player from gaining an unfair advantage through improper handling of the ball. It does not result in awarding free throws or a technical foul, nor does play continue normally. Declaring the ball dead allows for an orderly transition of possession on the court.

5. Is a player's legal guarding position affected if they are touching the boundary line during gameplay?

A. Yes, if they lift their foot after it is established

B. No, the player is still considered in the game

C. Yes, they must remain a foot away from the boundary

D. No, as long as they are facing the opponent

A player's legal guarding position is indeed affected if they are touching the boundary line during gameplay. Specifically, if the player establishes a legal guarding position but lifts their foot and comes into contact with the boundary line, that position no longer holds. The key factor here is that touching the boundary line is considered being out of bounds, which invalidates the player's ability to legally guard the opponent. It's important to understand the nuances of player positioning with respect to the court boundaries. When a player is on the boundary line, they are deemed out of bounds, and therefore, cannot fulfill the necessary requirements of legal guarding. A legal guarding position necessitates that the player be on the court, enabling them to legally defend against an opponent. The interpretations around boundary line contacts are crucial for officiating as they determine the correct application of the rules during the game.

6. If a player with blood on their person is allowed to continue, what is the official's decision?

A. The correct action has been followed

B. It is an incorrect decision and safety must be prioritized

C. The team must be fined

D. The league will review the game

In basketball, player safety is of utmost importance. If a player is found to have blood on their uniform or skin, they must be evaluated for the risk of infection and the potential spread of pathogens. The presence of blood typically warrants that the player be removed from the game until the source of the bleeding is addressed, cleaned, and any necessary dressings are applied. By allowing the player to continue while they have blood on them, the official is not prioritizing the health and safety of all participants involved, which is against the established protocols. The correct procedure is to ensure that the bleeding is controlled and that the player is appropriately treated before re-entering the game. This decision helps to maintain a safe playing environment and adheres to the safety regulations enforced by governing basketball bodies.

7. What does it indicate when the official awards a one and one after a common foul?

- A. Team A has the advantage**
- B. Team B has committed too many fouls**
- C. Team B is in a bonus situation**
- D. Team A must substitute a player**

When an official awards a one-and-one free throw opportunity after a common foul, it signifies that Team B has exceeded the limit of fouls allowed for that period, placing Team A in a bonus situation. In basketball, teams are penalized for committing a specific number of fouls within a half or quarter. When the foul count for Team B reaches that threshold—usually seven team fouls in a half—any subsequent fouls committed by that team will allow the opposing team to shoot free throws under the one-and-one rule. This rule means that the player attempting the free throw will shoot one free throw, and if they make it, they are awarded a second attempt. Thus, awarding the one-and-one indicates the rules are activated because of the cumulative fouls committed by Team B, leading to an advantage for Team A in terms of scoring opportunity at the free-throw line. The other choices do not accurately represent the situation: awarding a one-and-one does not indicate an immediate advantage to Team A outside of the free throw context, does not imply that substitutions are required, and while it might relate to Team B's fouling behavior, the direct implication is more specifically about Team A's bonus status.

8. What is the consequence of a player being out of bounds while touching the ball during a throw-in?

- A. The ball is retained by the throwing team**
- B. The ball is considered in play**
- C. The official calls a turnover**
- D. The ball is awarded to the opposing team**

When a player who is out of bounds touches the ball during a throw-in, the play is considered a violation, and the correct consequence is that the ball is awarded to the opposing team. This is because the rules dictate that only players who are inbounds can legally participate in the play. When the ball is touched by a player out of bounds, that action nullifies any potential possession for the throwing team, leading to the turnover. Hence, the opposing team gains possession of the ball to resume play. This rule helps maintain fairness and ensures that all players on the court are abiding by the boundary lines established in the game.

9. What constitutes player control during a free throw?

- A. The player must hold the ball without dribbling**
- B. Any player on the court has control**
- C. The player may dribble to gain control**
- D. Only when the shot is attempted**

Player control during a free throw is defined as the responsibility of a single player to hold the ball and attempt the free throw without any dribbling involved. This rule ensures a clear understanding of who is taking the shot and maintains the integrity of the free throw opportunity. When a player is awarded a free throw, they are required to have both hands on the ball while it is in their possession, and they cannot initiate a dribble. This establishes that the player must make a direct shot attempt from the free-throw line. Holding the ball in this manner allows officials to assess the situation and enforce any related rules, such as those governing the actions of other players during the free throw attempt. Other scenarios mentioned do not align with the official definition of player control during a free throw. For instance, if any player on the court has control or can dribble to gain control, it would create confusion regarding which player is taking the free throw and the dynamics of the situation. Additionally, claiming player control only during the shot attempt dismisses the significance of the possession prior to that moment, which is essential for ensuring fair play and consistency in rule enforcement.

10. A-1, while airborne, passes to A-2 and then fouls B-2 before returning to the floor. Is the official's ruling of team control correct?

- A. Yes**
- B. No**
- C. Only if A-2 scores**
- D. Only if B-2 was fouled intentionally**

In this scenario, the correct ruling regarding team control is grounded in the principle that team control exists when a player from the offense has possession of the ball or is in the act of shooting. When A-1 is airborne and passes the ball to A-2, team control remains with team A until the ball is either caught by A-2 or becomes dead due to a foul or other violation. Since A-1 fouls B-2 before returning to the floor, the official recognizes that team A still had control of the ball at the time the foul occurred. The foul committed by A-1 is considered a team foul because the offense is in a continuous play dynamic, regardless of the fact that A-1 released the ball in a pass. This reinforces that team control exists until the passing player or another teammate loses control of the ball or a specific violation occurs. Therefore, ruling that team control exists in this situation correctly reflects the ongoing status of the play, establishing that the foul by A-1 while still under team control directly affects the game's outcomes in accordance with the rules of basketball.

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.

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

<https://iaabo.examzify.com>

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