

NBA Agent Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. When do second round draft picks have a cap hold?**
 - A. Until they are signed**
 - B. From the moment they are drafted**
 - C. Until they are waived**
 - D. Only during the off-season**

- 2. How is the Tax level determined?**
 - A. 25% of total player salaries**
 - B. 53.5% of Basketball Related Income (BRI) minus projected benefits divided by the number of NBA teams**
 - C. Average team revenue divided by player salaries**
 - D. Player endorsement deals added to BRI**

- 3. What does the Disabled Player Exception allow a team to do?**
 - A. Replace a disabled player who will be out for the season**
 - B. Sign a player without any salary cap restrictions**
 - C. Trade for injured players without limitations**
 - D. Always replace a player regardless of injury status**

- 4. What determines the minimum player salary advance for a player?**
 - A. Player's overall potential**
 - B. Player's history of showing up on time**
 - C. Years of service and salary status**
 - D. The amount of endorsements a player has**

- 5. When using the Disabled Player Exception, what portion of the disabled player's salary can a team use to sign a free agent?**
 - A. The full amount of salary**
 - B. 75%**
 - C. 50%**
 - D. 25%**

6. Is it true that the Taxpayer Mid Level Exception cannot be utilized by a team that has already used certain exceptions?

- A. Yes, that is correct**
- B. No, it can still be used**
- C. Only if the team is below the salary cap**
- D. Only during the summer free agency**

7. In a two-year contract using the Minimum Player Salary Exception, which year's salary is based on the minimum salary scale at signing?

- A. First year**
- B. Second year**
- C. Both years**
- D. It does not apply to either year**

8. What happens to a player who does not withdraw from the draft in the required timeframe?

- A. Retain NCAA eligibility**
- B. Lose NCAA eligibility**
- C. Can still play professionally**
- D. Be granted an extension**

9. What does the term mental disability mean in the context of a player's contract?

- A. The player is unable to play due to physical injury**
- B. The player cannot render his playing services as a direct result of a mental disability**
- C. The player has been injured in the previous season**
- D. The player is unable to report for training camp**

10. What is the minimum salary range for a player under the 9 year maximum during an extension?

- A. \$1,000,000 - \$3,500,000**
- B. \$0 - \$9,000,000**
- C. \$2,000,000 - \$8,000,000**
- D. \$5,000,000 - \$10,000,000**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. When do second round draft picks have a cap hold?

- A. Until they are signed**
- B. From the moment they are drafted**
- C. Until they are waived**
- D. Only during the off-season**

A second round draft pick has a cap hold until they are signed. This means that while the player has been selected in the draft, their salary does not yet count against the team's salary cap until a contract is formally agreed upon. The cap hold represents the potential salary that would be allocated to the player's contract, thus affecting the team's financial flexibility during that period. Until a second round pick is signed, that cap hold is in place to ensure the team has a financial obligation that reflects the potential addition of the player to their roster. Once the player signs a contract, the hold is removed from the cap. If the player is not signed and later waived, the cap hold is also removed, but the focus is primarily on the period up until the signing of a contract.

2. How is the Tax level determined?

- A. 25% of total player salaries**
- B. 53.5% of Basketball Related Income (BRI) minus projected benefits divided by the number of NBA teams**
- C. Average team revenue divided by player salaries**
- D. Player endorsement deals added to BRI**

The determination of the Tax level in the NBA is based on a specific calculation involving Basketball Related Income (BRI). The correct approach, which is represented in the answer, calculates the Tax level by taking 53.5% of the total BRI, subtracting projected benefits, and then dividing this amount by the number of NBA teams. This formula reflects the NBA's revenue-sharing structure and allows for a more equitable distribution of income among teams, ensuring that they share in the financial outcomes from the league's overall economic performance. The use of BRI as a foundational metric is crucial because it encompasses all revenue streams directly related to basketball activities, such as ticket sales, broadcasting rights, and merchandising. By using the specified percentage of BRI, the calculation also accounts for inflation and changes in revenue, helping to maintain a balance for player salaries and team profits. The inclusion of projected benefits also plays a critical role in this equation, as it allows teams to adjust for anticipated financial obligations, leading to a clearer picture of what funds are actually available for player compensation and the resulting Tax implications. This method ensures that the Tax level remains aligned with the economic health of the league.

3. What does the Disabled Player Exception allow a team to do?

- A. Replace a disabled player who will be out for the season**
- B. Sign a player without any salary cap restrictions**
- C. Trade for injured players without limitations**
- D. Always replace a player regardless of injury status**

The Disabled Player Exception is designed specifically for teams to manage situations involving players who are unable to participate due to long-term injuries. When a player is diagnosed with a serious injury that will prevent them from playing for the remainder of the season, the team can utilize this exception. This allows them to replace that player on the roster by signing another player, while also providing flexibility within their salary cap constraints. This mechanism helps maintain competitive balance, allowing teams to navigate the challenges posed by injuries without completely undermining their season's prospects. It is essential to note that this exception is contingent on the player's injury status, which differentiates it from options that suggest signing or replacing players without any restrictions or regardless of injury status.

4. What determines the minimum player salary advance for a player?

- A. Player's overall potential**
- B. Player's history of showing up on time**
- C. Years of service and salary status**
- D. The amount of endorsements a player has**

The minimum player salary advance for an NBA player is primarily determined by their years of service and salary status. This structure is in place to ensure that players are compensated fairly based on their experience and the role they play within the league. Years of service in the NBA indicates how long a player has participated at the professional level, which directly impacts their salary scale. Typically, veterans who have been in the league for a longer duration are eligible for higher minimum salaries compared to rookies or less experienced players. The salary status reflects their contract terms and the prevailing NBA salary cap rules, which also play a role in determining compensation levels. The other factors listed do not influence the minimum salary advances as directly. For instance, while a player's overall potential or their history of punctuality might affect their marketability and contract negotiations, they do not have a formal role in setting the minimum salary framework. Similarly, the amount of endorsements can enhance a player's income significantly but does not dictate the minimum salary they are entitled to under the league's salary structure.

5. When using the Disabled Player Exception, what portion of the disabled player's salary can a team use to sign a free agent?

- A. The full amount of salary**
- B. 75%**
- C. 50%**
- D. 25%**

The Disabled Player Exception allows a team to replace a player who is unable to play due to a long-term injury. When a team activates this exception, it can sign a free agent while using a portion of the injured player's salary to help with cap space. In this case, a team can utilize up to 50% of the injured player's salary to sign a new player. This provision is put in place to provide teams with more flexibility in managing their rosters, allowing them to remain competitive even when key players are sidelined due to injuries. Understanding this mechanism is essential for navigating the salary cap and roster management in the NBA.

6. Is it true that the Taxpayer Mid Level Exception cannot be utilized by a team that has already used certain exceptions?

- A. Yes, that is correct**
- B. No, it can still be used**
- C. Only if the team is below the salary cap**
- D. Only during the summer free agency**

The Taxpayer Mid Level Exception is a specific rule within the NBA salary cap structure that allows teams to sign players when they exceed the salary cap, as long as they meet certain criteria. When a team utilizes exceptions like the Non-Taxpayer Mid Level Exception or the Room Exception in the same league year, they forfeit their ability to use the Taxpayer Mid Level Exception. This is because the NBA salary cap rules are designed to prevent teams from taking multiple advantages of different exceptions simultaneously, which helps maintain competitive balance in the league. As a result, once certain exceptions are used, the team does indeed lose access to the Taxpayer Mid Level Exception. Understanding these nuances is pivotal for teams when navigating roster construction and salary cap management.

7. In a two-year contract using the Minimum Player Salary Exception, which year's salary is based on the minimum salary scale at signing?

- A. First year**
- B. Second year**
- C. Both years**
- D. It does not apply to either year**

In a two-year contract utilizing the Minimum Player Salary Exception, the salary for the first year is determined by the minimum salary scale in place at the time of signing the contract. This allows players to be compensated according to the minimum salary defined for that specific year. The second year's salary can be influenced by various factors, including increases in the minimum salary scale or adjustments based on the collective bargaining agreement but is not strictly based on the minimum salary scale at the time of the contract signing. Therefore, the correct understanding is that only the first year's salary is dictated by the minimum salary scale at the time the contract is executed. This context underscores why the first-year salary is tied to the scale at signing, as it reflects the guidelines set by the league at that moment, ensuring compliance with the contractual terms based on the financial standards applicable during the contract initiation.

8. What happens to a player who does not withdraw from the draft in the required timeframe?

- A. Retain NCAA eligibility**
- B. Lose NCAA eligibility**
- C. Can still play professionally**
- D. Be granted an extension**

When a player does not withdraw from the NBA draft within the specified timeframe, they lose their NCAA eligibility. This rule is designed to ensure that student-athletes who wish to retain their collegiate sports eligibility follow certain protocols regarding their participation in professional leagues. By not withdrawing in time, the player essentially forfeits their chance to compete at the college level, as the NCAA maintains strict regulations regarding the transition between amateur and professional status. The other options are not applicable because retaining NCAA eligibility is contingent on meeting the established deadlines for withdrawal. Additionally, once a player loses NCAA eligibility, they cannot subsequently play in college, and extensions are generally not granted beyond the draft withdrawal deadline. This structure emphasizes the importance of adhering to the NCAA's regulations if a player intends to keep their option of returning to college basketball open.

9. What does the term mental disability mean in the context of a player's contract?

- A. The player is unable to play due to physical injury**
- B. The player cannot render his playing services as a direct result of a mental disability**
- C. The player has been injured in the previous season**
- D. The player is unable to report for training camp**

In the context of a player's contract, the term mental disability specifically refers to a situation where the player is unable to render his playing services as a direct result of a mental condition. This definition aligns with how mental health issues can impact an athlete's performance and availability for participation, emphasizing the importance of mental well-being alongside physical health. This understanding is crucial for contract negotiations and compliance with league policies, as it recognizes mental disabilities as legitimate reasons that may affect a player's ability to fulfill their contractual obligations. The focus here is on the direct connection between the mental disability and the player's ability to perform in their role, which is why this choice is paramount in the context of the question. It addresses the broader understanding of player welfare within professional sports and acknowledges the significance of mental health in athlete performance.

10. What is the minimum salary range for a player under the 9 year maximum during an extension?

- A. \$1,000,000 - \$3,500,000**
- B. \$0 - \$9,000,000**
- C. \$2,000,000 - \$8,000,000**
- D. \$5,000,000 - \$10,000,000**

The minimum salary range for a player under the 9-year maximum during an extension is accurately represented by the option that indicates a range from \$0 to \$9,000,000. This range reflects the structure of the NBA salary cap and player contracts, where the minimum salary can vary significantly based on the player's experience and the negotiated terms of the extension. Players who have been in the league for less than ten years and are negotiating their extensions fall under specific salary cap rules set forth by the NBA Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA). These rules allow for a broad range of potential salaries, accounting for both minimum and maximum thresholds. Given this context, the broad range allows for flexibility and ensures that younger players or those with shorter tenures can still sign extensions that are appropriate to their value within the market. This option clearly captures the comprehensive nature of the salary range for extensions, aligning perfectly with the guidelines established by the CBA regarding player salaries at different stages of their careers. Understanding such parameters is crucial for agents and players when negotiating contracts and extensions in the NBA.

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://nbaagent.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE