

NCAA Recruiting Practice Exam (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. What is NOT allowed during communication with a prospective student-athlete by boosters?**
 - A. Attending their games**
 - B. Corresponding through social media**
 - C. Discussing the institution's programs**
 - D. Informing them of institutional interest**

- 2. An athletics department staff member may endorse a noninstitutional athletics event involving prospective student-athletes.**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only under certain conditions**
 - D. Only if the event is local**

- 3. May recruiters engage with a prospective student-athlete during their competition days?**
 - A. Yes, at any time**
 - B. No, not until the competition ends**
 - C. Only at tournaments**
 - D. Only if they are not participating in the event**

- 4. Which individuals qualify as family members for a prospective student-athlete according to Bylaw 13?**
 - A. Only parents and siblings**
 - B. Legal guardians and domestic partners**
 - C. All individuals listed in the provided criteria**
 - D. Only grandparents and spouses**

- 5. A prospective student-athlete can observe practices if they haven't committed to an institution. Is this statement correct?**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only during unofficial visits**
 - D. Only with the coach's permission**

- 6. Which of the following is considered a telephone call under NCAA rules?**
- A. Text message.**
 - B. Videoconference.**
 - C. Fax.**
 - D. Email.**
- 7. Can institutions share travel expenses for official visits among multiple institutions?**
- A. Yes, if expenses are necessary and do not duplicate**
 - B. No, only one institution may cover expenses**
 - C. Yes, but only for Division II visits**
 - D. No, this is against NCAA policy**
- 8. How is the status of 'transfer' defined for student-athletes in collegiate athletics?**
- A. Only for those switching schools**
 - B. Upon full-time enrollment**
 - C. When they notify their previous institution**
 - D. Only after a full season**
- 9. Is it permissible for an institutional administrator to provide a personal loan to a prospective student-athlete?**
- A. Yes, under certain conditions**
 - B. No, it is not permissible**
 - C. Yes, if the athlete signs a waiver**
 - D. Yes, but only for emergency expenses**
- 10. Can a multi-sport prospective student-athlete take multiple official visits to the same institution?**
- A. Yes, as many as desired**
 - B. No, only one per institution**
 - C. Yes, but only if they're different sports**
 - D. No, they are capped at four visits**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is NOT allowed during communication with a prospective student-athlete by boosters?

- A. Attending their games
- B. Corresponding through social media**
- C. Discussing the institution's programs
- D. Informing them of institutional interest

The practice of recruiting comes with specific regulations, particularly regarding the role of boosters in communicating with prospective student-athletes. Option B, which involves corresponding through social media, is not allowed for boosters. This restriction exists to ensure that the recruitment process maintains fairness and adheres to established NCAA rules designed to protect student-athletes and promote a level playing field among institutions. Boosters can attend prospective student-athletes' games (option A) and discuss institutional programs (option C); these actions are allowed as they foster a sense of community and interest in the athletic program. Informing a student-athlete of the institution's interest (option D) is also acceptable, as it can contribute positively to the recruitment process. However, direct communication via social media can blur the lines of compliance and create potential violations concerning recruitment practices, which is why it is restricted for boosters specifically.

2. An athletics department staff member may endorse a noninstitutional athletics event involving prospective student-athletes.

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Only under certain conditions
- D. Only if the event is local

The correct answer indicates that an athletics department staff member may not endorse a noninstitutional athletics event involving prospective student-athletes. This is grounded in the NCAA's rules and regulations, which are designed to maintain the integrity of the recruiting process and ensure that prospective student-athletes are not unduly influenced by external parties. Endorsement by staff members can lead to potential recruiting violations, as it could give an appearance of favoring certain events or organizations, which may result in an uneven playing field among prospective student-athletes. The NCAA aims to prevent any potential conflicts of interest and ensure that recruiting practices remain fair and transparent. While there are specific allowances for institutional events and circumstances under which staff members can interact with prospective student-athletes, endorsement of noninstitutional events falls outside these regulations. Thus, the prohibition against such endorsements is firmly established to uphold the ethical standards outlined by the NCAA.

3. May recruiters engage with a prospective student-athlete during their competition days?

A. Yes, at any time

B. No, not until the competition ends

C. Only at tournaments

D. Only if they are not participating in the event

Recruiters are prohibited from engaging with prospective student-athletes during their competition days until the competition has ended. This rule is in place to maintain the integrity of the competition and to ensure that athletes can focus fully on their performance without outside distractions. The NCAA establishes these guidelines to create a level playing field and to protect the prospect's experience during these critical moments. After the competition has concluded, recruiters may then interact with the athletes, allowing them to discuss potential opportunities without interfering with the competitive nature of the event. This regulation helps uphold fair play and reduces the chance of undue influence on the athlete's performance during competitions.

4. Which individuals qualify as family members for a prospective student-athlete according to Bylaw 13?

A. Only parents and siblings

B. Legal guardians and domestic partners

C. All individuals listed in the provided criteria

D. Only grandparents and spouses

In the context of NCAA Bylaw 13, family members of a prospective student-athlete encompass a broad definition beyond just immediate relatives. Bylaw 13 outlines specific categories of individuals that qualify as family members. This includes parents, siblings, legal guardians, as well as extended family such as grandparents and spouses. The criteria established by the NCAA are designed to ensure that the definition of family is inclusive, recognizing various structures and relationships that can support a prospective student-athlete. This inclusiveness is essential for maintaining fairness in recruiting, as it acknowledges that different personal circumstances exist among student-athletes. By selecting the choice that states all individuals listed in the provided criteria qualify, it captures the full range of relationships that the NCAA recognizes as familial. Therefore, understanding this broad inclusion allows one to appreciate how various familial relationships can influence the recruitment process and, ultimately, the student-athlete's college experience.

5. A prospective student-athlete can observe practices if they haven't committed to an institution. Is this statement correct?

A. True

B. False

C. Only during unofficial visits

D. Only with the coach's permission

The statement that a prospective student-athlete can observe practices if they haven't committed to an institution is incorrect. According to NCAA regulations, student-athletes who are still in the recruiting process and have not signed a National Letter of Intent or committed to a particular institution are not permitted to observe practices. This rule is in place to maintain a level of organization and ensure that recruiting activities are conducted fairly and under specified guidelines. Observing practices can provide a prospective student-athlete an advantage or insider knowledge about the team, which is why such activities are restricted until a commitment or formal agreement is made. While it is essential for potential recruits to experience the environment of the institutions they are considering, the NCAA takes steps to control interactions between recruits and programs to ensure the recruiting process remains equitable and transparent. In contrast, the other options suggest conditions under which observing practices might be permissible, but the overarching rule remains that observation before a commitment is not allowed.

6. Which of the following is considered a telephone call under NCAA rules?

A. Text message.

B. Videoconference.

C. Fax.

D. Email.

A telephone call, as defined by NCAA rules, refers specifically to the real-time communication that takes place over the phone. Among the options provided, a videoconference fits this definition most closely, as it involves live, interactive communication between individuals. NCAA rules treat calls that occur in this format similar to traditional phone calls, allowing for real-time engagement and direct conversation. Text messages, faxes, and emails, on the other hand, do not constitute "telephone calls" under NCAA regulations. Text messages and emails are asynchronous forms of communication, meaning they do not require both parties to be present at the same time. Meanwhile, a fax is a method of transmission of written documents rather than a conversation. Thus, the key characteristic of a telephone call, which is real-time and interactive communication, aligns with videoconferencing, making it the correct choice in this context.

7. Can institutions share travel expenses for official visits among multiple institutions?

- A. Yes, if expenses are necessary and do not duplicate**
- B. No, only one institution may cover expenses**
- C. Yes, but only for Division II visits**
- D. No, this is against NCAA policy**

The correct response highlights the concept that institutions can indeed share travel expenses for official visits as long as those expenses meet specific conditions. The essential criteria are that the expenses must be necessary for the visit and cannot duplicate other expenses covered by the institutions involved. This provision allows for collaborative arrangements among institutions, facilitating visits for prospective student-athletes without leading to an excessive financial burden. This collaborative approach helps make the visit experience more accessible to recruits, promoting fairness and ensuring that all institutions can participate in a young athlete's recruitment process effectively. The understanding that expenses must be necessary and unique emphasizes the NCAA's commitment to maintaining a level playing field and avoiding any unfair advantages that could arise from excessive resource allocation. In contrast, the other responses misinterpret NCAA policy or limit the ability for institutions to collaborate under the right conditions. Only one institution covering expenses or restricting this practice solely to Division II visits does not align with the NCAA's broader perspective on shared responsibilities in recruiting ethics. Being aware of these details helps in comprehending the nuances of NCAA regulations and their implications for recruiting practices.

8. How is the status of 'transfer' defined for student-athletes in collegiate athletics?

- A. Only for those switching schools**
- B. Upon full-time enrollment**
- C. When they notify their previous institution**
- D. Only after a full season**

The status of 'transfer' for student-athletes in collegiate athletics is defined when a student-athlete enrolls full-time at a different institution than where they were previously enrolled. This definition is significant because it marks the point at which the NCAA recognizes the athlete as a transfer and becomes subject to specific transfer rules and regulations that govern eligibility, scholarships, and participation in sports. In this context, 'full-time enrollment' is a key factor because it signifies that the student-athlete has officially committed to the new institution and is engaged in their academic programs. This status does not depend on simply notifying the previous institution or the duration they have completed at the new school but is firmly tied to their registration and active participation as a student at the new college or university. Consequently, understanding this definition is essential for both student-athletes and the staff responsible for ensuring compliance with NCAA rules regarding eligibility and transfer processes.

9. Is it permissible for an institutional administrator to provide a personal loan to a prospective student-athlete?

- A. Yes, under certain conditions**
- B. No, it is not permissible**
- C. Yes, if the athlete signs a waiver**
- D. Yes, but only for emergency expenses**

The regulations governing the conduct of institutional administrators regarding transactions with prospective student-athletes are established to maintain the integrity of the recruiting process. Providing a personal loan to a prospective student-athlete could create an impermissible benefit and compromise the fairness of the recruiting environment. Such practices are prohibited because they could be construed as an attempt to influence the athlete's decision in favor of the institution. The prohibition is rooted in the NCAA's mission to ensure that student-athletes are treated equitably and that institutions compete on a level playing field. Allowing personal loans could lead to unethical practices and favoritism, ultimately undermining the integrity of the sport and the recruiting process. Hence, it is clear that institutional administrators are not allowed to provide personal loans to prospective student-athletes, ensuring that all recruits are evaluated based on their abilities and potential, rather than outside financial assistance.

10. Can a multi-sport prospective student-athlete take multiple official visits to the same institution?

- A. Yes, as many as desired**
- B. No, only one per institution**
- C. Yes, but only if they're different sports**
- D. No, they are capped at four visits**

A multi-sport prospective student-athlete is only allowed to take one official visit to each institution, regardless of how many sports they are being recruited for. This regulation ensures that the recruitment process is fair and manageable for both the prospective student-athlete and the institutions. Having only one official visit per school allows the prospective student-athlete to focus their recruitment on evaluating the institution and its programs more thoroughly, without the potential for favoritism or confusion arising from multiple visits. This rule is in place to promote balance in how institutions interact with recruits and to support the prospective student-athletes in making informed decisions about where they would like to attend and compete. In contrast, options suggesting that they could take multiple visits, whether to the same school or under different sport contexts, misunderstand the NCAA regulations concerning official visits and the intention behind them. The intent is to streamline the recruiting process and ensure that student-athletes can weigh their options thoughtfully, given the competitive nature of college athletics.

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://ncaarecruiting.examzify.com>

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

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