

# Sports Facilities, Management, and Historical Sports Events Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## Questions

- 1. Which of the following is NOT one of the three categories of a balance sheet?**
  - A. Assets**
  - B. Revenue**
  - C. Liabilities**
  - D. Owner's equity**
- 2. What is the main purpose of event staff in sports facilities?**
  - A. To sell tickets**
  - B. To promote the event**
  - C. To ensure safety**
  - D. To create schedules**
- 3. Which of the following is NOT considered a prohibited item?**
  - A. Firearms**
  - B. Coolers**
  - C. Drugs**
  - D. Glass containers**
- 4. When is it most appropriate for a facility manager to address issues of employee performance?**
  - A. During annual reviews**
  - B. As they arise**
  - C. At the end of the year**
  - D. In group meetings**
- 5. Which practice best helps in maintaining integrity in a facility?**
  - A. Secretive management**
  - B. Transparency and accountability**
  - C. Using different standards for different employees**
  - D. Ignoring ethical issues**

- 6. True or False: The EEOC stands for Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.**
- A. True**
  - B. False**
  - C. Only in certain states**
  - D. Based on federal law**
- 7. Did the development of sport facilities start in the late 19th century with no earlier influences?**
- A. True**
  - B. False**
  - C. Only influenced by local cultures**
  - D. It started earlier but did not expand significantly until then**
- 8. Which statement is true about ADA parking requirements?**
- A. Accessible parking must be located far from the entrance**
  - B. All parking must be accessible**
  - C. Accessible parking must be located at the shortest accessible route to the entrance**
  - D. Accessible parking is not a requirement**
- 9. What does CAFM stand for?**
- A. Comprehensive Asset Facility Management**
  - B. Computer-Assisted Facility Management**
  - C. Capital Asset Facility Management**
  - D. Centralized Asset Facility Management**
- 10. Which of the following is an example of an internal stakeholder?**
- A. Employees**
  - B. Sponsors**
  - C. Fans**
  - D. Media**

## **Answers**

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**



**1. Which of the following is NOT one of the three categories of a balance sheet?**

**A. Assets**

**B. Revenue**

**C. Liabilities**

**D. Owner's equity**

The balance sheet is a fundamental financial statement that summarizes a company's financial position at a specific point in time. It is structured around three main categories: assets, liabilities, and owner's equity. Assets represent everything the company owns, which can include cash, inventory, property, and equipment. Liabilities encompass all the obligations the company owes, such as loans, accounts payable, and other debts. Owner's equity reflects the residual interest in the assets of the company after all liabilities have been deducted. It essentially represents the owners' stake in the business. Revenue, on the other hand, is not included in the balance sheet. Instead, it is part of the income statement, which shows the company's performance over a period by detailing income earned, expenses incurred, and ultimately profit or loss. The absence of revenue from the balance sheet highlights its distinct role in financial reporting, focusing on performance rather than financial position.

**2. What is the main purpose of event staff in sports facilities?**

**A. To sell tickets**

**B. To promote the event**

**C. To ensure safety**

**D. To create schedules**

The main purpose of event staff in sports facilities is to ensure safety. This role is critical because safety is a top priority in any event setting. Event staff are responsible for monitoring the facility, managing crowd control, and responding to any emergencies that may arise during the event. Their presence helps to create a secure environment for spectators, athletes, and other personnel. Ensuring safety includes the enforcement of regulations, managing exit routes, and providing assistance to attendees as needed. While other functions such as selling tickets, promoting events, and creating schedules can be part of the broader operational aspects of event management, they do not encompass the primary responsibility of the event staff. Safety is paramount; without it, the success of any event can be jeopardized, making the contribution of event staff vital in maintaining order and protecting all participants.

**3. Which of the following is NOT considered a prohibited item?**

**A. Firearms**

**B. Coolers**

**C. Drugs**

**D. Glass containers**

Coolers are often permitted in various sports facilities, particularly during events that encourage tailgating or outdoor activities where fans are allowed to bring food and beverages. Many venues have specific guidelines regarding the types and sizes of coolers allowed, but in general, they are not categorized as prohibited items like firearms, drugs, or glass containers. Firearms are universally prohibited in most public venues due to safety concerns. Similarly, illegal drugs pose a significant risk and are banned for the same reasons. Glass containers can also be dangerous in crowded environments and are typically restricted to prevent injuries. Therefore, the answer highlights that coolers may be allowed under certain conditions, making them the item that is not universally considered prohibited in sports facilities.

**4. When is it most appropriate for a facility manager to address issues of employee performance?**

**A. During annual reviews**

**B. As they arise**

**C. At the end of the year**

**D. In group meetings**

Addressing issues of employee performance as they arise is crucial for effective performance management. This approach allows for timely feedback, enabling employees to understand the specific circumstances or behaviors that need improvement while the context is still fresh in their minds. Immediate guidance helps employees make adjustments quickly, fosters a culture of open communication, and can prevent misunderstandings from festering. In contrast, waiting for annual reviews or a predetermined time can delay necessary corrections and lead to a lack of clarity about performance expectations. Group meetings may not provide the appropriate setting for addressing individual performance issues, as they might not allow for personalized feedback or could create a defensive atmosphere that hampers open discussion. Therefore, addressing performance issues as they arise ensures that the feedback is relevant, constructive, and most beneficial for the improvement of both the individual and the organization.

**5. Which practice best helps in maintaining integrity in a facility?**

**A. Secretive management**

**B. Transparency and accountability**

**C. Using different standards for different employees**

**D. Ignoring ethical issues**

Maintaining integrity in a facility is fundamentally linked to transparency and accountability. This practice fosters an environment where all operations are conducted openly, allowing stakeholders—including employees, patrons, and governing bodies—to understand the procedures and decisions that affect them. By promoting transparency, a facility demonstrates its commitment to ethical practices, thereby enhancing trust and cooperation among all parties involved. Accountability ensures that individuals are responsible for their actions, reinforcing the importance of ethical behavior. When management is open about policies, procedures, and decision-making processes, it instills confidence in employees and patrons that the facility operates fairly and justly. This can lead to a culture of integrity where ethical considerations are prioritized, ultimately benefiting the reputation and success of the facility. In contrast, secretive management, different standards for employees, and ignoring ethical issues undermine integrity and can lead to a toxic environment where trust is eroded and unethical practices may flourish. Thus, transparency and accountability stand out as the most effective practice for ensuring integrity within a facility.

**6. True or False: The EEOC stands for Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.**

**A. True**

**B. False**

**C. Only in certain states**

**D. Based on federal law**

The statement is true because the EEOC is indeed the acronym for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. This federal agency is responsible for enforcing laws that make it illegal to discriminate against a job applicant or an employee based on characteristics such as race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, or genetic information. Established as part of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the EEOC plays a crucial role in ensuring that all individuals have equal access to employment opportunities, thereby promoting fairness and equality in the workplace. The correct understanding of the EEOC is essential for comprehending employment law and its implications in sports management and other sectors.

**7. Did the development of sport facilities start in the late 19th century with no earlier influences?**

**A. True**

**B. False**

**C. Only influenced by local cultures**

**D. It started earlier but did not expand significantly until then**

The development of sports facilities did not begin in the late 19th century without earlier influences; rather, it has roots that extend back much further in history. Various forms of organized sports and physical activities have existed since ancient times, with cultures from various regions building venues to accommodate these activities. For instance, the ancient Greeks constructed the Olympic Stadiums, and early forms of athletic competition took place in ancient Rome as well. As sports evolved, so did the need for specialized facilities, with significant developments occurring throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, including the establishment of cricket grounds, tennis courts, and horse racing tracks. While the late 19th century was a notable period for the expansion and modernization of sports facilities due to the rise of organized sports and the establishment of formal leagues, it was not the outset of development. Thus, the historical context and the gradual evolution of sports infrastructure highlight that the statement suggesting a start with no earlier influences is incorrect.

**8. Which statement is true about ADA parking requirements?**

**A. Accessible parking must be located far from the entrance**

**B. All parking must be accessible**

**C. Accessible parking must be located at the shortest accessible route to the entrance**

**D. Accessible parking is not a requirement**

The statement that accessible parking must be located at the shortest accessible route to the entrance is rooted in the principles established by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The ADA mandates that accessible parking spaces be placed as close as feasible to the building entrance or area that they serve, ensuring that individuals with disabilities have the most direct and convenient access possible. By placing accessible parking nearer to the entrance, it minimizes the distance that individuals with mobility impairments must travel to enter the facility, further promoting inclusivity and accessibility. This requirement is essential for a wide range of accessible needs, not just for those with mobility issues but also for people who may need additional support and resources when accessing public areas. In contrast, the other options mix up the actual guidelines of the ADA. For instance, parking does not need to be entirely accessible, only a certain number of spaces relative to the total must meet the accessible requirements. Additionally, requiring accessible parking to be located far from the entrance directly contradicts the goal of providing ease of access.

## 9. What does CAFM stand for?

- A. Comprehensive Asset Facility Management
- B. Computer-Assisted Facility Management**
- C. Capital Asset Facility Management
- D. Centralized Asset Facility Management

CAFM stands for Computer-Assisted Facility Management. This term refers to the use of software tools that help facility managers carry out their responsibilities more efficiently and effectively. CAFM systems integrate various aspects of facility management, including space management, maintenance management, and asset tracking, allowing for better organization, reporting, and data analysis. The primary purpose of CAFM is to optimize the performance of facilities and manage them in a way that meets the demands of the organization while keeping costs under control. Facility managers leverage CAFM software to assist in decision-making, planning, and resource allocation, ultimately leading to improved operational efficiency. In contrast, the other terms listed might suggest various aspects of facility management but do not accurately represent the widely recognized acronym of CAFM.

## 10. Which of the following is an example of an internal stakeholder?

- A. Employees**
- B. Sponsors
- C. Fans
- D. Media

Internal stakeholders refer to individuals or groups that operate within an organization and have a direct interest in its performance and success. Employees are a prime example of internal stakeholders as they are directly involved in the daily operations and management of the organization. They contribute to the organization's goals and are affected by its decisions, policies, and performance. Other stakeholders, such as sponsors, fans, and media, are external to the organization, meaning they do not participate directly in its operations or decision-making processes. Therefore, in the context of stakeholder classifications, employees are the group that exemplifies internal stakeholders, highlighting their integral role in the success and functioning of the organization.