

Sports Industry 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. Which topic is not listed as a current issue in international sport?**
 - A. Sport Tourism**
 - B. Governance concerns**
 - C. Environmental sustainability and the Olympic Games**
 - D. Player salaries**

- 2. Which statement about the European sport pyramid is true?**
 - A. It provides a top-to-bottom hierarchy from national to international**
 - B. It provides a top-to-bottom hierarchy from international to grassroots**
 - C. It has a random, non-hierarchical structure**
 - D. It originates in Asia**

- 3. What is the correct top-to-bottom pyramid hierarchy for European sport?**
 - A. International sports federations → European sports federations → National sports federations → Regional sports federations → Grassroots federations/clubs**
 - B. Grassroots → Regional → National → European → International**
 - C. European → International → National → Regional → Grassroots**
 - D. National → International → European → Grassroots → Regional**

- 4. Which item is NOT one of the five major components of labour-management relations?**
 - A. Competitive balance**
 - B. Collective bargaining**
 - C. Salary caps**
 - D. Salary floor**

- 5. When did Negro League Teams fold?**
- A. Late 1960s**
 - B. Early 1950s**
 - C. Early 1960s**
 - D. 1970s**
- 6. In this framework, which term refers to the structure of a league?**
- A. Management**
 - B. Governance**
 - C. Labour**
 - D. Marketing**
- 7. In European leagues, what is a typical pattern regarding spending on players compared to the North American model?**
- A. A higher share of revenue is allocated to player salaries.**
 - B. More strict salary caps.**
 - C. No youth development.**
 - D. Shorter transfer windows.**
- 8. In discussions of women's sport, the “chicken and egg” problem arises because which statement is true?**
- A. Media shows more women's sport, it will automatically generate high viewership**
 - B. The media will always show every sport regardless of demand**
 - C. Media coverage depends on audience demand, but increasing coverage could grow demand**
 - D. Fans will watch regardless of coverage**
- 9. What is the CCAA, and what does it do?**
- A. The Canadian College Athletics Association; it governs high schools.**
 - B. The Canadian College Athletic Association; it governs universities.**
 - C. The Canadian Collegiate Athletic Association; it governs colleges.**
 - D. The Canadian Conference of Athletic Association; it governs professional leagues.**

10. Which statement best defines sport tourism?

- A. Travel strictly for watching sports events only**
- B. A form of travel that excludes any physical activity**
- C. Travel that involves participation in sport-related activities actively or passively, irrespective of whether this is the trip's main focus**
- D. Tourism that is limited to local venues**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which topic is not listed as a current issue in international sport?

- A. Sport Tourism**
- B. Governance concerns**
- C. Environmental sustainability and the Olympic Games**
- D. Player salaries**

The main idea here is identifying which topics are typically framed as broad, ongoing challenges in international sport. Sport tourism, governance concerns, and environmental sustainability around the Olympic Games are all widely discussed as cross-cutting, global issues that affect many countries, organizations, and stakeholders. They involve policy, planning, and long-term impact at the international level. Player salaries, while important, are primarily an economic or labor matter handled within individual leagues, clubs, or national teams rather than a broad international policy issue. That's why it's the one not usually listed as a current international-sport issue.

2. Which statement about the European sport pyramid is true?

- A. It provides a top-to-bottom hierarchy from national to international**
- B. It provides a top-to-bottom hierarchy from international to grassroots**
- C. It has a random, non-hierarchical structure**
- D. It originates in Asia**

Understanding how sport governance is organized in Europe is key here: there is a top-to-bottom hierarchy from international bodies down to grassroots participation. International organizations set the overarching rules, formats, and development priorities. National associations implement those rules within each country and oversee national competitions. Regional bodies coordinate across subnational areas, aligning programs and leagues with the national system. At the base is grassroots participation—community clubs, schools, and amateur players—that provides the broad base and feeds talent into higher levels. The pyramid concept reflects more participants at the bottom and progressively fewer as you move up to elite governance and top-level competition. That's why describing the flow as international to grassroots is correct. It's not about a random structure, it doesn't start at national and move upward, and it isn't about origins in Asia.

3. What is the correct top-to-bottom pyramid hierarchy for European sport?

- A. International sports federations → European sports federations → National sports federations → Regional sports federations → Grassroots federations/clubs**
- B. Grassroots → Regional → National → European → International**
- C. European → International → National → Regional → Grassroots**
- D. National → International → European → Grassroots → Regional**

The main idea here is how sport governance is structured from the global level down to local participation. International federations sit at the apex, drawing rules and standards that apply worldwide. Beneath them, European (continental) federations organize and coordinate sport across the continent, aligning with global guidelines while running Europe-wide competitions. National federations are the authorities within each country, applying those standards domestically, organizing national events, and connecting to the continental bodies. Within each country, regional or county federations handle local leagues and clubs, feeding participation and development up to the national level. At the base are grassroots clubs and programs that provide the entry point for players and growth of the sport. This creates a top-to-bottom sequence: international → European → national → regional → grassroots/clubs, which matches the correct ordering. The other options shift or reverse this flow. Starting at grassroots and moving up is the reverse of a top-to-bottom pyramid. Placing European before International misorders the hierarchy, since the continental level operates under the global umbrella. Reversing or swapping levels in other ways breaks the typical governance structure where global voices set the framework that filters down through regional and national structures to the grassroots.

4. Which item is NOT one of the five major components of labour-management relations?

- A. Competitive balance**
- B. Collective bargaining**
- C. Salary caps**
- D. Salary floor**

In labour-management relations within professional sports, the focus is on how terms of player employment are negotiated, enforced, and structured to keep competition balanced. Collective bargaining is the formal process where players and management negotiate the terms of employment and the rules that govern the relationship. Competitive balance represents the objective of keeping the league competitive, which drives the use of various tools to enforce parity. Salary caps are one such tool, limiting how much teams can spend on player salaries to maintain that balance. A salary floor, while it influences how teams spend, isn't typically listed as one of the major components in this framework. It's more a policy detail about minimum payroll levels rather than a central mechanism that defines the bargaining relationship or parity strategy. Therefore, it doesn't fit the standard set of major components as closely as collective bargaining, competitive balance, and salary caps do.

5. When did Negro League Teams fold?

- A. Late 1960s
- B. Early 1950s
- C. Early 1960s**
- D. 1970s

The event timeline shows that most Negro League teams ceased operations in the early 1960s. After MLB started integrating in the late 1940s, top talent and fan attention increasingly moved to integrated baseball, which strained the financial viability of independent Negro League clubs. By the early 1960s, many teams had folded and the leagues dissolved, marking the end of that era. So, the early 1960s is the best answer because it reflects the period when the leagues effectively ceased operations. The later 1960s would imply a longer life than actually occurred, the 1950s is too early for the bulk of folding, and the 1970s is well after the leagues had collapsed.

6. In this framework, which term refers to the structure of a league?

- A. Management
- B. Governance**
- C. Labour
- D. Marketing

The main concept being tested is governance—the system of rules, roles, and processes that shape how a league is directed and controlled. Governance defines who has authority, how decisions are made, how accountability is maintained, and how stakeholders such as clubs, players, sponsors, and fans are involved. It sets the framework within which the league operates, including constitutions, boards or councils, committees, and policies that guide long-term strategy, competitive integrity, financial oversight, and regulatory compliance. In contrast, management handles day-to-day operations, labour concerns the people working within the league, and marketing focuses on promotion and revenue. So, governance best describes the structure of a league.

7. In European leagues, what is a typical pattern regarding spending on players compared to the North American model?

- A. A higher share of revenue is allocated to player salaries.**
- B. More strict salary caps.
- C. No youth development.
- D. Shorter transfer windows.

European leagues typically allocate a larger portion of their revenue to paying players. This reflects the high competition for top talent and the relatively looser salary environment in Europe, where clubs bid aggressively for star players and wages rise with market demand. In contrast, the North American model uses salary caps, budget rules, and designated-player concepts that restrict how much teams can spend on wages, keeping the wage share lower relative to revenue. Youth development is strong in Europe through extensive academies, and the idea of shorter transfer windows isn't the defining difference between the regions.

- 8. In discussions of women's sport, the “chicken and egg” problem arises because which statement is true?**
- A. Media shows more women's sport, it will automatically generate high viewership**
 - B. The media will always show every sport regardless of demand**
 - C. Media coverage depends on audience demand, but increasing coverage could grow demand**
 - D. Fans will watch regardless of coverage**

The key idea is the feedback loop between visibility and audience demand in sports media. Media coverage tends to follow what people are watching, so demand shapes how much airtime is allocated. But increasing coverage can also create new interest, bringing in viewers who might not have cared otherwise, and over time that exposure can raise overall demand. That mutual influence is why the statement that best fits the chicken-and-egg problem is the one that says coverage depends on audience demand, yet expanding coverage could grow demand. The other options assume coverage or demand moves in only one direction or ignores the effect of exposure, which misses this interdependent dynamic.

- 9. What is the CCAA, and what does it do?**
- A. The Canadian College Athletics Association; it governs high schools.**
 - B. The Canadian College Athletic Association; it governs universities.**
 - C. The Canadian Collegiate Athletic Association; it governs colleges.**
 - D. The Canadian Conference of Athletic Association; it governs professional leagues.**

The name itself points to its function: it's the national body that coordinates and governs college-level athletics in Canada. “Collegiate” signals a focus on colleges and institutes that offer diplomas and applied programs, not universities that grant many degrees. The CCAA handles eligibility rules, competition formats, and national championships for member colleges, creating a unified framework for college sports across the country. In contrast, universities in Canada are governed by a different system (often through U SPORTS), and high schools are overseen by provincial school sports associations, while professional leagues operate under their own structures. So, the Canadian Collegiate Athletic Association is the organization that governs colleges.

10. Which statement best defines sport tourism?

- A. Travel strictly for watching sports events only**
- B. A form of travel that excludes any physical activity**
- C. Travel that involves participation in sport-related activities actively or passively, irrespective of whether this is the trip's main focus**
- D. Tourism that is limited to local venues**

Sport tourism involves travel that includes sport experiences as part of the trip, whether you actively participate in sport or engage with sport passively as a spectator or fan. The defining idea is that sport is part of the travel experience, and it can be the main purpose of the trip or simply one component of it. This is why the statement that travel includes sport-related activities actively or passively, regardless of whether it's the trip's primary focus, best captures the concept. The other ideas are too narrow or contradictory: traveling purely to watch events misses active involvement; excluding any physical activity contradicts what sport can entail; and sticking to local venues ignores the travel aspect that defines sport tourism.

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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://sportsindustry.examzify.com>

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

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