

**USTA TENNIS RULES CHALLENGE
FOR TEACHING PROFESSIONALS AND COACHES**

INSTRUCTIONS

**THIS TEST IS BASED UPON THE 2013 EDITION OF
THE ITF RULES OF TENNIS AND THE CODE**

The following test has been written from the Rules of Tennis (or Appendixes) and the Code. You may take this test on an OPEN BOOK or CLOSED BOOK basis. Take as much time as you need. The purpose is to be instructional and help you familiarize yourself and your students with the basic rules of tennis. There are no “failures.”

The test is 50 questions. An answer key is included following the test so you can grade yourself. Good luck!

For more questions and answers about tennis rules and regulations, visit “The Final Word” at www.usta.com/Improve-Your-Game/Rules/TheFinalWord.

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1. Can a dampening device be placed on the strings of a racket?
 - A. Yes, but only in one place of the player's choosing
 - B. Yes, any number if placed outside the pattern of crossed strings
 - C. No, since it alters the playing surface of the strings

2. A player is permitted to choose both side and serve after winning the toss?
 - A. T
 - B. F

3. A player may call foot faults on their opponent if they have:
 - A. Warned the opponent about flagrant foot faulting
 - B. Attempted to locate an official
 - C. Flagrant foot faulting continues
 - D. All the above

4. Each player makes calls for all balls landing on, or aimed at, his or her side of the net.
 - A. T
 - B. F

5. The server shall not serve until the receiver is ready.
 - A. T
 - B. F

6. The receiver breaks a string returning a first serve fault and gets a new racket. The server is entitled to:
 - A. First serve
 - B. Second serve

7. A player served out of turn and lost the game, then claims a replay of the game because of the mistake. Decision?
 - A. The game stands, with the new service order
 - B. The game stands, and that player serves again
 - C. Replay the game.

8. If a server is interrupted during delivery of a second serve, they are entitled to:
- A. One serve
 - B. Two serves
9. Does a player lose a point if the ball hits their racket twice during one swing?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
10. A player standing outside the court catches a ball and claims the point because the ball was certainly going out. The player:
- A. Wins the point
 - B. Loses the point
11. During a rally, a ball hits a scoring device attached to the net post and falls into the opponent's court. Is this a good return?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
12. Before a point begins, a player requests that a ball lying in his opponent's court be removed. Must the request be honored?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
13. In a tie-break, the first server begins by serving two points.
- A. T
 - B. F
14. What is the length of time permitted between points under ITF Rules of Tennis?
- A. 20 seconds
 - B. 25 seconds
 - C. 30 seconds
15. In settling scoring disputes, of the following which is the preferred method:
- A. Replaying only the disputed points or games
 - B. Resuming play from a mutually agreed upon score
 - C. A coin toss, or racquet spin
16. A close ball is called out, but returned into the proper court. The player immediately corrected his call. He:
- A. Loses the point
 - B. Is entitled to a let

17. Regardless of disputes that follow, the shaking of hands at the end of a match is an acknowledgment by the players that the match is over.
- A. T
 - B. F
18. Who is allowed to call service lets.
- A. Only the Server
 - B. Only the Receiver
 - C. Any player
19. If a player is not in a good position to make a call on a shot landing at his end of the court, the player should:
- A. Call a let and replay the point
 - B. Call the shot good
 - C. Ask a spectator to make the call
20. If you ask your opponent for her opinion on a call on a shot landing on your side of the net, and she states that she saw the ball good, then you:
- A. Must accept your opponent's call
 - B. May ignore your opponent's call and make the call as you see fit
 - C. May be subject to a penalty for talking to your opponent
21. A player is prohibited from reading notes during a match that were prepared by the player's coach prior to the match.
- A. True
 - B. False
22. What happens if a match is supposed to be played using No-Ad scoring, but the players mistakenly use conventional scoring, and the error is discovered when the game score is deuce?
- A. The players shall continue using conventional scoring
 - B. The players shall start the match over using the correct scoring format
 - C. The players shall immediately switch to No-Ad scoring
23. Who may call a service let?
- A. The receiver
 - B. The server
 - C. Both the server and the receiver

24. When a ball in play touches a player, who makes that call?
- A. The player touched by the ball
 - B. The player's opponent
 - C. Both players must mutually decide
25. Who is supposed to announce the game score before every point?
- A. The receiver
 - B. The server
 - C. The roving umpire
26. What is the final method for resolving a scoring dispute when other methods have failed?
- A. Racket spin or coin toss
 - B. Ask a spectator for help
 - C. The server's version prevails
27. A player is allowed to stop play and claim a point due to his opponent's grunting.
- A. True
 - B. False
28. Which of the following statements are true about grunting?
- A. A player should avoid grunting and making other loud noises.
 - B. Grunting is permitted in singles, but expressly prohibited in doubles.
 - C. Grunting is considered a form of coaching.
29. A player is allowed to call a let if a ball falls out of her pocket during a point.
- A. True
 - B. False
30. Which of the following is NOT considered stalling:
- A. Warming up longer than the allotted time
 - B. Starting a discussion after a long point in order to catch your breath
 - C. toweling off during an odd game changeover
31. A player breaks a string in her racket during a match, which of the following are true:
- A. The player is allowed to leave the court to get a replacement racket.

- B. The player must finish playing the current set with the broken string before switching to a new racket.
 - C. The player is allowed up to 60 minutes to have her racket restrung.
32. Which of the following is true about the warm-up:
- A. A player is not required to warm-up before the start of a match
 - B. Players are entitled to a 15-minute warm-up for every match
 - C. Advanced players should consider the warm-up as a mini-practice session
33. The “FBI” (first ball in) custom is an accepted method of beginning a match under the Code.
- A. True
 - B. False
34. If two doubles partners disagree on a call, then:
- A. They must call a let and replay the point
 - B. The “out” call takes priority
 - C. The “in” call takes priority
35. When making an “out” call, a player must shout the call.
- A. True
 - B. False
36. Player A stops play because he thinks the ball in play bounced twice on his opponent’s side of the net. Player B returns the ball in play and claims he reached the ball on the first bounce. Who wins the point?
- A. Player A
 - B. Player B
 - C. Neither. The players should replay the point.
37. The receiver was surprised by a quick serve, feebly swats the serve into the net, and then calls for a let because he was not ready. What is the result?
- A. The server wins the point
 - B. The players must replay the point
 - C. The receiver is entitled to claim the point
38. A player is pulled off the court by a sharply angled shot and runs into a player on an adjacent court while trying to make a play on the ball. What is the result?

- A. The player is entitled to a let for interference
 - B. The opponent who hit the sharply angled shot wins the point
 - C. The player is entitled to claim the point due to a hindrance
39. May a player wipe his sweaty forehead with a ball in order to slow down his opponent's serve?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. It depends on the type of tennis ball being used
40. What happens if a ball breaks during a point?
- A. The players stop and replay the point
 - B. The players must finish the point and the point counts as played
 - C. The players must finish the set using the broken ball
41. Is the receiver allowed to stand inside the service box to receive serve?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. It depends on whether the server complains
42. What is the difference between the Coman Tiebreak Procedure and the regular tiebreak procedure?
- A. The number of points it takes to win the tiebreak
 - B. The required margin of victory to win the tiebreak
 - C. The sequence and timing of when players change ends during the tiebreak
43. Who wins the point if a player hits a ball that hits an object attached to the net or net post (such as a scoring device) and then lands in the proper court?
- A. The players should replay the point
 - B. The player who hit the ball wins the point
 - C. The player who hit the ball loses the point
44. Which of the following constitutes a foot fault?
- A. The server changes position by running during the service motion.
 - B. The server touches the baseline with her right foot during the service motion.
 - C. The server touches the imaginary extension of the centre mark with her right foot.

- D. All of the above
45. A player is allowed to hit a serve after his service toss bounces off the court.
- A. True
 - B. False
46. What happens if a serve hits the receiver's body before it bounces?
- A. The server wins the point
 - B. The receiver wins the point
 - C. The serve is a let
47. If the server swings and misses the ball toss on a first serve,
- A. The attempted serve does not count
 - B. The server automatically loses the point
 - C. The serve is a fault
48. A player sees a ball rolling onto an adjacent court, what should the player do?
- A. Call a let on the adjacent court
 - B. Do nothing, the player can only call a let on her own court
 - C. Run immediately onto the adjacent court to retrieve the rolling ball
49. In a doubles match, the receiver's partner touches the net before the ball that has been served touches the ground outside the correct service box on a second serve. What is the correct decision?
- A. The receiving team loses the point
 - B. The serving team loses the point
 - C. The players replay the point
50. A ball in play hits another ball which was left lying on the court prior to the start of the point. What happens?
- A. The player whose shot hit the stray ball wins the point
 - B. The player's opponent is entitled to claim the point due to a hindrance
 - C. Play continues unless it becomes unclear that the actual ball in play has been returned, in which case you play a let.

ANSWER KEY

References below to “Rules” relate to the ITF Rules of Tennis. References to “THE CODE” relate to the Players’ Guide to Fair Play and the Unwritten Rules of Tennis that is published by the USTA.

<u>ANSWER</u>	<u>CITE</u>
1. B	Rule 4, Case 3
2. B	Rule 9, a, b, c
3. D	Rule 18, USTA Comment 18.6
4. A	THE CODE # 5
5. A	Rule 21
6. A	Rule 23, USTA Comment 23.2
7. A	Rule 27, c
8. B	Rule 23, USTA Comment 23.1
9. B	Rule 24, USTA Comment 24.5
10. B	Rule 24, Case 8
11. B	Rule 13, USTA Comment 13.2
12. A	THE CODE # 40
13. B	Rule 5, b, paragraph 2
14. A	Rule 29, a
15. A	THE CODE # 31
16. A	THE CODE # 12
17. A	THE CODE # 2
18. C	THE CODE # 26
19. B	THE CODE #8
20. A	THE CODE #11
21. B	Rule 30, USTA Comment 30.1
22. C	Rule 27, USTA Comment 27.10
23. C	THE CODE #27
24. A	THE CODE #19
25. B	THE CODE #31
26. A	THE CODE #32
27. B	THE CODE #37
28. A	THE CODE #37
29. B	THE CODE #36
30. C	THE CODE #40
31. A	THE CODE #45
32. A	THE CODE #3
33. B	THE CODE #4
34. C	THE CODE #14
35. B	THE CODE #15
36. B	THE CODE #19
37. A	THE CODE #29

38.	B	Rule 2 38
39.	B	Rule 3, USTA Comment 3.2
40.	A	Rule 3
41.	A	Rule 8, Case 1
42.	C	Rule 10, USTA Comment 10.2
43.	C	Rule 13, USTA Comment 13.2
44.	D	Rule 18
45.	B	Rule 16
46.	A	Rule 17, USTA Comment 17.1
47.	C	Rule 19,b
48.	B	Rule 23, USTA Comment 23.4
49.	A	Rule 24, Case 3
50.	C	Rule 25, Case 2

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