

## USA Swimming Officials Test 2001/2002

### Referee

#### Multiple Choice/True-False

- [1] Only a single line of lane dividers between lanes shall be used in long course competition, but multiple lane lines may be used for short course competition.
  - a. True.
  - b. False.
- [2] The racing lanes must always be numbered from right to left when facing the course from behind the starting blocks.
  - a. True.
  - b. False.
- [3] The backstroke flags must be:
  - a. 5 meters from each end of the course and between 1.8 and 2.5 meters above the water in a short course meter course.
  - b. 5 meters from each end of the course and between 1.8 and 2.5 meters above the water in long course.
  - c. 15 feet from each end and 7 feet above the water surface in short course yards.
  - d. all of the above.
- [4] Distinctive colored floats, or markers extending around the full circumference of the floats shall be placed 15 meters from each end wall in both short course and long course pools.
  - a. True.
  - b. False.
- [5] The front edge of a starting platform shall be no higher than 29.5 inches above the surface of the water in long course pools.
  - a. True.
  - b. False.
- [6] Water temperature shall be between 78 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit for competition.
  - a. True.
  - b. False.
- [7] The Referee may change the order of events from that which was published.
  - a. True.
  - b. False.
- [8] The Referee may combine events by age, sex, distance, and/or stroke to ensure every lane in a heat is filled.
  - a. True.
  - b. False.
- [9] Prior to the competition, the athlete or his coach must notify the Referee of an athlete's disability.
  - a. True.
  - b. False.
- [10] Protests affecting the eligibility of any swimmer to compete must be made verbally to the Referee before the race in question.
  - a. True.
  - b. False.
- [11] The Referee may prohibit the use of any device that disrupts or interferes with the meet, such as a laser pointing device or artificial noise maker.
  - a. True.
  - b. False.
- [12] A female swimmer appears for an event wearing a 2-piece swimsuit. No action is required.
  - a. True.
  - b. False.

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- [13] Swimmers may use rubdown oil as long as the Referee does not consider it excessive.  
a. True.      b. False.
- [14] The Referee has full authority over all officials during the conduct of a meet.  
a. True.      b. False.
- [15] Officials other than the Referee may act in more than one capacity only when sufficient qualified officials are not available.  
a. True.      b. False.
- [16] The Referee shall give a decision on any point where the opinions of judges differ.  
a. True.      b. False.
- [17] The Referee shall disqualify swimmers for any violations of the *Rules and Regulations* that are personally observed.  
a. True.      b. False.
- [18] Protests against the judgment decisions of Starters, Stroke, Turn, place and relay take off judges may be taken to a jury for resolution.  
a. True.      b. False.
- [19] Once a meet or event has actually commenced, the Referee may suspend it for some compelling reason.  
a. True.      b. False.
- [20] A Referee may disregard the fact that a Stroke and Turn Judge neglected to raise his/her hand when observing a disqualification he/she subsequently reports.  
a. True.      b. False.
- [21] A disqualification is invalid unless the Referee or designated official calling the infraction informs the swimmer or coach.  
a. True.      b. False.
- [22] Any protest not involving judgmental decisions but arising from the competition itself must be made to the Referee immediately after the infraction is called.  
a. True.      b. False.
- [23] Only the National Officials Committee and the USA Swimming Rules and Regulations Committee may officially interpret the technical rules under Part One of the USA Swimming Rule book.  
a. True.      b. False.
- [24] If a swimmer swims into another lane and then back into his/her own lane, the swimmer must be disqualified.  
a. True.      b. False.
- [25] The Referee may disqualify a swimmer who obstructs another swimmer by swimming across or otherwise interfering with that swimmer.  
a. True.      b. False.

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- [26] A swimmer may have a counter in the following events:
- 400 meter individual medley in a 50-meter pool.
  - 400 meter freestyle in a 25-meter pool.
  - 500 yard freestyle in a 25-yard pool.
  - b & c above.
- [27] If a counter insists on counting in descending order, the swimmer in that lane shall be disqualified.
- True.
  - False.
- [28] When automatic relay take-off judging is used, each swimmer must touch the pad at the end of the race in order to legally finish.
- True.
  - False.
- [29] When semi-automatic timing equipment is used to back up a fully automatic system, there must also be a third manual system consisting of at least one watch timer per lane.
- True.
  - False.
- [30] For LSC and local records only, three additional timers may be assigned to a lane for the purposes of recording record attempts at an initial distance for an individual event, or for the lead-off leg of a relay.
- True.
  - False.
- [31] National reportable times except for 50-meter distances in a 50-meter pool can be achieved by a semi-automatic timing system with 2 buttons or a manual timing system with 3 watches.
- True.
  - False.
- [32] If the automatic officiating equipment fails during a race, resulting in inaccurate times or placement, the swimmers must reswim the race.
- True.
  - False.
- [33] A swimmer who establishes a 200-yard record in a 500-yard freestyle event must complete the full 500 yards.
- True.
  - False.
- [34] Swim-offs must take place within 45 minutes of the last heat of any event in which either of the swimmers last participated.
- True.
  - False.
- [35] Two place judges (one on each side of the course) disagree as to the order of finish. The Chief Judge or his designee must decide which judge is correct.
- True.
  - False.
- [36] If a swimmer uses the butterfly stroke in a freestyle event, the time achieved may be used as a qualifying butterfly time.
- True.
  - False.
- [37] An initial time (first leg) is acceptable for American or U.S. Open records only if fully automatic timing equipment is used.
- True.
  - False.

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- [38] If the lead-off swimmer on a relay team sets a record but the relay team is disqualified because of an infraction in a subsequent leg, the record is valid.  
a. True.            b. False.
- [39] A National Times Verification (NTV) for a 50-meter distance in a 50-meter pool can be considered only if automatic timing or three-button semi-automatic equipment is used.  
a. True.            b. False.
- [40] For National Championships or meets conducted under National Championship scratch procedures, a swimmer who qualifies for a finals race but notifies the Referee 30 minutes before the finals race that he/she will not swim is barred from the remainder of the meet, unless excused by the Referee.  
a. True.            b. False.
- [41] USA Swimming National Championships shall have a bonus, consolation and championship final.  
a. True.            b. False.
- [42] Relay swimmers must compete in the order in which they are declared to the Clerk of Course or Head Lane Timer.  
a. True.            b. False.
- [43] When dual confirmation is in effect and a relay take-off judge sees an infraction, he/she must raise a hand to signal a disqualification.  
a. True.            b. False.
- [44] If the Referee observes a relay takeoff violation which the Relay Takeoff Judge(s) fail(s) to call, the Referee shall disqualify the relay team.  
a. True.            b. False.

### **OFFICIATING SWIMMERS WITH DISABILITIES**

- [45] The Referee is responsible for instructing the Starter and Stroke & Turn Judges about accommodations to be made for a swimmer with a disability.  
a. True.            b. False.
- [46] A false start rope is required to recall a heat in which a deaf swimmer competes.  
a. True.            b. False.
- [47] The Referee may reassign lanes within a deaf or hard-of-hearing swimmer's heat to ensure the athlete may easily see the strobe light or the Starter's arm signal.  
a. True.            b. False.
- [48] Swimmers with physical disabilities may use flotation devices.  
a. True.            b. False.
- [49] Blind or visually impaired swimmers may be notified they are approaching a turn or the finish by use of a sound device.  
a. True.            b. False.

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[50] Relay swimmers with physical disabilities must always exit the water promptly, the same as swimmers without disabilities.

- a. True.
- b. False.