

# Open Book Test 2004

Almost all International and White Badge Officials have returned their answers to ITF Officiating. This year, over 600 certified officials made use of the service provided on [www.tennisofficial.com](http://www.tennisofficial.com) to return your answers on-line.

Almost 400 officials scored the maximum score of 15, showing Mike that this year's test was too easy! The lowest score was 7, which is very disappointing for the White Badge and International Officials involved.

Those officials that scored a low score and those 48 certified officials that did not return their answers to us will be discussed at the Re-certification Meeting at the end of the year.

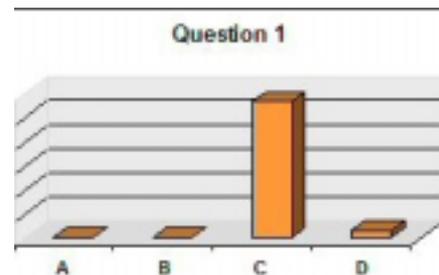
Please find below the questions again, together with the correct answer. In addition, we have a chart indicating the number of officials that gave each individual answer. This will give you an idea of how many people disagreed with us!

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## QUESTION 1

During a doubles match (A and B vs C and D) the score has reached 9-9 in the first set tie break, player A is due to serve but player B serves an ace in error. What is the correct decision?

- A: Replay the point, Player A to serve at 9-9
- B: Point to player C and D, score is 10-9
- C: Point stands, Player A to serve for the team next time
- D: Point stands, Player B to serve for the team next time



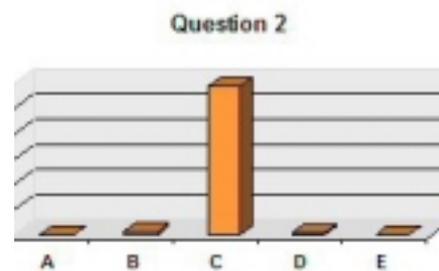
*The correct answer is C.* On page 12 of "Rules of Tennis 2004", Rule 27d explains the correct way of handling a player who serves out of turn in a tie-break. Since the error is discovered at 10-9 in the tie-break (an odd number of points), the order of service remains as altered.

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## QUESTION 2

A player receives a Time Violation warning in the first set. If in the final set, the same player is penalised for going over the time after a Medical Time Out and there have been no other incidents in the match, this Violation is a:

- A: Time Violation, Warning
- B: Time Violation, Point Penalty
- C: Code Violation, Warning
- D: Code Violation, Point Penalty
- E: None of the above



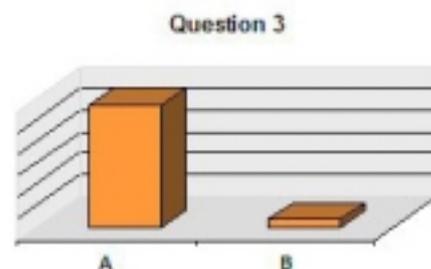
*The correct answer is C.* On page 12 of "Duties and Procedures for Officials 2004", section 4e relates to the penalties that can be used when there is a delay after the completion of a Medical Time-Out.

### QUESTION 3

During a singles match, a player jumps over the net during play and lands on his opponent's side of the net between the singles side line and the doubles side line. Assuming that his jump does not hinder his opponent, is this allowed?

- A Yes
- B No

*The correct answer is A.* Since this is a singles match, the area outside the singles sidelines is not considered as part of the court. Therefore, we would not consider this player jumping over the net and landing outside the singles sideline as "touching the opponent's court".



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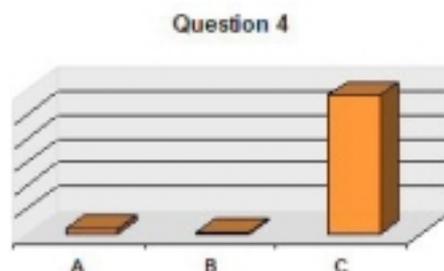
### QUESTION 4

During play, Player A's foot touches a small TV camera which is correctly positioned under the centre of the net. What is the correct decision?

- A: Play continues
- B: Replay the point
- C: Player A loses the point

Page 23 of "Duties and Procedures for Officials 2004" is probably the most important page in this book! The interpretations that are made here apply to all tennis events, with the exception of "Playing with Broken Strings" which only applies to professional tennis.

The correct answer to this question can be found on Page 23. If a player touches the camera under the net, it is considered as part of the net, so he/she loses the point (*answer C*).



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### QUESTION 5

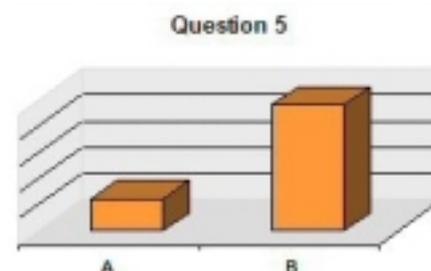
If a ball kid catches a ball that is still in play, the point must be replayed.

- A: True
- B: False

*The correct answer is B.* There can be situations when the ball kid catches a ball that, although still in play, clearly does not create a hindrance and does not interfere with the point.

For example, if a ball kid standing at the back of the court catches a ball that is clearly going into the stands behind him/her and the player had no chance to return the ball, the point would not be replayed.

However, if a ball kid catches a ball in play and there was a chance that it was going in, or that the player may have been hindered in returning the ball, the point should be replayed.



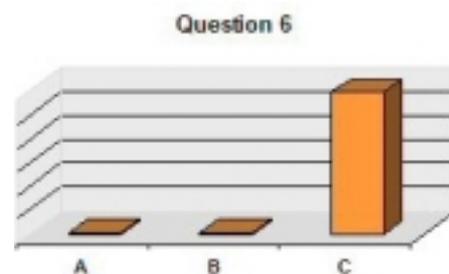
## QUESTION 6

A Chair Umpire overrules a Line Umpire during a clay court match and the player argues that the overrule was incorrect. The Chair Umpire then goes to check the mark, but before he can check it a ball kid running across the court erases the mark. What is the correct decision?

- A: Replay the point
- B: Line Umpire's call stands
- C: Chair Umpire's overrule stands

Page 9 of "Duties and Procedures for Officials 2004" helps us get to the **correct answer of C**. 3d reads "The original call or overrule will always stand if the Line Umpire and Chair Umpire cannot determine the location of the mark or if the mark is unreadable."

Don't forget that for a ball mark inspection to change a Line Umpire's call, or Chair Umpire's overrule, there must be EVIDENCE that the call was wrong. Without this evidence, the call stands.



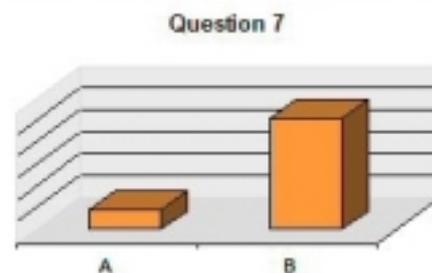
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## QUESTION 7

The size restrictions on logos at Men's Challengers are the same as stated in the ITF Men's Circuit dress code.

- A: True
- B: False

On pages 72-75 of the "ATP 2004 Official Rulebook", the ATP's new clothing rules are defined. This includes reference to a "Clothing Sponsor" (as opposed to manufacturer) and the size limitations are also different to those for ITF and Grand Slam events. **The correct answer is B.**



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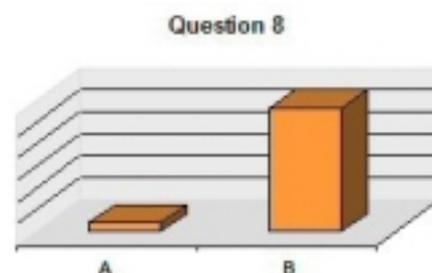
## QUESTION 8

According to the Rules of Tennis, is the net a permanent fixture?

- A: Yes
- B: No

The list of permanent fixtures can be found in "Rules of Tennis 2004" on page 3. The net is now not included in the rules as a permanent fixture. As you will know, in the previous version of the Rules of Tennis, the net was included as a permanent fixture but then other rules (for example, when the ball touches the permanent fixture) had to make exceptions for the net, strap, band, singles sticks etc.

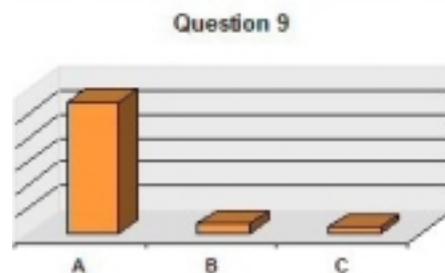
To make the rules more straightforward, those items are now not included as permanent fixtures so the relevant exceptions do not have to be made. **The correct answer is B.**



## QUESTION 9

At a tournament, a match is due to be played with a Match Tie-Break if the score reaches one set all. However, the Chair Umpire and players forget and start a normal final set. The error is discovered at 3 games to 2 in the final set. What is the correct decision?

- A: Continue with a normal tie-break set
- B: Play one more game. If the score is 3-3, play a Match Tie-Break. If the score is 4-2, the player leading wins the match
- C: Play three more games. If the score reaches 4-4, play a Match Tie-Break. If the score is 6-2 or 5-3, the player leading wins the match.



*The correct answer is A.* In the new "Correcting Errors" section of the Rules of Tennis, Rule 27 on Pages 12/13, it reads "if the error is discovered after the fifth game has started, the set will continue as a Tie-break set".

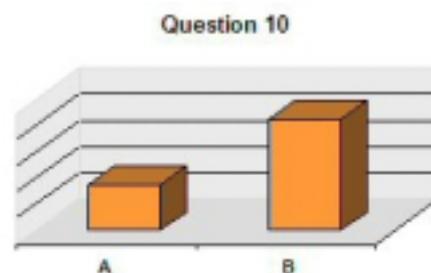
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## QUESTION 10

A player hits the serve and the ball touches the top of the net. The Chair Umpire calls "Let" before the ball bounces. Is the ball still "in play" before it bounces?

- A: Yes
- B: No

This question created some good discussion, which is one of the benefits of the Open Book Test. *The correct answer is B.* In the "Rules of Tennis 2004", Rule 11 on page 7 says that the ball is in play, unless a fault or let is called.



Of course, in most situations the Chair Umpire will not call "Let" until the ball has landed. In some matches, the Net Umpire would interrupt the point by calling "Net" and in many other matches, the net machine would beep before the ball lands.

Even so, once the ball served has hit the top of the net, the server can not win the point. Also, if the ball touches the receiver, the receiver does not lose the point. All of this leads us to the conclusion that, even in non-umpired matches, once the ball served has hit the top of the net, we are only waiting to see where the ball lands (rather than considering the ball "in play").

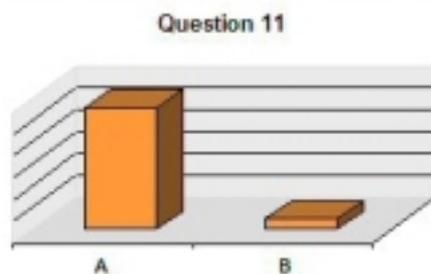
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## QUESTION 11

According to the Rules of Tennis, can organisers of professional tournaments apply to have extended changeovers and set breaks (i.e. more than 90 seconds and 120 seconds respectively)?

- A: Yes
- B: No

On Page 14 of the "Rules of Tennis 2004", Rule 29a reads "Organisers of professional circuits may apply for ITF approval to extend....." *The correct answer is A.*

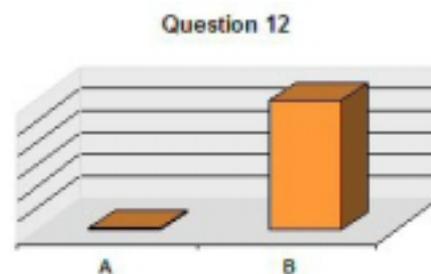


## QUESTION 12

The ball change at a tournament is 9/11 with 4 balls in play, and a Match Tie-Break should be played if the score reaches one set all. The score is 7-6 (3), 1-6. When should the balls be changed?

- A: Now
- B: Never

On Pages 24/25 in "Rules of Tennis 2004", Appendix IV explains the Alternative Scoring Methods. Under Deciding Match-Tie Break on Page 25 there is a note that reads "Balls should not be changed before the start of the deciding match tie-break even if a ball change is due." *The correct answer is B.*



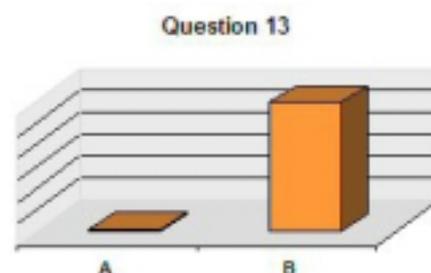
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## QUESTION 13

At an ITF Pro Circuit event, is a player allowed to use an electronic device during the match?

- A: Yes
- B: No

*The correct answer is B.* Back to Page 23 of "Duties and Procedures for Officials 2004" to read the new "Electronic Devices" section.



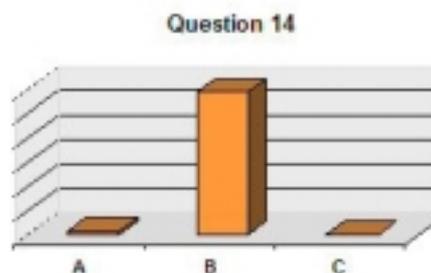
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## QUESTION 14

At a professional tournament, the Supervisor/Referee has the authority to dismiss an official from the event:

- A: For any reason
- B: For a violation of the Code for Officials (but where practical, this decision should be taken together with the person responsible for officiating in the relevant governing body)
- C: Under no circumstances

*The correct answer is B.* The new joint ITF, ATP and WTA Tour Code for Officials can be found on Pages 20, 21 and 22 of "Duties and Procedures for Officials 2004." Section 15 reads "The Supervisor/Referee has the authority to release an official from a tournament for a violation of the Code for Officials, but where practical this decision should be taken together with the person responsible for officiating in the relevant organisation (ITF, ATP or WTA Tour). A Supervisor/Referee may choose not to assign an official at a tournament until he/she has been able to contact the person responsible for officiating in the relevant organisation".



### QUESTION 15

A player takes a toilet break after the first and second sets in a Men's Singles match at Roland Garros. The match is suspended at 4 games all in the third set because of darkness. How many toilet breaks is the player allowed when the match resumes the next day?

- A: None
- B: One
- C: Two

*The correct answer is A.* At the bottom of Page 11 of "Duties and Procedures for Officials", it is clear that the number of toilet breaks is per match, not per day.

