

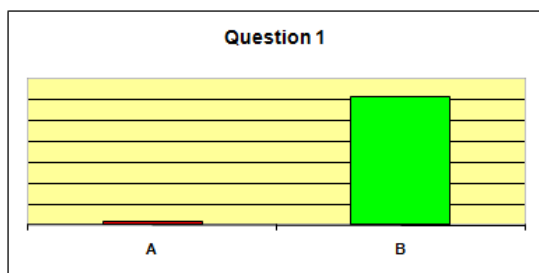
Well, we hope this year's test provoked some discussions (and probably disagreements) amongst you all! It certainly did here at the office and also in the conversations we had with many officials.

There were only minor rule changes this year and so it was an opportunity to highlight some situations that have come up around the world in the past year, and also some situations where we find that the rules cannot cover every eventuality and you have to trust your own judgement on court. If you found that you disagreed with your colleagues on some questions you may find that you were both correct! There were at least a couple of questions where not enough information was given, leading to different possible solutions.

1. **A Player is playing in a sleeveless shirt. Can he/she wear a temporary tattoo on the upper arm as the logo of a commercial sponsor? The logo is within all size restrictions.**

- A. Yes
B. **No.**

The answer is B. The rules tell us where the manufacturers' and commercial identifications may be placed on clothing. Nothing else is allowed on the Player or his/her clothing. This type of ambush marketing is not permitted.

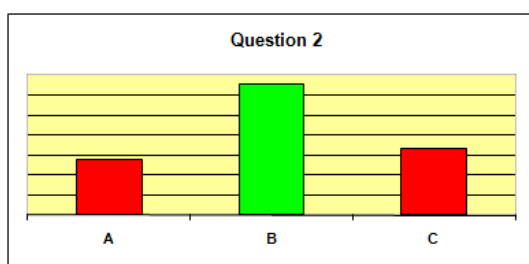


Distribution of answers, Question 1

2. **The coach of a Player asks a ball kid to take some medicine/supplies to his Player on the court at a changeover. What action should you take as the Chair Umpire?**

- A. Nothing
B. **Check what it is and then decide**
C. Do not allow the medicine/supplies to be given unless it is checked by the doctor first.

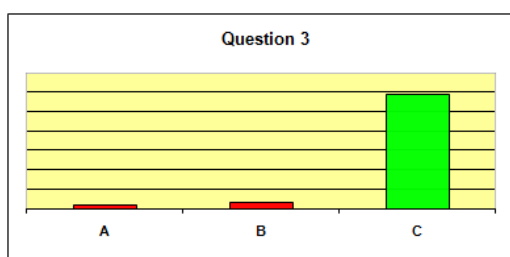
There are some different scenarios here. It may be obvious what it is (scissors or tape for example) but it might also be a box that contains a message of some sort. For this reason **answer B is correct** and you should check before deciding what action is appropriate. If it is nothing else than medicine/supplies, then there is no reason not to allow it.



Distribution of answers, Question 2

3. It is 3-All in the 3rd set at a WTA event and one Player asks to go to the toilet for a second time in the match. After some pushing you are satisfied that it is an emergency. However, it is before her opponent's serve. What should you do?
- A. Allow the toilet break
 - B. Only allow the toilet break before her own serve 1 game later
 - C. **Allow her to go but warn her she will be on her own time and subject to time violations if she is late back.**

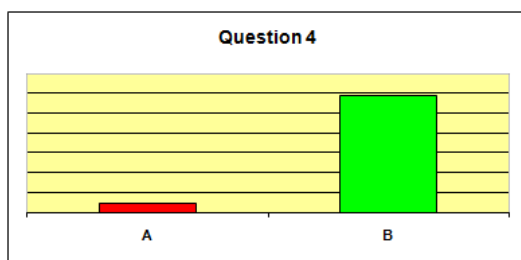
Answer C is correct. See p. 109 of the 2011 WTA Official Rulebook where this is covered. Be aware that this is different to ATP and ITF events.



Distribution of answers, Question 3

4. A Player requests to leave the court in order to retrieve a different pair of shoes from the locker room. He claims that his shoes are "out of adjustment" as the soles are worn and he is therefore slipping on the court. As this is considered equipment out of adjustment he is allowed to leave the court and has "reasonable time" to retrieve a new pair of shoes.
- A. True
 - B. **False.**

Worn shoes are not considered to be "broken or needing replacement" as it reads in Rule 29 Continuous Play. **The answer is B.**

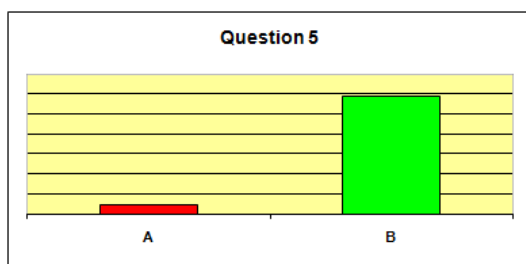


Distribution of answers, Question 4

5. At an ATP event a Player goes on court wearing a commercial ID patch (proper placement and size) with the name “PokerStars.com”. Because this site does not offer tennis betting it is therefore allowed.

- A. True
B. **False.**

Answer B is correct. Gambling sites of any description are not allowed.

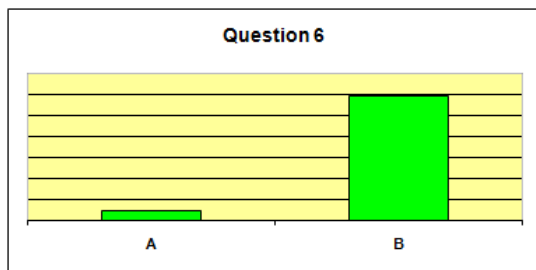


Distribution of answers, Question 5

6. You are the Chair Umpire in a match using Electronic Review. There is an “out” call on the baseline and the Player who hit the shot walks up to the net to try to see better, then clearly looks up to his coach who signals that the ball was good. The Player then asks for a challenge. Do you allow this?

- A. **Yes**
B. **No.**

We have all seen many situations like this and also seen both results. There is a sensible judgement to be made. If there is a long delay and a clear exchange of looks and signals then the challenge should be denied. However a natural glance to the support staff together with a quick request for a challenge is probably going to be granted. The decision is yours and you will have to sell the call depending on which way you decide. **For the purposes of the test both answers will be permitted** but please be aware of the likely issues that arise from this situation.

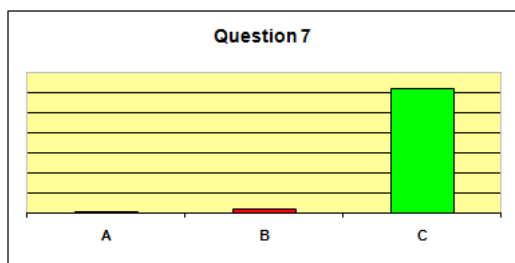


Distribution of answers, Question 6

7. You are a Chair Umpire at an ITF Men's Pro Circuit event when you're approached on-site by somebody you don't know. He is discussing the event with you, and starts to ask if you know anything about one of the Players being slightly injured. What do you do?

- A. Tell him what you know about the injury, since you umpired the Player's last match
- B. Ignore it since it has nothing to do with your umpiring
- C. **Tell him that you don't know anything, and then Inform the Supervisor about it.**

The challenge we all face from the issues surrounding gambling and integrity in our sport should not be underestimated. We have a communal responsibility to become familiar with the guidance that has been issued by the Tennis Integrity Unit. Please read and understand the guidance that has been issued and is available on tennisofficial.com. **The answer is C.**

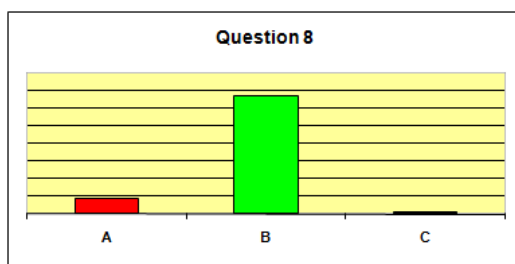


Distribution of answers, Question 7

8. You are the Chair Umpire for a singles on a hard court with 5 line umpires and long lines being called through the net. The line umpire gives unsighted on a serve on far side which is a clear ace, even though he was not blocked. You feel it was probably out but are not sure enough to make the call. The receiver complains that the ball was clearly out, that the line umpire gave an unsighted signal and that you must make the call. What do you do?

- A. Point to server. It is too late now to make the call so you have to "sell" it to the receiver.
- B. **Replay the point. If you are unsure you can take this option.**
- C. Second serve. Judging the reactions of the receiver you realise it must have been out so you "sell" this to the server.

Answer B is correct. However this is a solution that can only be used occasionally. Players will quickly lose confidence in the officiating if this option is taken any more than on a rare occasion.

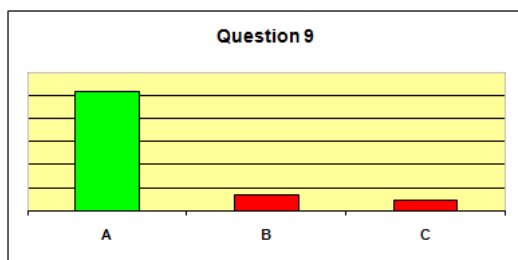


Distribution of answers, Question 8

9. You are an Assistant Referee at a singles match where there is no Chair Umpire on a clay court. Player A makes an out call and the opponent, Player B, asks her to show the mark. Player A looks for a mark but cannot seem to find a clear mark, and so circles the general area. Player B then crosses the net and calls you on to the court to help as they have a problem. You ask Player A and she shows the general area but no specific mark. You ask if she is sure of the call and she says that she is. What do you do?

- A. Award the point to Player A but continue to watch the match. She does not need to be able to show a mark.
- B. Replay the point and advise that any similar situation will result in the loss of the point and a possible code for Unsportsmanlike Conduct.
- C. Award the point to Player B. A Player must always be able to show a mark on clay.

A is the correct answer for this one. The Player notice regarding matches played without a Chair Umpire advises that when they call a ball out on clay they should, *in normal circumstances*, be able to show the mark. However we all know that there are many clay courts that do not always produce a clear mark and so officials should use their judgement as to what is appropriate in the situation.

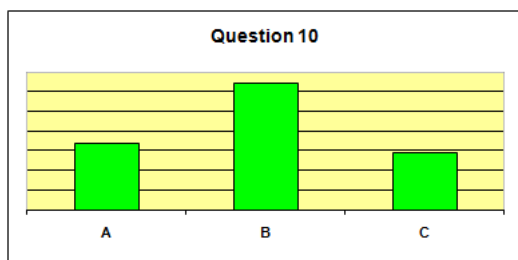


Distribution of answers, Question 9

10. You are the Chair Umpire for a singles on a hot day and one Player has already received two full changeover treatments for cramping. At 15-All in a game this Player is too slow to play because he appears to be stretching out his hand and fingers. What should you do?

- A. Ask if he is OK?
- B. Give a Time Violation
- C. Give a Code Violation for Delay of Game.

You need more information in order to judge on this one. It may be that you have the trainer close by and s/he is able to instantly confirm that this is indeed cramp and so C would be the answer. In another situation the Player may simply be too slow and is stretching as a precaution; this would suggest B as the answer. Perhaps you might be best advised to check and that leads us to answer A if we had to choose any. **As there is a case for all three possibilities everyone got this correct as far as the test is concerned**, but we hope it provoked some discussion as to how to implement the rules in this type of situation!



Distribution of answers, Question 10

That's it for this year's test. We hope you found it challenging and got you talking with your colleagues. Good luck with your officiating and please let us have any situations you may have if you think them suitable for the Open Book Test 2012!

E-mail your situations to officiating@itftennis.com