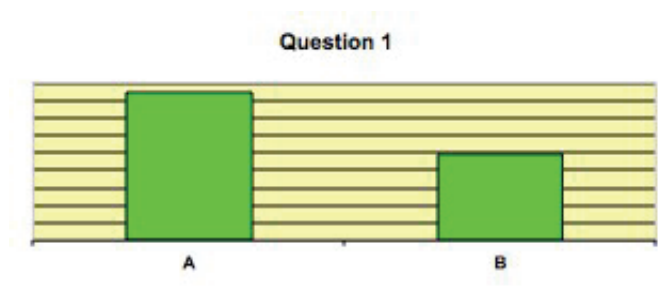


2012 “Open Book” Test for Certified Officials

The graphs show the distribution of answers (green = considered correct; red = incorrect)

- At WTA events, the maximum allowed size for manufacturer’s identification on each sleeve is four (4) square inches or 26 square centimetres.
 - True.
 - False.

The purpose of this question was to highlight the increase in size of manufacturers’ identifications at WTA events. We do however realize that it might have not been phrased clearly enough. As it reads on page 106 paragraph iv. of the WTA rulebook, a logo of the apparel manufacturer, without the name of the manufacturer or any other writing, may be placed once or repeatedly within an area not to exceed 12 sq. inches (78 sq. cm.) in one (1) of the following positions: (a) On each of the shirt sleeves (if a manufacturer’s identification is not on the sleeves pursuant to sub-Section i above); or (b) Down the outer seams (side of torso) of the shirt. Please note that the Commercial identifications at WTA events have also been increased to four (4) sq. inches (26 sq.cm.) as well as the size of the new WTA/Xperia patch. Both answers are accepted and everyone started with one point!



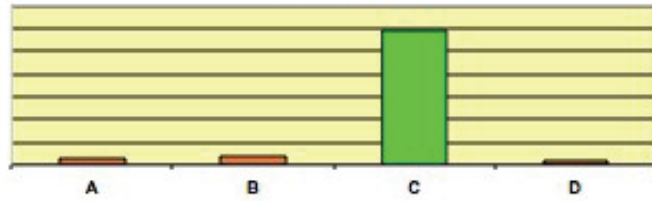
- A doubles match is played between A&B versus C&D. At 3-2 in the second set, first point, player C hits a return and stops play before player A has had a chance to hit a volley, claiming that they are in the wrong receiving positions. The Chair Umpire realises now that it was indeed player D’s turn to receive.

What should the Chair Umpire do?

- Announce “Let, replay the point” and correct the receiving order immediately.
- Announce “Let, replay the point” and correct the receiving order immediately. Advise C&D that only the Chair Umpire can stop play for something like this.
- Announce “Hindrance” and award the point to A&B. The receiving order remains as altered for the remainder of that game.
- Announce “Hindrance”, award the point to A&B and correct the receiving order immediately.

Although we obviously expect chair umpires to make sure and check that players are in the right position for serving and receiving, ultimately it is the player’s responsibility and it is not acceptable for them to stop play in the middle of a rally. We would also be extremely surprised to see such complain from the receivers if they hit a winning return... Correct answer is C.

Question 2

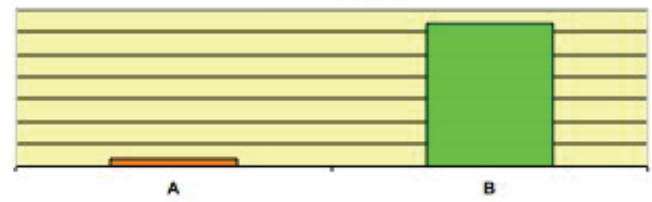


3. At an ATP event, , compression shorts may only contain one (1) standard logo of the clothing manufacturer or clothing sponsor, only in the event there is no logo on the front of players' shorts which may not exceed four (4) square inches or 26 square centimetres.

- A. True.
- B. False.

Correct answer is B. It is a new rule in the 2012 ATP rulebook (page 159) that compression shorts may contain two (2) standard logos of the clothing manufacturer or clothing sponsor, which must not exceed two (2) square inches (13 sq.cm.) or one (1) standard logo of the clothing manufacturer or clothing sponsor, which must not exceed four (4) square inches (26 sq.cm.)

Question 3



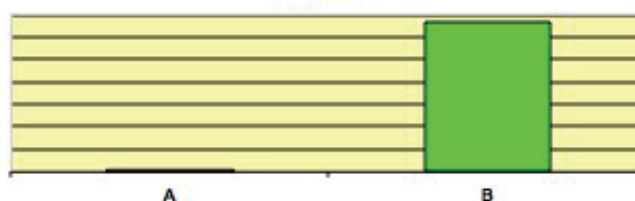
4. A WTA player is allowed to wear a hat with the logo of a NBA basketball team during her match, as long as the logo meets all limitations regarding size, because it is not promoting another tennis event.

- A. True.
- B. False.

The WTA aligned its rule with other Governing Bodies in 2012 and therefore prohibits the identification by use of the name, emblem, logo, trademark, symbol or other description of any tennis circuit, series or tennis exhibition, tennis special event or tournament other than the WTA, or any other sport or entertainment event on the players' clothing or equipment. The rule reference can be found on page 108 of the WTA Rulebook.

Despite the many basketball fans among tennis officials, B was the correct answer!

Question 4



5. During an ITF Pro Circuit event qualifying match played without Chair Umpire or Ball Kids, the server hits a first serve 'out'. The receiver hits the return into the net. The ball rolls back and stops about one metre (three feet) away from the net, close to the centre service line. The server asks the receiver to remove the ball from the court because it distracts him. The receiver does not want to do this and states that he is responsible for his side.

The server has the right to ask for the ball to be removed.

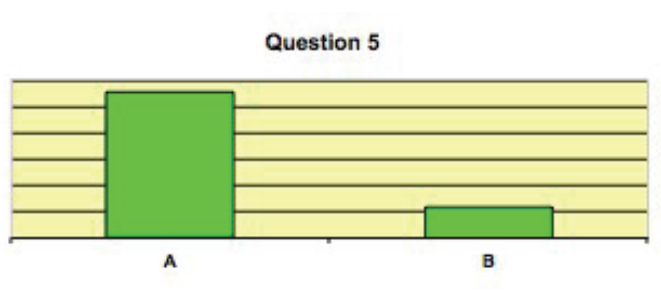
- A. True.
B. False.

This is one of the questions that created more talk and discussions, and that's exactly why we formulated it! We often receive questions and requests for guidelines for how to handle it.

It is fair to say that in this situation the ball sitting in the receiver's box should normally be more hindering for the receiver, as there is always the risk of the server hitting the ball or the receiver running into the ball later during the rally.

As a guideline, each player is responsible for their side of the net as to whether balls are hindering or not. However, if the receiver decides to remove a ball after a 1st serve fault, he/she should do that quickly to respect the server's pace.

The server has the right to ask the opponent, but that doesn't mean that the receiver has to follow the request. Should the Supervisor be called on court to discuss, he/she should use common sense to decide whether that is a genuine and reasonable request following the above mentioned guidelines. For the purpose of scoring this question, both answers have been accepted, don't worry!

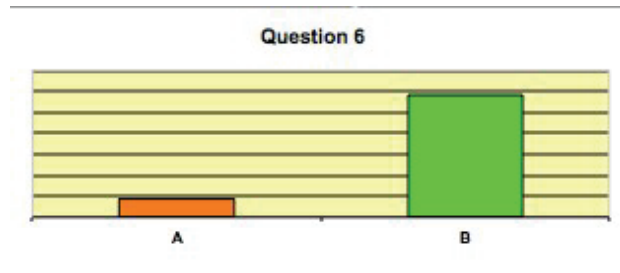


6. During a Fed Cup match Player A asks for a challenge after an over-rule from the Chair Umpire. After the Chair Umpire has announced the challenge, the player then changes her mind and asks the chair umpire to withdraw that challenge. The chair umpire says on the microphone "Cancel challenge." Unfortunately it is too late as the challenge has already been displayed on the screen. The over-rule was correct.

In this case, the following procedure should be followed:

- A. Challenge is rescinded and does not count towards Player A's allowance of unsuccessful challenges for the set in progress.
B. Player A loses the challenge.

In this situation although the chair umpire did the best he/she could to stop the electronic review, it is the player's responsibility to make it clear in time whether or not she wants a challenge. If the challenge cannot be stopped in time before it is released to the screen, the result of the electronic review should be final in this case too. Correct answer is B.

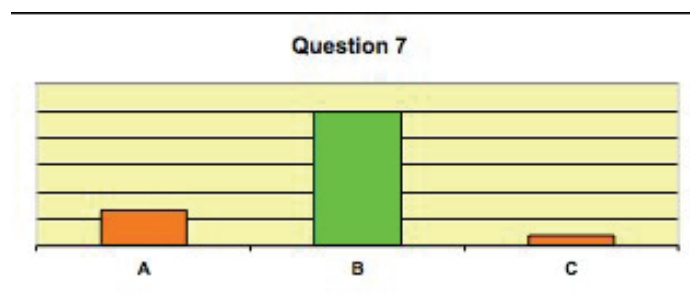


7. At an ATP tournament where the Electronic Review System is being used, Player A has already used up the three (3) unsuccessful challenges in the second set after losing the first set. At match point (5-4, 40-30) for Player B, Player B hits a ball to the baseline which is called 'IN' by the line umpire. Player A (who has no challenges remaining) challenges and the Chair Umpire and Review Official allow the challenge. The result of the challenge is shown on the video board and the ball was actually 'OUT'. At this point, it is realised that the challenging player had already used up the three (3) incorrect challenges.

What is the correct decision?

- A. Allow the challenge and award the point to Player A.
- B. Disallow the challenge and go with the original call and award the point (and match) to Player B.
- C. Replay the point.

Quite a controversial question given the different answers received. In this situation, the chair umpire has to explain to the player that he/she miscounted the number of challenges remaining and therefore he/she had no more left after three (3) unsuccessful appeals (Rules of Tennis, Electronic Review Procedures, page 27, 6). We are aware that it can be a very difficult call to sell given the result of the review showed on the screen, but if a mistake in the counting has been discovered, it should be corrected and the challenge disallowed. So, correct answer is B.

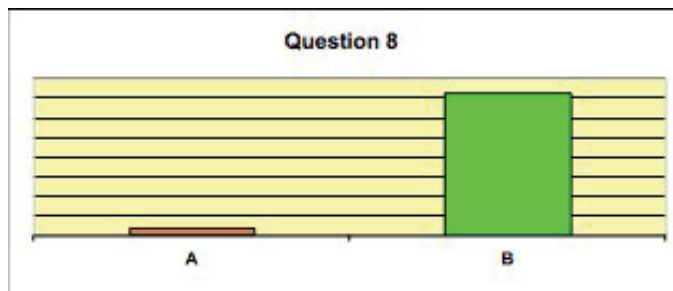


8. In a match played on a clay court, Player A plays a very high defensive shot that lands close to the far side line. Player B has a good look at the mark, hesitates, and then hits a smash into the net. Player B then circles the mark and asks the Chair Umpire to check it.

What should the Chair Umpire do?

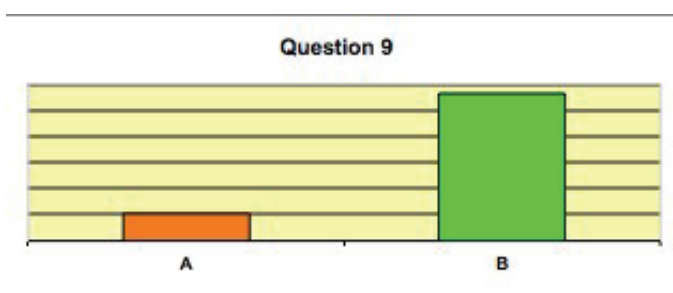
- A. Check the mark.
- B. Tell Player B that it is too late to check the mark once he played the shot.

Since we don't want to have situations where we give a player "two chances to win the point" here we are looking for B as the correct answer. This is one of the few situations where we don't think that the player could actually stop after hitting the shot and then ask for a Ball Mark Inspection, which normally is the case (Rules of Tennis, Ball Mark Inspections, page 26, 2: "returns are permitted but then the player must immediately stop").



9. Writing on hats, headbands or wristbands is not allowed at Grand Slams events.
- A. True.
 - B. False.

The correct answer is B. From 2012 writing on hats, headbands or wristbands is allowed at all Grand Slam events, but only if it is part of the manufacturer's identification.



10. A match is played in an indoor arena with a very large four-screen scoreboard hanging from the ceiling above the net. Player A hits a high shot that goes over the scoreboard and lands in his opponent's court. The Chair Umpire does not see the ball hit anything or change direction. However, due to the presence of the screens, the Chair Umpire has lost visibility of the ball for about 3 metres (10 feet).

What should the Chair Umpire do?

- A. Play continues.
- B. Call "Let, replay the point".

In this case, chair umpires should treat the situation like those where they are not able to decide on calls such as not up's, foul shots or touches. If the chair umpire sees that the ball is changing direction in the air because it touched a permanent fixture (scoreboard, ceiling, etc), then he/she should award the point to the opponent, otherwise play should continue as there is no evidence that it actually happened. Calling a Let to replay the point because of losing track of the ball momentarily is not an option in any case.

