



2014 Open Book Test Answers

Question 1

In the middle of a changeover a player requests extra time to change his wet socks and shoes. The chair umpire tells the player that he will get extra time to do it at the following changeover and asks him to please prepare them. The player tells the chair umpire that he is going to do it now whether the chair umpire gives him extra time or not and takes his shoes and socks off. If the player is late after the chair umpire calls time, the player will be penalised with a time violation for the 1st offence.

- A. True
- B. False

This was the question in this year's OBT that created the most discussion. However, we have to say that we think that a lot of you read too much into the question and incorrectly associated the player's response to a situation of refusal to play.

This is not a case of refusal to play after being ordered to play. This is a case of a player that decides to still change his socks and shoes immediately after having been informed that he will not receive any extra time to do it. If the player is late after the chair umpire calls time the player should be penalised with a time violation for the 1st offence. **The correct answer is A.**

Think of this slightly different scenario which we hope will help make it clearer those of you who answered B: The player asks for extra time during a changeover to change his grip. The chair umpire informs the player that he will receive no extra time to do it. The player tells the chair umpire that he is going to change his grip anyway. Wouldn't the player be penalised with a time violation for the 1st offence if he was late after the chair umpire announced time?

Question 2

Singles match at an ITF Women's Circuit event. A player loses her service game and requests a toilet break at 3/2 in the final set. This player has taken 1 previous toilet break during this match. After a discussion with the player, the chair umpire allows the player to leave the court and informs the player that she is leaving the court on her own time and that delays will be penalised with back-to-back time violations. This is the correct way to handle the situation.

- A. True
- B. False

At an ITF Women's Circuit event a player can be allowed to leave the court during a set for any of her toilet breaks. If the toilet break is granted the player is entitled to reasonable time for this toilet break, regardless of the score and who is serving or going to serve next.

The correct answer is B.

The purpose of asking this question was to address that the rules with respect to toilet breaks taken during the set are different for WTA and ITF Women's Circuit events.



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Question 3

At an ATP tournament players are allowed to wear a shirt with 2 clothing manufacturer logos of 2 sq.in. (13 cm²) on the front and 1 commercial logo of 4 sq.in. (26 cm²) also on the front of the shirt.

- A. True
- B. False

At ATP events a commercial logo of 4 sq.in. (26 cm²) on the front of the shirt is NOT allowed in case there are 2 manufacturer's logo on the front or collar of the shirt.

B is the correct answer.

In case there is only 1 manufacturer's logo on the front or collar of the shirt OR in case it is a sleeveless shirt different rulings apply. These are different cases so the statement is 'False'.

Question 4

At an ITF Men's Circuit event the server receives a time violation loss of serve. During his 2nd serve service motion a ball rolls onto the middle of the court and the chair umpire stops him by announcing "Wait please". The server is now entitled to a 1st serve.

- A. True
- B. False

Rule 23. states that "In all cases when a let is called, except when a service let is called on a second service, the whole point shall be replayed." **The correct answer is A.**

Question 5

Singles match at an ATP tournament. The server hits a 1st serve and the receiver plays a winning return. The server, who did not make an attempt to get to the return of serve, immediately challenges his own serve. Is this allowed?

- A. Yes
- B. No

In a situation like this one the chair umpire needs to ask him/herself the following 2 questions: Did the player stop immediately? Did the player challenge in a timely manner?

The key to answering the 1st question is that it all happened very quickly and the server did not attempt to get to the next shot. So, yes the player stopped immediately.

The answer to the 2nd question is yes, the player challenged in a timely manner as he did it immediately. **The correct answer is A.**

Needless to say, the chair umpire also needs to make sure that the player still has at least 1 challenge left. So, let's make that the 1st of 3 questions that the chair umpire needs to answer with a yes before allowing a challenge.



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Question 6

At ATP, ITF, Grand Slam and WTA events when a player requests to see the physiotherapist the opponent must be informed of the reason for seeing the trainer and/or receiving medical treatment.

- A. True
- B. False

When a player asks to see the physiotherapist the chair umpire should only inform the opponent that the physiotherapist has been called to court. The reason must not be given to the opponent at this stage.

However, if asked by the player, the chair umpire, referee or supervisor should inform the player of the general reason, e.g. knee, shoulder for the Medical Time Out. **The correct answer is B.**

Question 7

At a WTA event a player requests to see the physiotherapist at the following changeover. The physiotherapist comes on court at the start of the following changeover, evaluates the medical condition and suggests that the player takes a Medical Time Out (MTO) straight away. The player says that she prefers to finish the set and declines the MTO for the moment. Will the player be able to receive a MTO for that condition later in the match?

- A. Yes
- B. No

The WTA has revised its medical procedures for 2014. We asked this question to make sure that you are all familiar with these changes. **The correct answer is A.**

Question 8

At a WTA event it is part of the chair umpire's responsibilities to check the drink supplies on court before the start of each match and make sure that any unsealed bottles + drinks and other products not provided by the tournament are removed from the court or coolers.

- A. True
- B. False

In relation to the anti-doping program this has become a chair umpire responsibility in 2014 when working a WTA event. **The correct answer is A.**

Question 9

At a WTA event where on-court coaching is allowed, can a coach walk on court with an electronic device to show match statistics provided by a WTA technology partner to his/her player?

- A. Yes
- B. No



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The WTA on-court coaching procedures state that coaches shall only provide verbal assistance/advice and are not allowed to bring any electronic devices with them onto the court. **The correct answer is B.**

Another reason to ask this this question was to bring to your attention that in 2014 a new rule was added to the Rules of Tennis. Rule 31. PLAYER ANALYSIS TECHNOLOGY. Remember that, as mentioned in Appendix III of the Rules of Tennis, any information recorded and/or stored during a match may only accessed by a player in accordance with the coaching rule.

Question 10

In men's and women's ITF Pro-Circuit events the time violation penalties are the same (for the 1st violation a warning, and thereafter loss of serve for the server or point penalty for the receiver).

- A. True
- B. False

These are the penalties applied for time violations at ITF Men's Circuit events, ATP events and Grand Slam tournaments. However, these penalties do not apply at ITF Women's Circuit, Davis Cup, Fed Cup, WTA, ITF Juniors Circuit and ITF Seniors Circuit events. **The correct answer is B.**