

Mountain Hi Swim League 2019 Re-certification Referee Test

Name: _____ Team: _____ Division: _____

All new MHSL Referees must attend one of the League clinics, and the New Meet Referee clinic is highly encouraged. Each re-certifying MHSL Referee may attend a League clinic or take the MHSL Stroke & Turn, Starter, and Referee re-certification tests.

Eligibility: A re-certifying MHSL official is one who was certified in the previous year, either by MHSL or USA Swimming, for that position. Please see MHSL Policies & Procedures Manual Section 14.1.1 for requirements with a one season break in service.

If your choice requires taking the tests, you must pass all tests with at least 90% accuracy on both the questions and technical references for re-certification. Please submit your **answer sheets** directly to the MHSL Officials Chair by June 2nd of the current season via e-mail. Send the information to:

David Castaneda
officials@mhsl.org

Please include the following information: name, contact phone number, e-mail address, team affiliation, and years of experience in the re-certifying position. Save your tests with the answers marked on them. If there are any incorrect answers, the Officials Chair will provide feedback.

Reference Materials Needed: The reference materials for taking MHSL recertification tests are the 2017 editions of *MHSL Policies & Procedures* manual, *MHSL Rules and Guidelines for Officials and Deck Staff* booklet, *USA Swimming Rules & Regulations* book, and the (5/14) version of the USA Swimming Disqualification slip. The first two documents can be found on the MHSL website. For the USA Swimming rulebook, go to www.usaswimming.org to find the downloadable file or you may purchase the full-size book. The DQ slip has been included as part of the test. Please use this version to answer the questions.

Directions: There is a single best choice for each question. Please select the best answer and the appropriate reference or references. Mark your answers on the accompanying answer sheet using the method of A, B, C, etc. for your coding choices.

Starting:

1. How are the whistles that are blown by the Referee used?

- A. a short series of whistles may be blown when the last swimmer in the heat is approximately 25 yds/meters from finishing the race to signal that the next heat should get ready to swim
- B. one long whistle is blown to signal that the swimmers should step up on the blocks for a forward start or into the water for a backstroke start
- C. in backstroke, a second long whistle is used to signal swimmers to return without undue delay to the starting position
- D. all of the above

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. MHSL Rules and Guidelines 4.2.2.4
- B. 101.1.4
- C. 101.1.2.A
- D. MHSL Rules and Guidelines 5.2.3

Championships:

2. How is the time achieved by swimmers in a swim-off used?

- A. although the swimmers are able to keep the time achieved in a swim-off, for the seeding of finals, the time used for the swimmers involved shall be the time achieved in their original preliminary heats
- B. the swimmers may use either the time achieved in the swim-off or the time achieved in their original preliminary heats
- C. the time shall be the official time used in seeding the swimmers in finals
- D. none of the above

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 102.5.2
- B. 102.5.1A
- C. 102.5.3
- D. 102.5.4B

3. If all swimmers in a swim-off are disqualified, how will the finalists be seeded?

- A. the position in the finals shall be determined by lot among the disqualified swimmers
- B. a lane or lanes must be left open during finals
- C. the swim-offs shall be continued among the disqualified swimmers until a full complement of finalists is assured
- D. none of the above

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 102.5.1.D
- B. 102.5.3
- C. 102.5.2

4. When should the Referee schedule a swim-off?

- A. within 30 minutes of the last heat of an event in which any of the swimmers involved are competing in that session
- B. at the discretion of the Referee
- C. at the earliest time before the age group involved swims again in the preliminaries
- D. not more than 45 minutes after the last heat of any event in which any one of the swimmers involved in the swim-off is competing in that session

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 102.5.1.A
- B. 102.5.2
- C. 102.5.3

Seeding:

5. In events with more than one heat, what is the minimum number of swimmers that shall be seeded into any preliminary heat?

- A. four
- B. three
- C. five
- D. two

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 102.5.4.B
- B. 102.5.1.A
- C. 102.5.4.A
- D. 102.5.1.E

6. With the Referee's permission, when may heats of pre-seeded events be consolidated?

- A. the Referee has the authority to consolidate the heats after the announced arrangement of the heats in an event
- B. the Referee can add swimmers to an event after the event has been announced and arranged
- C. the Referee can alter an event by putting a swimmer into a heat after the event has been announced and arranged
- D. the Meet Director has the authority to consolidate the heats after the announced arrangement of the heats in an event

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 102.7.1
- B. 102.7.4.A
- C. 102.7.4.B
- D. 102.7.3

7. When are late entries (deck adds) allowed at MHSL meets?

- A. all the time if there is an open lane in the events the athlete wants to enter
- B. only if the hosting team allows deck adds the morning of the competition and entries are completed at least 30 minutes before the start of the meet
- C. at any MHSL meet – dual, Prelims, All Stars – as long as the swimmer does not exceed the maximum entries allowed
- D. never; entries after the entry deadline closes are not allowed

There are two correct references for this question.

- A. MHSL Policies & Procedures 12.2.2
- B. MHSL Policies & Procedures 10.2.10
- C. MHSL Policies & Procedures 12.2.8
- D. MHSL Policies & Procedures 10.2.1

Scoring:

8. If a swimmer in a consolation finals heat is disqualified, what happens to the points for 16th place?

- A. the swimmer receives the award for 16th place but no points
- B. the first alternate is awarded the points for 16th place
- C. no points are awarded for 16th place
- D. the race is re-swum with the first alternate replacing the disqualified swimmer

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 102.22.11
- B. 102.25.6
- C. 101.7.3D
- D. 102.23.1

9. What happens to the placements and points when a team or individual swimmer finished third but is disqualified?

- A. the third place rank is left open and no points are awarded for third place
- B. the third place rank is left open, but the points awarded for third place will be divided among all the subsequent finishers
- C. the subsequent places will move up accordingly and points shall be awarded to conform to the new places
- D. none of the above

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 102.22.13
- B. 102.22.12
- C. 102.7.4E
- D. 102.25.6

10. When two or more swimmers tie for any place in any event, what shall be the disposition of the awards and points credited?

- A. the tied swimmers shall receive duplicate awards and the points normally credited to that place will be given to each swimmer

- B. the awards and placement will be decided by lot
- C. the tied swimmers shall receive duplicate awards and the points credited to such place or places, if any, next in order shall be equally divided between such swimmers
- D. none of the above

There are two correct references for this question.

- A. 102.24.5B
- B. 102.25.5
- C. 102.27.3
- D. 102.26

11. When should secondary and tertiary times be recorded and used?

- A. Secondary times should always be used if the primary system is slower than the secondary system
- B. Secondary times should only be used when the yellow line shows up in the Meet Manager database
- C. Secondary times should be used when the time differential between the primary and secondary systems are greater than .2 (20 one-hundredths)
- D. Secondary and tertiary times shall be recorded but shall not be used except to corroborate or correct missing or inaccurate primary results.

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 102.24.4B(1)
- B. 102.24.4D
- C. 102.24.4E
- D. 102.24.1E

12. Under what circumstances shall judging be used to change the order of finish?

- A. times obtained from properly operating automatic timing equipment are not available
- B. the swimmers competed in the same heat
- C. both Place Judges observed a different relative order of finish and make a written record of it
- D. all of the above

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 102.24.5A
- B. 102.24.4F
- C. 102.24.5D
- D. 102.24.5C

13. When will the scoring table be required to obtain the Order of Finish for a heat?

- A. only if the timers wrote on the card(s) that they did not get any of their watches started for a lane(s)
- B. when requested by a parent delegate, or coach asks for a review

- C. the Order of Finish is not required because results from multiple heats are merged together for the final ranking order of the results; Order of Finish for any one swimmer would not have any meaning
- D. any time more information is needed to determine the official time for a swimmer
- E. both B and D

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. MHS� Policies & Procedures 17.2.1.3.2
- B. MHS� Policies & Procedures 14.16.4.1.2
- C. MHS� Rules and Guidelines 15.3.1.2
- D. MHS� Policies & Procedures 14.12.3.1.3

Rules:

14. In the MHS�, what date determines the age of the swimmer for competition purposes?

- A. the first day of the meet
- B. the age of the swimmer as of June 1st of the current year
- C. either of the above

There are two correct references for this question.

- A. MHS� Policies & Procedures 3.2
- B. MHS� Policies & Procedures 8.3
- C. MHS� Policies & Procedures 4.2
- D. MHS� Policies & Procedures 8.9

15. When the competition begins for a Mountain Hi Swim League meet, who is allowed in the competition pool for the duration of the meet?

- A. swimmers who are properly registered in the MHS� and are entered in the meet
- B. younger siblings not on the team who are playing in the attached shallow “L” of the competition pool as long as they are under close supervision of their parent(s)
- C. during a dual meet race, coaches providing verbal instruction and encouragement to younger swimmers who are reluctant to swim on their own
- D. swimmers, coaches, parents, officials, and spectators who are given an opportunity to jump in the pool during a 15 minute break in order to cool down
- E. both A and C

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. MHS� Policies & Procedures 8.6
- B. MHS� Policies & Procedures 10.6
- C. MHS� Policies & Procedures 10.5.1
- D. MHS� Policies & Procedures 9.3.1

16. How many timed finals events may a swimmer compete in for a dual or Championship meet?

- A. four (4) events
- B. four (4) individual events and one (1) relay
- C. any five (5) events the swimmer chooses to enter
- D. no more than three (3) individual events and no more than two (2) relays

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. MHSL Policies & Procedures 8.4
- B. MHSL Policies & Procedures 10.13
- C. MHSL Policies & Procedures 7.4.5
- D. MHSL Policies & Procedures 7.3

17. The water temperature of the competition pool must fall within what range?

- A. the temperature can be no cooler than 77 degrees Fahrenheit
- B. the temperature can be no warmer than 82.4 degrees Fahrenheit
- C. the temperature can be no cooler than the current air temperature at the beginning of the competition
- D. the temperature can be no warmer than the air temperature during the meet
- E. both A and B

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 103.6
- B. MHSL Policies and Procedures 10.2.1.9
- C. 103.7.1
- D. 206.2.1

18. What is the procedure that must be followed until the issue is resolved if an event is swum under protest? That means a swimmer is about to swim, a protest allowing him/her to swim has been lodged, and there is not enough time to check it out before the heat is started.

- A. the Starter must announce to the field that a swimmer in a particular lane is swimming under protest
- B. the points scored shall not be allocated
- C. the affected awards will not be given
- D. the results of the event will not be announced
- E. all of the above

There are two correct references for this question.

- A. 102.23.6
- B. 102.23.7
- C. 102.23.4
- D. 102.23.3

19. How are protests submitted to the Meet Referee?

- A. they must be submitted in writing on the MHSL protest form

- B. they may come from either the Parent Delegate or the coach
- C. they must be submitted within 30 minutes of notification of an infraction
- D. all of the above

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. MHSL Policies & Procedures 14.13.2
- B. MHSL Policies & Procedures 14.13.1.1
- C. MHSL Policies & Procedures 14.13.1.2
- D. MHSL Policies & Procedures 14.13.1

20. Intentionally left blank

21. Does the Mountain Hi Swim League have a registration cut-off date for its member athletes?

- A. no, the member teams control the registration process and its deadlines
- B. yes, new swimmers may not be added to any member team's roster after July 1 of the current season
- C. yes, swimmer registration does not close until the week before the divisional preliminary meets
- D. yes, swimmer registration can be taken up until the Friday before the last dual meet

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. MHSL Policies & Procedures 3.2
- B. MHSL Policies & Procedures 4.2
- C. MHSL Policies & Procedures 3.3
- D. MHSL Policies & Procedures 4.5

22. Who may call a dual meet in the event of inclement weather?

- A. the host team Parent Delegate has the authority to call a meet
- B. the local facility employees
- C. the Meet Referee is charged with the safety of the swimmers and may, him/herself, call a meet due to cold or inclement weather; but being proactive by including the Parent Delegates and coaches of each team in the decision making process is highly recommended
- D. both B and C

There are two correct references for this question.

- A. MHSL Policies & Procedures 10.2.1.7
- B. MHSL Policies & Procedures 10.5.2
- C. MHSL Policies & Procedures 10.2.1.9
- D. MHSL Policies & Procedures 10.5.3

23. What is the makeup of the Protest Committee for a Mountain Hi Swim League Championship meet?

- A. the Division VP, the Meet Referee, a Parent Delegate, a swimmer entered in the meet, a S&T Judge, and the Division's Coaches' Representative
- B. seven people, one from each team; the Meet Referee plus a minimum of 2 S&T Judges and 2 coaches, with the final 2 being either S&T Judges or coaches
- C. the Meet Referee plus 2 coaches and 2 S&T Judges
- D. the Division VP, the Meet Referee, 2 coaches and 2 S&T Judges

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. MHSL Policies & Procedures 14.13.1.1
- B. MHSL Policies & Procedures 14.13.3.2
- C. MHSL Policies & Procedures 14.13.3.3
- D. MHSL Policies & Procedures 14.13.3.1

24. What is the makeup of the Protest Committee for a Mountain Hi Swim League dual meet?

- A. one Parent Delegate from each team, one S&T Judge from each team, and one coach from the opposing team that is not bringing the protest
- B. one Parent Delegate from each team, one S&T Judge from each team, one coach from each team and the Meet Referee
- C. one Coach from each team, one S&T Judge from each team and the Meet Referee
- D. one Parent Delegate from each team, one S&T Judge from each team and the Meet Referee

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. MHSL Policies & Procedures 14.13.1
- B. MHSL Policies & Procedures 14.13.2
- C. MHSL Policies & Procedures 14.13.3.1
- D. MHSL Policies & Procedures 14.13.3.2

Disabilities:

25. The Referee is responsible for instructing which officials about accommodations that need to be made for a swimmer with a disability?

- A. only the Administrative Referee
- B. only the Deck Referee
- C. the Starter and Stroke & Turn Judges
- D. none of the above as it is the responsibility of the athlete and/or his coach to notify the Stroke & Turn Judges

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 105.2.1
- B. 105.1.2.B(1)
- C. 105.1.2.B(2)
- D. 105.1.2.A

26. How may the Referee modify the start to accommodate a deaf or hard of hearing swimmer?

- A. he/she may reassign lanes
- B. he/she may ensure that arm signals are used by the Starter
- C. he/she may exchange one lane for another
- D. all of the above

There are three correct references for this question.

- A. 105.1.3B
- B. 105.4
- C. 105.1.1
- D. 105.3.1

27. The coach of a blind swimmer asks if he can tap his blind swimmer on the heel of her foot to signal a relay exchange. Is this legal?

- A. no, the rules allow for only a verbal prompt in signaling that her teammate has touched the wall
- B. no modification is usually required for a blind or visually impaired swimmer
- C. yes, so long as the coach does not aid the swimmer's take-off or interfere with the timing devices

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 105.5.3
- B. 105.2.2
- C. 105.5.2
- D. 105.2.3

28. Prior to the competition, who has the responsibility to report any disabilities requiring modifications during the competition?

- A. the athlete
- B. the coach of the swimmer with a disability
- C. the Referee must first ascertain whether such a disability exists
- D. the athlete or the athlete's coach

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 105.1.1
- B. 105.5.1
- C. 105.5.3
- D. 105.1.2.A

29. What is required of the Referee when a deaf or hard of hearing swimmer is in a heat?

- A. the Referee must insist that the Starter use visual starting signals even if the swimmer has requested they not be used
- B. the Referee must provide a portable strobe light

- C. the Referee must see that a recall rope is in place to be used in the event of a recall
- D. none of the above

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 105.5.1
- B. 105.3.1
- C. 105.4

Officials:

30. What is the procedure that must be followed in the MHSL for a disqualification to be reported, accepted and processed?

- A. the Official must first raise his/her hand to signal an infraction has happened in his/her jurisdiction and then radio the infraction to the Deck Referee identifying the event number, heat number, and lane number as well as the rule broken
- B. the Deck Referee must confirm and accept the infraction over the radio; if further conversation is needed, it can be held offline with the Meet Referee or another off duty Deck Referee
- C. upon acceptance by the Deck Referee, the DQ Communicators will inform the swimmer of the infraction and the Scribe will write up the disqualification slip for processing to the Scoring Table by the Runner
- D. all of the above

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. MHSL Rules and Guidelines 7.1
- B. MHSL Rules and Guidelines 7.4.7
- C. MHSL Rules and Guidelines 7.3
- D. MHSL Rules and Guidelines 7.4

31. What is the procedure that must be followed in the MHSL for disqualifying a 6 & Under swimmer in any meet?

- A. the S&T Judge must see in their total jurisdiction that the swimmer is making no attempt to perform the stroke properly and must signal a disqualification.
- B. the S&T Judge must see the swimmer receive physical support or assistance from a coach who is in the swimmer's lane for the purpose of providing verbal instruction and encouragement
- C. the Deck/Meet Referee must acknowledge the call and accept it
- D. the Deck/Meet Referee must sign the disqualification slip
- E. all of the above

There are two correct references for this question.

- A. MHSL Policies & Procedures 9.2
- B. MHSL Policies & Procedures 9.7
- C. MHSL Policies & Procedures 9.5
- D. MHSL Rules and Guidelines 8.1

32. According to the discretion of the Referee, which actions may disqualify a swimmer?

- A. collusion to foul another swimmer, in which case both the person who fouled the swimmer, and the swimmer for whose aid the foul was committed may be disqualified
- B. interfering with another swimmer during a race may disqualify a swimmer
- C. obstructing another swimmer during a race may disqualify a swimmer
- D. all of the above

There are two correct references for this question.

- A. 102.22.7
- B. 102.22.10
- C. 102.22.4
- D. 102.22.5

33. Protests against the judgment decisions of which officials is the Referee the final authority for resolving the dispute?

- A. Starter
- B. Stroke & Turn Judge
- C. Clerk of Course
- D. Timing Judge
- E. both A and B

There are two correct references for this question.

- A. MHSL Rules and Guidelines 4.2.1
- B. 102.23.1
- C. 102.23.3
- D. MHSL Rules and Guidelines 9.2

Situations:

34. On the second day of a three-day prelims/finals meet, the start time of the morning session is moved from 8:00 A.m. to 7:30 A.m. Unaware of the change, a 13-year old swimmer misses the 200 Freestyle. The Referee allows the swimmer to fill an empty lane in the 15-18 Girls event. The time the 13-year old achieves while swimming in the wrong age group would place her in the championship heat of the 13-14 age group. The swimmer is placed in the championship final, displacing swimmers who thought they were in finals or consolation finals. The late swimmer ends up placing in the top three. Was the situation rectified properly?

- A. no, the swimmer was not on time for her heat and should not have been allowed to compete
- B. yes, the swimmer should have been allowed to swim, but her time should not have been used to put her in the 13-14 age group since she did not swim with that group
- C. yes, the situation was handled properly; the missed swim was not the swimmer's fault because not everyone was informed of the change in start time.

Allowing a swimmer to swim in a subsequent heat and placing her results in the correct event to determine the consolation and championship finals was proper.

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 102.7.1
- B. 102.7.2
- C. 102.7.3
- D. 102.7.4.A

35. A Stroke & Turn Judge neglects to raise his hand when observing a disqualification he subsequently reports. What action must the Referee take?

- A. the Referee must uphold the disqualification
- B. the Referee must not allow the disqualification
- C. the Referee must ask if other officials observed the infraction

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 102.22.3
- B. 102.23.6
- C. 102.23.1
- D. 102.22.1

36. In a 100 meter backstroke event, the Referee blows the first long whistle. The swimmer in lane 3 leaps as far as he can into the pool. He slowly rises to the surface moving farther away from the start end after which the Referee blows the second long whistle. While the other seven swimmers assume a position at the wall, the lane 3 swimmer very slowly swims to the wall and very slowly assumes a starting position. The Starter asks that the swimmer be disqualified for Delay of Meet. The Referee concurs and the swimmer is disqualified. Is this a correct call?

- A. yes, in the judgment of the Referee, the lane 3 swimmer delayed so much that he created a problem for the Starter
- B. no, the swimmer was just mentally preparing for his swim; his actions did not seem to negatively affect the other 7 swimmers
- C. since the other 7 swimmers were not impacted negatively by the delay, the Referee should have let the situation pass and talked to the swimmer after the race was completed about returning promptly to the wall when the second long whistle is blown
- D. both B and C

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 101.1.5.A
- B. 102.22.1
- C. 101.1.2.A
- D. 102.22.2

37. Two S&T Judges are positioned at the turn end of a 100-yard breaststroke event. The S&T Judge assigned lanes 1-4 raises a hand and calls an infraction in

lane 5. The S&T Judge assigned to lanes 5-8 did not see the infraction. What action does the Referee take?

- A. the Referee accepts the infraction as the S&T Judge assigned lanes 5-8 did not observe the infraction
- B. the Referee accepts the infraction as the Chief Judge also stated that he observed the infraction
- C. the Referee does not accept the infraction as the Judge, assigned lanes 1-4, called an infraction in lanes 5-8 which is not in their jurisdiction

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 102.23.1
- B. 102.22.3
- C. 102.22.12
- D. 102.22.1

38. A coach reports that a swimmer who just stepped up on the blocks for Heat 6 has a cut on her foot that seems to be bleeding. What should the Referee do?

- A. tell the Starter to step the swimmers down off the blocks
- B. verify that the swimmer does have a cut on her foot that is bleeding
- C. once, verified that the swimmer has an open cut that is bleeding, summon the coach and the first aid people to deal with the cut and implement the local policy for dealing with blood pathogens (which should include disinfecting the block)
- D. all of the above

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 102.11.1
- B. MHSL Policies & Procedures 14.4.2
- C. MHSL Policies & Procedures 35.10
- D. 102.11.9

39. Immediately after a heat of girl's 100-yard breaststroke is swum, the coach of the swimmer in lane 7 approaches the Meet Referee complaining that her swimmer received an unfair start. The coach indicates that her swimmer did not hear the "Take your mark" command and was standing with both feet at the back of the block when the starting signal was given. It turns out that neither the Deck Referee nor the Starter had checked the position of the swimmers' feet and, indeed, both recall that the swimmer in lane 7 left the blocks well after the other swimmers. What should happen?

- A. the swimmer in lane 7 did not get a fair start and should be offered a re-swim
- B. check with the other swimmers in that heat to see if they could hear the starting command
- C. offer any swimmers from that heat a re-swim with the caveat that, if they choose to compete in a re-swim, their time achieved in the re-swim will be their official time, regardless of whether it is faster or slower than the original heat

- D. organize when the re-swim will happen and which competitors will be swimming; communicate that information to the affected swimmers, their coaches, the Clerk of Course, and the scoring table
- E. all of the above

There are two correct references for this question.

- A. 102.11.1
- B. 101.1.2.C
- C. 101.1.2.E
- D. 102.11.5

40. The 8th heat of a 100-yard Freestyle event is swum during preliminaries and lane 3 is empty. After the heat starts, the swimmer from lane 3 approaches the Referee and asks if he can swim the event in an upcoming heat. He indicates that he had reported to his lane but had been so focused on the upcoming race that he had blocked out the long whistle and simply failed to step up. Should the swimmer be allowed to swim the event?

- A. no, it is the swimmer's responsibility to be aware of what heat is next and, when the whistle is blown, to step up on the block for his heat
- B. after investigating, the Referee determines that with the congestion on the deck and the noise level, the swimmer may have a legitimate reason for missing his race and allows the swimmer to compete in a subsequent heat
- C. yes, the swimmer should be allowed to swim because the timers did not help with the notification that the swimmer's heat was next and remind him that the signal to step up on the blocks had been given

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 101.1.2.A
- B. 101.1.5.B
- C. 102.11.1
- D. 102.11.5

41. The Meet Referee is standing at a position about 30 feet down the pool sideline from the Deck Referee and Starter. She hears what she believes to be a double beep (echo) on the start and observes lanes 2, 3, and 7 stop momentarily on their entry into the water, while the other swimmers continue. There is no recall by the Starter or Deck Referee. What should the Meet Referee do?

- A. nothing, the Deck Referee and Starter thought the start was fine
- B. the Meet Referee might ask the Deck Referee and the Starter if they noticed anything to make sure the starting system is not having a problem
- C. since the Meet Referee observed that at least three competitors were confused by what they heard, she should discuss the situation with the Deck Referee and Starter; the heat should be offered a re-swim
- D. the Meet Referee should replace the Starter since no recall was made for an unfair start

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. MHSL Rules and Guidelines 4.2.1.5
- B. 102.11.5
- C. MHSL Rules and Guidelines 4.2.3
- D. MHSL Rules and Guidelines 5.2.6

42. In the final preliminary heat of the 13-14 Girls 200 meter individual medley, the swimmers assume a stationary position at the start. The Starter starts the race. The swimmer in lane 2 slips on the block pushing off and “flops” into the pool a body length behind the field? Should the Starter have recalled the race?

- A. No, it is the responsibility of the swimmers to be ready for the starting device to sound and get a good start
- B. yes, although the reason for the swimmer having such a bad start is not known, the benefit of the doubt always goes to the swimmer. All swimmers should be offered the chance to re-swim the heat
- C. none of the above

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 101.1.2.C
- B. 102.11.1
- C. 101.1.3.E
- D. 102.11.5

43. As the Deck Referee, you observe the Starter has not waited until all swimmers have become stationary before sending the heat? What should the Deck Referee do?

- A. depending upon the age and experience of the swimmers, what you see may be as good as it's going to get
- B. if the swimmers are older and more experienced, the Deck Referee may ask the Starter to recall the heat then explain to the Starter why he/she was asked to do so
- C. the Deck Referee may want to speak to the Starter about making sure to wait until all swimmers are stationary before sounding the starting device
- D. all of the above

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 102.22.4
- B. 101.1.2.C
- C. 102.23.1
- D. 102.11.1

44. During the warm-up period for a preliminary session a coach contacts the Referee and indicates that one of his swimmers in a 100-yard freestyle event is not listed in the heat sheet. He further states that the entry was submitted on time and he had not been told of any problem. What actions should the Referee take?

- A. find the divisional computer person and ask to see the original meet entries for that team; if the original entries show the swimmer entered in the 100-yard Freestyle, then find a place for the swimmer to compete in that event
- B. if the original entries show that the swimmer was not entered in the 100-yard Freestyle, inform the coach that no late entries can be accepted
- C. if the original entries show that the swimmer was not entered in the 100-yard Freestyle, the Referee has the flexibility to accept late entries and can allow the coach to enter his swimmer in the 100-yard Freestyle as long as the swimmer has not exceeded his/her individual entry limit
- D. both A and B

There are two correct references for this question.

- A. 102.11.5
- B. MHS� Policies & Procedures 10.2.10
- C. 102.11.1
- D. MHS� Policies & Procedures 6.4.6

45. In an 8 & Under 25-meter backstroke heat where only the manual backup watch times are available, the watch times for one lane are 24.2 and 25.08. Even the slower time (25.08) would put the swimmer in the first place for that heat. However, neither of the two order of finish reports have that swimmer finishing any earlier than third. How might that information be used in determining the official time and ranking?

- A. the swimmer's time can be modified to be just a little slower than the third place finisher in that heat
- B. the swimmer's time can be determined by the watch time that the coach got for her swimmer if it places the swimmer in the same finish order as the order of finish report
- C. having determined that a malfunction happened, the swimmer's time can be adjusted according to the rules for timing malfunctions; if that does not correlate with the visual order of finish, then the adjusted time may be reported with a JD (judges decision) placed next to his official place as determined by the place judging.
- D. any of the above

There are three correct references for this question.

- A. MHS� Policies & Procedures 14.16.4.1.3
- B. 102.24.4D
- C. 102.24.5C
- D. 102.24.5D
- E. 102.24.4C(1)

46. In the Preliminaries of the Divisional Championship meet, there is a swim-off for 16th place in the 9-10 Boys 50-meter freestyle. In the swim-off, the swimmers tie again. The Referee decides to swim two consolation final heats and a championship final heat. Is this decision correct?

- A. yes, the Referee is the final authority for the swimming competition

- B. no, the Referee's decision is incorrect; the rules require the swim-off competition to continue until there is a clear winner
- C. yes, the Referee can add additional heats to consolations to deal with the matter; the swimmer who swims faster will get his time included in the results for championship scoring and awards
- D. both A and C

There are two correct references for this question.

- A. 102.5.6B
- B. 102.5.3
- C. 102.24.5B
- D. 102.5.2

47. At Prelims, a S&T Judge disqualifies a swimmer. The DQ is accepted by the Deck Referee, written up by the DQ Scribe, and processed to the scoring table. The results are published without the disqualification, placing the disqualified swimmer in 10th place, earning him a position in the Consolation heat of Finals. During warm-up on the morning of Finals, the coach of the 17th place swimmer complains to the Meet Referee. What should the Referee do?

- A. nothing, it is too late to correct the mistake; heat sheets for finals have already been printed and distributed
- B. the mistake on the part of meet management should not preclude the 17th place swimmer from receiving his correct order of finish; the Referee should pull out the disqualified swimmer and put in the 17th place swimmer in that open lane
- C. disqualified swimmers may not receive a time, awards, nor score points; the Referee should remove the disqualified swimmer's time from the preliminary results and the finals event should be reseeded to include the 1st alternate swimming in the proper lane
- D. the Referee should call the protest committee together to deal with the situation

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 102.23.4
- B. 102.22.13
- C. 102.22.12
- D. MHSL Policies & Procedures 14.17.1.2
- E. MHSL Policies & Procedures 14.17.2

48. A parent comes to the Meet Referee during the Preliminary session of the Divisional Championship and says that his son swam in the 9-10 Boys 50 Free but his time does not show up on the results. With further investigation, the Referee determines that no card was turned in for the swimmer. A search of the area does not turn up the missing card. The swimmer's coach verifies that the swimmer did compete in his correct heat and lane as listed in the heat sheet, but the coach did not get a time for the swimmer. A review of the Order of Finish showed a swimmer in that heat in the appropriate lane. What should the Meet Referee do to resolve this situation?

- A. Simply have the swimmer swim the event again so the scoring table can get a time for the swimmer
- B. Tell the coach to let the parent know that as no time can be found for the swimmer, his swim cannot be included in the results for that event
- C. With the Order of Finish, determine the slowest and fastest time the swimmer could have achieved. Utilizing information from the Starter, parent and coach on how close the swimmer before him and the swimmer after him finished, determine a time that fits that scenario. If the derived time is agreeable to the athlete and coach, then that will be the Preliminary time for the swimmer.
- D. Derive a time by giving the swimmer his seed time minus the average of the differential between the seed time and the actual time of the swimmer that finished before and the swimmer that finished after the athlete in question.

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 102.24.4B(4)
- B. 102.24.5D(2)
- C. 102.24.5C
- D. 102.24.1E

49. A swimmer acts in an inappropriate manner during finals (uses offensive language that is overheard by several people, including some officials) after being informed of his DQ. The Meet Referee, who is also the acting Deck Referee, notifies the swimmer that he is barred from the remainder of the meet as a result of his outburst. The coach of the athlete protests the decision in writing and the Protest Committee is convened in the middle of finals. The Protest Committee calls for the meet officials who observed the alleged behavior to give first-hand testimony. The meet has been stopped for some time, impacting swimmers in the heating area who had reported on time expecting to swim soon but have now been sitting in the direct sunlight without any cover or opportunity for consuming fluids. Was this situation handled properly?

- A. the decision by the Referee was correct; the execution of the Protest Committee process could have been handled better for the waiting swimmers
- B. no, the decision should have been determined by the Divisional VP, with concurrence by the Referee; the effect on the waiting swimmers is irrelevant
- C. there are a few alternative actions the Meet Referee might have taken: first, be proactive with the athlete's coach to minimize the opportunity for protest; have relief officials replace the officials who were being interviewed by the Protest Committee so that the meet did not have to stop; likewise use a Deck Referee to replace the Meet Referee so that the meet can continue while the Meet Referee's attention is elsewhere; pull the Divisional VP into the discussion at the very beginning to comply with MHSL Policies & Procedures.

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. MHSL Policies & Procedures 36.2
- B. MHSL Policies & Procedures 36.8
- C. MHSL Policies & Procedures 36.5

- D. 102.22.4
- E. All the above

50. A parent is videotaping several events at a dual meet. A stroke disqualification is called in one of those events, is accepted by the Referee, and is later challenged with a written protest by the athlete's coach. The parent tells the coach he has the swim on tape and it probably will show that this was no DQ. The protesting coach demands that the Referee review the tape and change her decision. What should the Referee do?

- A. as the video tape is additional evidence to determine if the call made by the S&T Judge was correct, the Referee is obligated to review the tape so the swimmer may receive the benefit of the doubt
- B. the disqualification should stand; MHSL has not approved any videotaping devices or the use of them to resolve such protests
- C. a written protest requires calling the Protest Committee to review the situation; the Referee must call for the Protest Committee to adjudicate the situation. The Protest Committee may use any information, including video tape, to assist in making its decision
- D. the Referee must call for the formation of the Protest Committee; the Protest Committee must review the decision because a written protest was filed, but the use of a videotaping device has not been approved by the MHSL and cannot be used to arrive at a decision

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 102.11.1
- B. MHSL Policies & Procedures 14.17.2.1
- C. MHSL Policies & Procedures 14.17.3.1
- D. MHSL Policies & Procedures 14.17.1

51. It is discovered after the fact that a swimmer has competed in more than the allowed number of events. What action should be taken?

- A. the infraction should be brought to the attention of the Parent Delegate and coach of the swimmer's team and the Meet Referee of the host team so that he/she can inform the scoring people to adjust the meet database file
- B. a 50 point penalty must be assessed against the swimmer's team
- C. the swimmer must return all ribbons won for individual events but may keep all ribbons won for relay events
- D. all of the above

There are three correct references for this question.

- A. MHSL Policies & Procedures 8.5
- B. MHSL Policies & Procedures 8.6
- C. MHSL Policies & Procedures 8.6.4
- D. MHSL Policies & Procedures 7.6.3

52. Three S&T Judges are positioned at each end of a 100-yard breaststroke event. During heat 2 the S&T Judge having jurisdiction over lanes 1-2 disqualifies the swimmer in lane 2 for a scissors kick. Subsequent calls are made for the same violation by the same Judge in heats 3 and 4. This particular official was recently certified as a S&T Judge. Should you do anything? What should you do if you subsequently determine that the scissors kick call being made by this Judge was, in fact, a legal kick?

- A. the Referee can ask a more experienced official to go stand near the S&T Judge with the jurisdiction for lanes 1-2 to observe his/her lanes/calls and report back
- B. the Deck Referee can ask the Meet Referee to go talk with the S&T Judge with the jurisdiction for lanes 1-2 to ask more detailed questions on what the S&T Judge saw that led him/her to believe it was a scissors kick that was being seen for each infraction
- C. if it is determined that the S&T Judge for lanes 1-2 was misinterpreting what a scissors kick looks like and was not making correct calls for a kicking violation, then the Deck Referee should overturn all previous scissor kick violations for the breaststroke that were made by that Judge
- D. all of the above

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 102.11.1
- B. 102.11.2
- C. 101.2.3
- D. 102.11.3

53. At a dual meet, a 13-year old swimmer wears a “Bud Lite” cap during his event. The Referee instructs the swimmer that the cap is inappropriate and must be removed; to which the swimmer replies, “Why can’t I wear my cap?” What should the Referee’s response be?

- A. it is not the team cap and the swimmer can only wear an insignia that represents his team while competing for that team
- B. caps worn by swimmers can only be logos for recognized swim teams; they cannot advertise consumable products
- C. advertising for alcoholic beverages is prohibited at swimming competitions
- D. nothing, the question does not deserve a response; the swimmer should know better than to wear such a cap during competition

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 102.8.3.C(1)
- B. 103.12
- C. 103.11
- D. 102.8.3A

54. The backstroke flags break and fall into the pool during the 100-meter backstroke event. The S&T Judges quickly pull the flags clear of the lanes before they physically interfere with any swimmer. The coach of the second place finisher in the heat files a written protest, saying that his swimmer was at a disadvantage because he could not properly judge the distance to the end of the course for his finish. What should the Referee do?

- A. call a meeting of the Protest Committee because a written protest has been submitted; the Committee should be the decision makers
- B. the equipment failure is an obvious issue; the Referee should immediately offer all swimmers in that heat the opportunity to have a re-swim
- C. the Referee should not allow the re-swim because the flags were up for all the turns and pulled out of the way, therefore not impeding the swimmers, as they came in on their finish
- D. in order to be fair to all the swimmers who experienced the equipment failure, the Referee should make all swimmers in that heat re-swim the race since they could not do their flag count into the wall on the finish

There are two correct references for this question.

- A. 103.17
- B. 102.22.9
- C. MHS� Policies & Procedures 5.3.4
- D. MHS� Policies & Procedures 14.6.2

55. Immediately after the start of a 25-meter freestyle heat, a swimmer in the next heat quickly jumps in and out of the pool to get wet. What should the Deck Referee do?

- A. nothing, the previous race had already started and the swimmer's actions were not impeding any swimmers
- B. nothing, dipping goggles in the water or getting water on one's body in preparation of a race is permissible as long as it does not interfere with a swimmer in that lane
- C. the Deck Referee should raise his hand to disqualify the swimmer and prohibit him from swimming; any swimmer not entered in a race that enters the pool before all swimmers have completed the race shall be barred from the next individual event in which that swimmer is entered on that day
- D. the Deck Referee should caution the swimmer not to do that again because a race was being conducted; he has to wait until the race ends in order to jump in and out like that

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 102.22.7
- B. 102.22.6
- C. 102.22.9
- D. 102.22.8

56. The multi-whistle command is given and then the one long whistle for the 100M Fly. The Referee turns over the pool to the Starter by raising her arm in the designated manner. John, age 12, in Lane 2 is not up on the block; before the Starter gives the “Take your mark” command, he jumps up on the block. Is John disqualified?

- A. yes, the swimmers in that heat had already been “handed off” to the Starter and the heat was closed; the Starter reports a delay of meet to the Referee
- B. yes, the Referee disqualifies the swimmer for failure to appear at the starting platform ready to swim in time for the initial start of his heat
- C. no, the Referee noticed that the timers were standing in front of the step to get up on the block and moved just after the other swimmers stepped up; when they moved, the swimmer quickly stepped up. When the Starter reported a delay of meet to the Referee, the Referee declined the disqualification.
- D. no, the swimmer was in position before the “Take your mark” command and did not delay the start

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 101.1.5.B
- B. 101.1.5.A
- C. 102.11.1
- D. 102.13.3

57. At a dual meet, two officials from the visiting team are calling a disproportionate number of calls. The coach of the home team complains to the Meet Referee about all the calls being made (without specifying any one official) and suggests that the officials be a little more lenient on the younger swimmers. What should the Meet Referee do?

- A. the Meet Referee should review the disqualifications made at the meet and discuss any concerns with the officials
- B. the Meet Referee should consider the positioning of the officials to see if there is balance on the deck
- C. the Meet Referee may spend some time unobtrusively observing all officials to see if their understanding of the rules is correct
- D. the Meet Referee should disregard the request of the coach to be lenient; the rules apply to all swimmers
- E. all of the above

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. MHSL Rules and Guidelines 4.1.2.5
- B. 102.11.1
- C. 102.11.5
- D. all of the above

58. Prior to the 100-meter butterfly, a coach informs the Referee that his swimmer has a broken “pinky” finger and asks if the swimmer may swim with the last three fingers on the hand taped together. What should the Referee do?

- A. tell the coach no since that could be considered an aid (paddle) in helping the swimmer during the competition
- B. call a meeting of the protest committee to determine the eligibility of the injured swimmer since the swimmer might injure him/herself further if allowed to compete
- C. if the Referee determines that the taping of the fingers is to prevent further injury to the swimmer and not to “help his speed,” the Referee can allow it
- D. tell the injured swimmer that if it hurts too much while swimming to just stop and get out; no taping will be allowed because it could be considered an aid to swimming

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 102.8.1E
- B. 102.8.1F
- C. MHSL Policies & Procedures 14.6.2
- D. 102.8.1A

59. The lifeguards at a venue are dealing with the meet as well as another pool that is used for recreational swimmers. The lifeguards are blowing their whistles on a regular basis to help maintain order at the facility. From time to time, their whistles have been confused for the Deck Referee’s whistles signaling the preparation for another heat. What should the Referee do?

- A. the safety of all at the meet is the primary concern of everyone so we need to work around what the lifeguards have to do; the Meet Referee should discuss the MHSL protocols with the person in charge of the pool and lifeguards
- B. When whistles were first used to prepare the swimmers for the next heat, it was recommended that Referee’s short whistles be at least 5 in number so as to avoid confusion with the 3 blasts that Red Cross lifeguards use to indicate an emergency. For the long whistle, it is recommended that the Referee make sure that the blast is of significant length and loudness to reduce confusion with any whistling done by lifeguards.
- C. both the Referee and Starter need to be cognizant of the presence of lifeguard whistles and be observant of a swimmer who may have reacted to one of the lifeguard’s blasts
- D. all of the above

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 102.11.5
- B. 101.1.2.A
- C. 101.1.3.A
- D. MHSL Rules and Guidelines 4.2.1

60. In the divisional championship finals, a coach from one of the teams asks the Referee if they can add an additional relay in one of the open lanes of the first heat of the 13-14 Boys 200 Freestyle; he has siblings of swimmers competing in the meet who are also on the team and they are complaining of being too hot. Letting them

swim as exhibition swimmers on a relay will help them cool down. Since there was an open lane, the Referee allowed the swim. Was this within the rules?

- A. yes, the swimmers are registered in the MHSL so the swim should be allowed
- B. yes, there is an open lane and the swimmers are the right age to be in the event; they will not be scoring points so should not impact the running of the meet
- C. the Referee has full the authority over the running of the competition and can make that decision
- D. no, that should not have been allowed; the MHSL Policies & Procedures manual specifically prohibits any exhibition swimming during divisional prelims/finals

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. MHSL Policies & Procedures 6.4.5
- B. MHSL Policies & Procedures 10.11
- C. MHSL Policies & Procedures 7.4.4
- D. MHSL Policies & Procedures 12.2.6

Relays:

61. What duties may the Referee assign to the Relay Take-Off Judges?

- A. stand so they can clearly see both the touch of the incoming swimmer(s) and the feet of the departing swimmer(s) as they leave the starting platform
- B. judge whether the swimmer is in contact with the platform when the incoming swimmer touches the end of the pool
- C. independently report infractions in writing without the use of the infraction hand signal when doing dual relay take-off judging
- D. all of the above

There are two correct references for this question.

- A. 102.13.6A
- B. 102.13.4
- C. 102.13.6B
- D. 102.13.5

62. Swimmers in a younger age group may move up to swim in their team's medley relay and then move back to their respective age groups for individual events under what conditions?

- A. swimmers may not move up to swim in the medley relay and then move back to their own age group for individual events; they must either swim in their own age group for the medley relay or stay in the older age group events for the duration of the meet
- B. as long as at least one swimmer is in the correct age group, other swimmers may move up to make a medley relay the older age groups then move back down to their correct age group for individual events
- C. if swimmers move up to swim in a higher age group relay, they cannot swim in more than one medley relay or more than one freestyle relay.
- D. both B and C

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. MHSL Policies & Procedures 10.8
- B. MHSL Polices & Procedures 10.12
- C. MHSL Policies & Procedures 10.2.6

63. This question intentionally left blank

64. What is the maximum number of relays a team may enter in a meet?

- A. a maximum of three (3) relays per event unless the meet is being held in an 8-lane pool; then there can be a maximum of four (4) relays per team per event
- B. as many relays as they can fill as long as the average relays per event does not exceed the League guidelines for relays per event
- C. any number of relays as long as there is at least one member on the relay who falls in that age category
- D. the initial maximum is two (2) relays, unless a majority Parent Delegates in the Division agree to an increase to three (3)

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. MHSL Policies & Procedures 12.2.4
- B. MHSL Policies & Procedures 10.1.7
- C. MHSL Policies & Procedures 10.6.1
- D. MHSL Policies & Procedures 10.2.1.6

65. For relay declarations at dual meets, by when must names be submitted?

- A. up until the time the first swimmer of a relay steps up on the blocks to swim
- B. for the medley relays, names of swimmers must be submitted to the scoring table a minimum of 30 minutes prior to the start of the meet
- C. for the freestyle relays, names of the swimmers must be submitted to the scoring table no later than event 71
- D. both B and C

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. MHSL Policies & Procedures 10.2.1.2
- B. MHSL Policies & Procedures 7.3.5
- C. MHSL Policies & Procedures 10.13
- D. MHSL Policies & Procedures 10.1.4.1

Records:

66. What is the Mountain Hi Swim League process a team must follow for submitting potential new records for their swimmers?

- A. the Parent Delegate or designee must send notification of the potential new record on the MHSL League Records Submission Form by the Tuesday evening following the meet to the Scoring Chair for processing
- B. the Parent Delegate or designee must send a backup copy of the meet database where the event was swum to the Scoring Chair by the League deadline

- C. the Parent Delegate must submit the League Record Submission Form completely filled out and the deck card for each potential record to the Scoring Chair via mail or as a scanned e-mail attachment by the Tuesday evening following the meet
- D. all the above

There are two correct references for this question.

- A. MHSL Policies & Procedures Appendices 27.8
- B. MHSL Policies & Procedures 6.2.14
- C. MHSL Policies & Procedures 17.1.4
- D. MHSL Policies & Procedures 14.12.3.3

67. What must a swimmer do in an individual event in order to be eligible to set a record?

- A. the swimmer must have three watch times
- B. the swimmer must have the fastest time in the heat
- C. the swimmer must win the heat
- D. all of the above

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 104.2.1.D(1)
- B. 104.2.1.E
- C. MHSL Rules and Guidelines 10.2
- D. 104.2.1.F

68. 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. Is the record valid?

- A. no, to be eligible for a record the relay team must have won their heat
- B. yes, should the first swimmer on a relay team complete their leg in a record time for that stroke/distance, their performance shall not be nullified by any subsequent disqualification of their team members
- C. no, the time and/or place of any swimmer or relay team disqualified either during or following an event shall not be recorded

There is one correct reference for this question.

- A. 104.2.1.D
- B. 104.2.1.E
- C. 104.2.1.A
- D. 102.22.13

69. In regards to records, how may times be used; as recorded by split function buttons or three digital watches?

- A. they may be used to establish an individual time for the lead-off swimmer in a relay
- B. they may be used to establish an individual time for an intermediate distance of a longer event

- C. they may be used to establish an individual time for any event swum in the MHSL
- D. all of the above

There are two correct references for this question.

- A. MHSL Policies & Procedures 10.13
- B. MHSL Policies & Procedures 10.10
- C. MHSL Rules and Guidelines 10.2
- D. 104.2.1D(1)



DISQUALIFICATION REPORT

EVENT # _____ HEAT _____ LANE _____

SWIMMER _____ TEAM _____

BUTTERFLY START _____ SWIM _____ TURN _____ FINISH _____

KICK: ALTERNATING (1A) _____ BREAST (1B) _____ SCISSORS (1C) _____

ARMS: NON-SIMULTANEOUS (1E) _____ UNDERWATER RECOVERY (1F) _____

TOUCH: ONE HAND (1J) _____ NOT SEPARATED (1K) _____

NON-SIMULTANEOUS (1L) _____ NO TOUCH (1M) _____

NOT TOWARD THE BREAST OFF WALL (1N) _____

HEAD DID NOT BREAK SURFACE BY 15m (1P) _____ RE-SUBMERGED (1R) _____

OTHER (1T): _____

BACKSTROKE START _____ SWIM _____ TURN _____ FINISH _____

NO TOUCH AT TURN (2A) # _____

PAST VERTICAL AT TURN:

DELAY INITIATING ARM PULL (2B) _____ DELAY INITIATING TURN (2C) _____

MULTIPLE STROKES (2D) _____

TOES OVER LIP OF GUTTER AFTER THE START (2E) _____

HEAD DID NOT BREAK SURFACE BY 15m (2F) _____ RE-SUBMERGED (2G) _____

NOT ON BACK OFF WALL (2H) _____

SHOULDERS PAST VERTICAL TOWARDS THE BREAST (2L) _____

OTHER (2T): _____

BREASTSTROKE START _____ SWIM _____ TURN _____ FINISH _____

KICK: ALTERNATING (3A) _____ BUTTERFLY (3B) _____ SCISSORS (3C) _____

ARMS: PAST HIPLINE (3D) _____ NON-SIMULTANEOUS (3E) _____

TWO STROKES UNDER (3F) _____ NOT IN SAME HORIZONTAL PLANE (3G) _____

ELBOWS RECOVERED OVER WATER (3H) _____

TOUCH: ONE HAND (3J) _____ NOT SEPARATED (3K) _____

NON-SIMULTANEOUS (3L) _____ NO TOUCH (3M) _____

NOT TOWARD THE BREAST OFF WALL (3N) _____

CYCLE: KICK BEFORE PULL (3P) _____ HEAD NOT UP (3R) _____

DOUBLE PULLS/KICKS (3S) _____

OTHER (3T): _____

FREESTYLE

NO TOUCH AT TURN (4A) # _____

HEAD DID NOT BREAK SURFACE BY 15m (4B) _____ RE-SUBMERGED (4C) _____

INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY

STROKE INFRACTION(S) (5A) # _____

OUT OF SEQUENCE (5B) _____

RELAYS

STROKE INFRACTION: (6A-D) # _____ SWIMMER # _____

EARLY TAKE OFF SWIMMER (6F-H) # _____

CHANGED ORDER (6L): SWIMMER _____ STROKE _____

OTHER (6T): _____

MISCELLANEOUS

FALSE START (7A) _____ DECLARED FALSE START (7B) _____

DID NOT FINISH (7C) _____ DELAY OF MEET (7D) _____

OTHER (7T): _____

JUDGE: _____
(print name clearly)

REFEREE: _____
(print name clearly)

NOTIFIED: _____ SWIMMER _____ COACH

Mountain Hi Swim League 2017 Re-certification Referee Test Answer Sheet

Name: _____ Team: _____ Division: _____

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Question No.	Question Answer	Required Reference #1	Required Reference #2	Required Reference #3
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2017 Re-certification Referee Test Answer Sheet**

Name: _____ Team: _____ Division: _____

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Question No.	Question Answer	Required Reference #1	Required Reference #2	Required Reference #3
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