

Tennis Rules Quiz

1. If the ball is hit around the outside of the net post and lands in the court what is the ruling?
 - a. You lose the point for cheating
 - b. Ball is out and not played
 - c. Balls is in and is played**
 - d. Considered a let and point is replayed
2. How many service lets are you allowed in a game?
 - a. 2
 - b. 4
 - c. 8
 - d. unlimited**
3. If you hit a shot that lands out and your opponent hits the ball back and does not call the ball out, what is the ruling?
 - a. Ball is out
 - b. Ball is in**
 - c. A let is played
 - d. You make the call for him
4. If you hit a drop shot that bounces on your opponents side of the net and has enough backspin to come back over the net to your side of the net without your opponent touching the ball, who wins the point?
 - a. You**
 - b. Your opponent
 - c. No one, a let is played
 - d. No one but you feel stupid
5. If your first serve hits your opponent's doubles partner without hitting the ground first, who wins the point?
 - a. You**
 - b. Your opponent
 - c. No one, a let is played
 - d. No one, a second serve is played
6. If you catch a ball while you are behind the baseline that your opponent hit that is going out before it bounces what is the call?
 - a. The ball was going to land out and since you were behind the baseline it does not matter that you caught the ball and it is your point.
 - b. It is your opponents point, the ball cannot be touched before it hits the ground**
 - c. You replay the point
 - d. Your opponent wins the game

7. If your groundstroke hits the net post but does not go over the net but deflects into your opponent's court, what is the call?
 - a. Play the ball, it landed in the court
 - b. Play a let
 - c. Do not play the ball, the net post does not count if the ball does not go over the net.
 - d. Play a second serve

8. During the second serve, your opponent's left foot touches the baseline but does not completely cross the baseline, what is the call?
 - a. It is a fault, and it is your point
 - b. A let is called
 - c. No call since the foot did not completely cross the line
 - d. Your opponent gets to redo the first serve

9. If a point is played starting on the wrong side of the court (adv. Vs. deuce) side, the point is lost by your opponent, and then your opponent realizes that the point was played on the wrong side. Your opponent tells you that a let should be played since the point was played on the wrong side. What is the call?
 - a. Your opponent is right, a let should be played on the correct side of the court
 - b. You play the rest of the game on the wrong side according to the score
 - c. Your opponent is wrong and the entire service game starts completely over
 - d. Your opponent is wrong, the point stands and the game continues on the correct side of the court according to the score

10. How high is the net in the center?
 - a. 30 inches
 - b. 32 inches
 - c. 36 inches
 - d. 40 inches

11. All court measurements are made to the outside edge of the line.
 - a. True
 - b. False

12. If a ball gets broken during play, the point shall be...
 - a. awarded to the last person that hits the ball
 - b. played until its conclusion and a new ball will be put into play
 - c. replayed
 - d. awarded to the person who notices the ball is broken

13. Where can a vibration dampener be placed on the racquet?
 - a. anywhere on the strings
 - b. only at the top or bottom of the racquet
 - c. only at the bottom of the racquet, below the bottom string
 - d. anywhere except in the string pattern

14. During a point, a player accidentally breaks the strings. Can the player continue to play another point with this racquet?
- Yes
 - No
15. A player whose turn it was to serve first in the tie-breaker of a singles match, shall be...
- the server of the first game of the next set
 - the returner of the first game of the next set
16. Is the server required to call the score at the beginning of each game and the point scores as the games go on in matches without officials?
- Yes, with no penalties if he fails to do so
 - Yes, with code violations for failure to do so
 - No, this is purely optional, however it is recommended
17. The server states that the score is 40-15; the receiver state the score is 30-30. The players agree on who won every point except the second. What should they do?
- They must use the servers score as he is responsible for keeping score
 - They should replay the game from 0-0
 - They should replay the second point from the ad court. If the server wins that point, the score is 40-15. If the receiver wins the point, the score is 30-30
 - They should replay the game from the last point they could agree on
18. Players agree that they have played six points, but disagree over the score because they do not agree on the second point. The receiver acknowledges that the server was calling out the score and that he didn't express disagreement until now. What should be done?
- The server's score prevails
 - The players would have to follow the policy as stated in question #17
 - A tournament official must make the decision
19. When do players change ends in a tiebreaker?
- Every four points
 - Every six points with no delay
 - every six points with a 60 break
 - every eight points
20. If a ball is found soft after a point, the point shall...
- be played and a new ball substituted immediately
 - not be replayed and the ball will be removed from play
 - not be replayed and the ball will remain in use until the conclusion of the set.
21. Is the receiver allowed to stand outside the lines of the court?
- Yes
 - No

22. Which of the following is not an option for the player who wins the toss (or racquet spin)?
- To serve or receive
 - To choose end of the court from which the opponent must receive
 - To choose end of the court from which to serve or receive
 - To require opponent to make the decision of service or side
23. When should the toss or spin be done?
- before warm-up
 - after warm-up
 - after serves have been taken
 - after warm-up and a water break has been taken
24. Do the players change ends of the court after a tie-breaker has been used to decide a set?
- Yes
 - No
25. If a ball touches the line, it is regarded as touching the court bounded by that line.
- True
 - False
26. When must an out call be made by a player?
- Before they touch the ball
 - Before the ball hits the ground on the opposite side of the net
 - Before the ball is hit by the opponent or gone out of play
 - Before the next point
27. If you cannot tell whether or not a shot was in, the point is
- replayed
 - called in
 - called out
28. What happens if the ball hits the top of the net outside the singles stick and then lands in the court?
- The player who hits the ball loses the points
 - The player who hits the ball wins the point
 - The point is played out
 - A let is played
29. During a rally of a singles point without singles sticks, player A hits a shot that was going out until it hits the doubles post and careens into the proper court of player B, who wins the shot?
- Player A
 - Player B
30. May a doubles team switch its serving order at the beginning of a new set?
- Yes
 - No

31. Is one member of a doubles team allowed to play alone against the opponents?
a. Yes
b. No
32. May a player serve underhanded?
a. Yes
b. No
33. May a server run at the baseline in his preparation to serve?
a. As long as he makes contact before he enters the playing area
b. No, he must be stationary before starting his service motion
34. What happens if the receiver volleys a serve that has hit the net and come over?
a. The receiver loses the point
b. The receiver wins the point
c. The point is played out
d. A let is played
35. Is the server allowed to have one or both feet off the ground?
a. Yes
b. No
36. Which of the following is not a fault if the serves does this during the service motion?
a. Changes positions by walking or running
b. Touch the baseline
c. Touch the area outside the imaginary extension of the sideline with either foot
d. Catches the ball after the toss without attempting to strike it
37. Must an official tell a player how he is foot-faulting if he is asked?
a. Yes
b. No
c. Only on a second serve foot-fault
38. When can a player call a foot-fault on an opponent in a non-officiated match?
a. After a warning
b. After a foot-fault judge has been requested
c. Only on flagrant foot-faults as clearly perceptible from the receiver's side
d. All of the above
39. After tossing a ball to serve, the server decides not to hit it and catches it instead. What is the call?
a. A let
b. A fault
c. Loss of point
d. No loss of point unless the server uses his racquet to catch the ball

40. Before returning the second serve, may the receiver clear a ball from the first service fault that has rebounded onto the playing area?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
41. Which of the following is not true when serving?
- a. The server shall not serve until the receiver is ready
 - b. The server may hit his serve as soon as the receiver looks up after getting into ready position
 - c. The receiver may not become unready after he has been ready unless there has been an outside interference
42. May a server suddenly increase the pace between his first and second serve?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
43. When the ball is in play, another ball rolls onto the court, a let is called. The server had previously served a fault. Is the server now entitled to a first serve or second serve?
- a. First serve
 - b. Second serve
44. If the server is interrupted during the delivery of the second serve, how many serves is the server entitled to?
- a. One serve
 - b. Two serves
45. If a server should break a string during a first serve that was a fault and he must go to the bench to get another racquet, is he entitled to a let and allowed to serve his first serve again?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
46. If a ball from another court rolls on the court between first and second serves, is the server entitled to two serves?
- a. If the server was not in the motion of the second serve, he should get one serve
 - b. If the server feels that the delay was too long, he would be given two serves
 - c. If the receiver feels the delay was too long, he would be given two serves
 - d. A & C
47. Which of the following does not constitute the loss of a point?
- a. The player double hits the ball
 - b. The player hits the ball before it has passed the net
 - c. The player's shirt is touched by the ball
 - d. The player carries the ball on his racquet before it goes back into play

48. What is the call if after the server has served a first serve, the racquet falls out of the server's hand and touches the net before the ball has bounced?
- It is a service fault
 - The server loses the point**
 - It is a let
 - The receiver loses the point
49. In a doubles match, the receiver's partner touches the net before the ball that has been served touches the ground outside the correct service court. What is the call?
- It is a let
 - If the receiving team calls the ball out before the receiver's partner touches it, the serve is out
 - The receiving team loses the point**
 - It is a service fault
50. Does a player lose the point if an imaginary line in the extension of the net is crossed before or after hitting the ball?
- Yes**
 - No
51. Is a player allowed to jump over the net into the opponent's court while the ball is in play?
- Yes
 - No**
52. A player throws a racquet at the ball and hits it so that the ball goes back across the net and into the court. What is the call?
- The ball is still in play
 - The person that hit the ball wins the point
 - The person who hit the ball loses the point**
 - A let is played because of interference
53. What happens if a player's dampening device comes out and hits the net or opponent's court?
- The player loses the point
 - The point is replayed
 - The point is replayed if the device is discovered after the point is concluded
 - The point is lost unless the device is discovered after the point is concluded**
54. Who wins the point if a player hits a ball over the net so that the opponent can't touch it, but the racquet came out of his hand after contact was made?
- The person that hit the shot**
 - The opponent because the racquet came out of the hand of the hitter
 - It should be a let and the point should be replayed
55. What is the call if a ball in play has hit the ground within the correct court and has spun or been blown back over the net and the player reaches over the net (without touching the net) and plays the ball into the correct court?
- The person that hit the ball last wins the point automatically
 - The ball is ruled in play and the point should continue**
 - The person who hit the ball loses the point, as it is illegal to reach over the net

56. If a ball is returned outside the net post and hits in the correct court, but never reaches the same height as the net, the shot is good.
- a. True
 - b. False
57. The ball passes under the net cord between the net and the net post without touching anything, is the shot deemed good?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
58. If a player's racquet passes over the net after hitting the ball on the player's own side of the net and the ball hits the ground in the correct court, the ball is deemed good.
- a. True
 - b. False
59. If a player hits a ball on the opponent's court, but it is unclear as to which ball was hit, what would be the call?
- a. There should be a let called
 - b. The person who hit the ball should win the point
 - c. The person who hit the ball should lose the point
60. Must a request to remove a ball lying in the opponent's court be honored?
- a. Yes, but not while a ball is in play
 - b. The person who hit the ball should win the point
 - c. The person who hit the ball should lose the point
61. What is the call if a person intentionally distracts an opponent while playing a point?
- a. The point is replayed
 - b. A hindrance is called and the point is replayed
 - c. A hindrance is called and the player that is hindered wins the point
 - d. The player that hinders his opponent is disqualified from the match
62. Which of the following would not constitute a hindrance?
- a. A ball hits a bird during a point and the ball falls in
 - b. A ball hits a bird during a point and the ball falls out
 - c. Your opponent discards a ball after his first serve goes in
 - d. Your opponent's cell phone goes off during a point
63. If a spectator calls a ball out during the point, what is the call?
- a. A hindrance and the point is replayed
 - b. A hindrance and the point is lost by the player whose fan made the hindrance
 - c. No hindrance can be called
64. A point played in good faith stands.
- a. True
 - b. False

65. If you realize that in your singles match, you have made a mistake in scoring and you are serving a second serve from the wrong court, what should be done?
- a. All points played stand and you should move to the correct side and serve your second serve
 - b. All points played stand and you should serve your second serve from the same side as you did the first and then make the correction at the conclusion of that point
 - c. The game should be replayed
66. Which of the following would not be rectified immediately?
- a. Serving from the wrong side
 - b. Failing to change ends of the court on the odd game
 - c. In a doubles match, players of one team happen to reverse their receiving sides
 - d. In a singles tiebreaker, more than four points have been played
67. How much time is allotted between points of a match?
- a. 15 seconds
 - b. 20 seconds
 - c. 30 seconds
 - d. 45 seconds
68. How much time is allotted on change overs?
- a. 90 seconds except at the end of a set
 - b. 60 seconds except at the end of a set
 - c. 2 minutes on all change overs
 - d. 90 seconds on all change overs
69. There is not a limit to legitimate toilet breaks
- a. True
 - b. False