



2015-2016 Wrestling Officials Frequently Missed Exam Questions

Below are a selection of the most frequently missed questions on this year's 2015-2016 Official's Examination

1. When starting wrestling in the neutral position.
 - A. The match will start with both contestants lead foot placed on the red or green starting line.
 - B. The referee says "Set" when the wrestlers are ready and they must remain motionless until the referee blows the whistle to start wrestling.
 - C. The referee is required to delay his whistle for at least one second.
 - D. Both A and B
 - E. All of the above

Correct answer: D

Rationale: answers A and B are the only correct response. The referee is only required to delay his whistle for at least one second when starting competitors in the down position.

2. Which statement(s) is not true regarding overtime?
 - A. If a wrestler in the neutral position is awarded a takedown while meeting a near-fall criterion, wrestling shall continue until a fall or near-fall points are awarded.
 - B. Any near-fall points are added to the winner's match score.
 - C. "Penalties, cautions, warnings, timeouts, injury time and advantage time will be cumulative throughout the regulation match, the sudden-victory period and the tiebreaker periods"
 - D. This is all true regarding overtime.

Correct answer: C

Rationale: answer choice C is not true regarding overtime since advantage time is not cumulative through the regulation match time and on through the sudden victory portion of the match. At the end of the regulation time, advantage time should be reset to zero prior to starting sudden victory.

3. When starting wrestlers in the offensive and defensive position, what amount of delay in blowing the whistle is acceptable after the second "set" announcement has been given?
- A. One second.
 - B. Two seconds.
 - C. Three seconds.
 - D. All of the above.

Correct answer: D

Rationale: the correct answer to this is D because the rule states that the delay must be at least a minimum of one second. Two second and three second whistle delays are both acceptable and allowable within the rule book.

4. If an offensive wrestler wishes to execute a waist and ankle ride, how long can he hold the ankle before he will be penalized for stalling?
- A. Less than five seconds
 - B. Five seconds or more
 - C. 10 seconds or more
 - D. No time, this move is an automatic stall call.

Correct answer: A

Rationale: the correct answer is A because per the rule book once the referee gets to the fifth count the match should be stopped to indicate the stalling warning. Answering B would not be correct because at the five second point there is a mandatory stalling call, meaning that five seconds or anytime beyond that are not allowed.

5. Wrestler A, who is in the offensive position, drops down with both of his arms onto wrestler B's lower leg. Wrestler A gets stuck in this position because wrestler B is forcing his head to the mat, what should you as the official do in this situation?
- A. Continue your verbal and visual count on wrestler A.
 - B. Call an immediate stalemate and restart the match.
 - C. Discontinue your verbal and visual count until wrestler B has released the pressure on the head of wrestler A.
 - D. Call wrestler B for stalling.

Correct Answer: A

Rationale: the answer to this question is an important component in helping individuals to make the proper call. When dealing with rule 5.9.3 it is important to remember that the offensive wrestler takes on the responsibility to work up once they drop-down below the buttocks. The fact that wrestling continues and the offensive wrestler may get stuck in a certain position does not relieve them of this responsibility to release or improve the hold. Therefore, the proper call would be to continue your verbal and visual count on wrestler A.

6. Video Q2: After watching the accompanying video clip please make the appropriate referees call.

Rules video #2: <http://ncaawrestling.arbitersports.com/front/107525/Video/player/3409/5915>

- A. Out of bounds stalling by pushing on green.
- B. Out of bounds stalling by pulling on red.
- C. Action
- D. Out of bounds stalling on red.

Correct answer: D

Rationale: as I have previously stated, it is important for officials to understand that the 5.9.2 neutral out of bounds stalling rule is identifying the athlete(s) who force an out of bounds call unnecessarily, or for no reason. Rule 5.9.2 is not about determining which athlete has been, or is being, more aggressive during the match. This question showed a video in which the wrestler in the red ankle bands was being aggressive, but then decided to force a neutral restart for no reason, this is a clear stalling violation.

7. Video Q1: After watching the accompanying video clip please select the appropriate referees call

Rules video #1: <http://ncaawrestling.arbitersports.com/front/107525/Video/player/3408/5914>

- A. Out of bounds stalling by pushing on red.
- B. Out of bounds stalling on green.
- C. No call, restart the match the center.
- D. Action

Correct answer: B

Rationale: the correct answer is B because the wrestler wearing the green ankle bands backed out of bounds for no reason. It is not stalling by pushing on red because the wrestler with the green ankle bands made little to no effort to circle back in bounds. The wrestler in the red ankle bands (or any wrestler for that matter) should not be called for stalling by pushing if the wrestler with his back to the out of bounds line makes minimal to no effort to circle back into the competition area. If however, the wrestler who backed out of bounds had made a substantial effort to circle in and the wrestler in the red ankle bands had blocked or impeded him and forced an out of bounds call, then it most certainly would have been called out of bounds stalling by pushing on red. A few important and **basic points** to remember with rule 5.9.2:

- a. Wrestler(s) are not allowed to go out of bounds for no reason, a stalling call should be made on one or both wrestlers each time this occurs.
- b. A wrestler is not allowed to push another wrestler out of bounds who is actively trying to circle in bounds, the pusher shall be called for stalling.

- c. Stalling can and should still be made while wrestlers are in bounds using existing stalling rules.
 - d. If an action call is made the rule book requires that the referee utilize the appropriate signal to indicate this fact each time.
8. Which of the following is/are not true regarding interlocking fingers?
- A. Grasping all four fingers together in the neutral position is considered interlocking fingers.
 - B. With the first incidence of interlocking fingers the referee shall stop the match and issue a warning.
 - C. The first warning for interlocking of the fingers applies to both athletes.
 - D. The referee can penalize both wrestlers if he/she believes that both athletes are responsible for interlocking fingers.

Correct answer: A

Rationale: answer A is correct because grasping all four fingers together, the wrist or other methods of securing hand control in the neutral position are all still allowed. Interlocking fingers is specifically described as each opponents fingers being interlaced with one another. We have provide clarification that the referee is allowed to provide reaction time for athletes to clear from this position. However, interlocking fingers beyond a normal reaction time shall be handled as described in the rule book by issuing a stalemate and verbal warning, followed by a stalling call for subsequent offenses.