2004-05 COACHES CERTIFICATION PRACTICE TEST

DIVISION II

In response to interest expressed by the membership, a coaches certification practice test has been developed. This practice test is intended to assist in the rules-education process for coaches at NCAA Division II institutions. The use of this practice test in the rules-education process is left to the discretion of conferences and institutions.

Please note that the Division II coaches certification examination may differ from this practice test in the level of difficulty and content. The examination will include questions on legislation contained in NCAA Bylaws 13 (recruiting), 14.02 (eligibility definitions and applications), 14.2 (seasons of competition), 14.3 (freshman academic requirements), 14.5 (transfer regulations), 15.02 (financial aid definitions and applications) and 15.3 (terms and conditions of awarding institutional financial aid). The use of the NCAA Manual during testing is permitted.

Practice Test Question 1. A coaching staff member who wishes to contact a prospect at the prospect’s high school, preparatory school or two-year college while classes are in session is required to obtain permission from the institution’s principal or chief executive officer prior to making the contact.

a. True
b. False

Practice Test Question 2. An institution hosting an NCAA or conference championship may produce a poster promoting the championship and send it to high-school coaches and prospective student-athletes.

a. True
b. False

Practice Test Question 3. Intercollegiate competition is considered to have occurred under which of the following conditions?

a. A student-athlete competes and receives expenses (e.g., transportation, meals, room or entry fees) from his or her institution.
b. A student-athlete competes in the uniform of the institution or, during the academic year, uses any apparel or equipment received from the institution that includes institutional identification (e.g., institution’s name, logo).
c. A student-athlete represents the institution in any contest against
outside competition, regardless of how the competition is classified (e.g., scrimmage, exhibition or joint practice session with another institution’s team) or whether the student-athlete is enrolled in a minimum full-time program of studies.

d. All of the above.

Practice Test Question 4. Effective August 1, 2005, and beyond, a qualifier is an individual who has graduated from high school and has presented a minimum 2.000 (based on a maximum 4.000) grade-point average in at least 15 core courses, and achieved a minimum 810 SAT or 66 ACT score.

a. True.
b. False.

Practice Test Question 5. A recruited or nonrecruited student-athlete who reports for athletics participation prior to being certified by the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse may practice for a maximum of _____ days, provided the student-athlete is not enrolled full time or has not been accepted for enrollment as a regular full-time student.

a. 10.
b. 15.
c. 30.
d. 45.

Practice Test Question 6. A transfer student-athlete from a two-year institution who has met the two-year college transfer eligibility requirements is eligible to compete during the segment that concludes with the NCAA championship at the certifying institution if the student-athlete has competed during that segment of the same academic year in that sport at the previous two-year institution.

a. True.
b. False.

Practice Test Question 7. A transfer student-athlete (other than one under disciplinary suspension) from a four-year institution is not subject to the one-year residence requirement for intercollegiate competition, provided the student-athlete does not have an unfulfilled residence requirement at the institution from which he or she is transferring and:

a. The student-athlete has not used a season of competition in his or her
b. The student-athlete’s academic program at his or her previous institution has been discontinued.
c. The student-athlete made the dean’s list at his or her previous institution.
d. None of the above.

Practice Test Question 8. A “counter” is defined as an individual who is receiving financial aid based in any degree on athletics ability or who is receiving institutional financial aid, unless there is on file proper certification that such institutional aid was granted without regard in any degree to athletics ability.

a. True.
b. False.

Practice Test Question 9. A full grant-in-aid consists of tuition and fees, room and board and required course-related books.

a. True.
b. False.

Practice Test Question 10. A student-athlete who is awarded financial aid based in any degree on his or her athletics ability may automatically receive such aid for four consecutive years.

a. True.
b. False.

Practice Test Question 11. An institution may increase a student-athlete’s financial aid for any reason and at any time during the academic year.

a. True.
b. False.

Practice Test Question 12. It is permissible for an institution to provide tickets for a professional game (that it received for free) to a student host and a prospect on an official visit, provided the value of the ticket does not exceed the permissible entertainment amount.

a. True.
b. False.
A Division III student-athlete has decided to transfer at midyear of her second year to a Division II school. She was a nonqualifier out of high school and has spent three full-time semesters at the Division III school, earning 40 transfer-degree credit hours with a 2.300 grade-point average. If she meets the criteria of the one-time transfer exception and gets a release from her Division III institution, she is eligible to:

a. Practice, compete and receive athletics aid.
b. Practice, compete and receive nonathletics aid only.
c. Practice and receive nonathletics aid only.
d. Attend classes only because, as an initial nonqualifier, she must serve a year in residence upon transfer.

Amy graduated from high school in June 2003. During the summer of 2003 she played tennis on the local YWCA team. She received expenses for transportation, uniforms and entry fees. Amy quit the team in July 2003. In January 2004, Amy begins her first full-time enrollment at University X. Has Amy lost a season of competition?

a. No, because she received only actual and necessary expenses from the YWCA during her period of participation.
b. No, because she did not participate on the YWCA team beyond the date of her first opportunity to enroll in a collegiate institution (i.e. fall 2003).
c. Yes, because she played on the YWCA team.
d. Yes, because she played on the YWCA team and received expenses.

A coaching staff member may make unlimited telephone calls to a prospect during the five days immediately preceding a prospect’s official visit, on the initial date for the signing of the National Letter of Intent, and during the two days immediately after the initial signing date.

a. True.
b. False.

To satisfy an academic year in residence, a student shall:

a. Attend the institution as a part-time student for one calendar year.
b. Be enrolled in and complete two semesters or three quarters of a full-time program of studies.
c. Be enrolled in a minimum full-time program of studies for two
semesters of three quarters and pass the number of hours at least equal to the sum total of the minimum requirement for each term.

d. B or c only.

Practice Test Question 17. A student-athlete registers and enrolls in a full-time program of studies at a collegiate institution. She was present on campus on the opening day of classes but did not attend any classes. She subsequently enrolls in another collegiate institution. This student-athlete is not considered a transfer student.

a. True.
b. False.

Practice Test Question 18. An institution may send recruiting materials to a prospect on or after September 1 of his or her junior year in high school.

a. True.
b. False.

Practice Test Question 19. A student is permitted to use all core courses completed prior to initial, full-time collegiate enrollment as certified on the official transcript or by official correspondence in meeting initial-eligibility requirements.

a. True.
b. False.

Practice Test Question 20. Under NCAA legislation, an individual is considered a prospect when which of the following occurs?

a. When the student reaches 15 years of age.
b. When the student begins classes for the ninth grade.
c. When the student has not yet reached the ninth grade but has been provided with (or his or her family or friends were provided with) any financial assistance or other benefit that the institution does not provide to prospective students generally.
d. B or c.

Practice Test Question 21. A member institution is permitted to do which of the following with a prospect who has signed a National Letter of Intent?

a. Make unlimited telephone calls to the prospect, the prospect’s relatives or legal guardians.
b. Make unlimited off-campus contacts with the prospect, the prospect’s relatives or legal guardians.

c. Permit the prospect to work an institutional sports camp.

d. A and b.

**Practice Test Question 22.** Stephen is a prospect being recruited by University X, a Division II institution. During an official visit, he meets with a professor in his intended major on campus who tells him about the program but also mentions that the athletics program could use a talented athlete like Stephen. Later that evening, Stephen meets the coach’s wife on campus. She congratulates him on his athletics accomplishments and tells him how well the institution’s team has been doing recently. The following day, just before leaving for the airport, Stephen runs into an athletics representative who says hello and walks by. Which of the following were recruiting violations?

a. The coach’s wife meeting Stephen on campus and talking about the institution’s athletics program.

b. The athletics representative saying hello.

c. The professor meeting with Stephen on campus during the official visit.

d. None of the above.

**Practice Test Question 23.** When may a member institution’s coach contact a student-athlete who has withdrawn from another NCAA four-year institution without obtaining permission from the first NCAA institution?

a. Never.

b. When the student-athlete’s withdrawal is official.

c. When the student-athlete’s withdrawal is official and one semester has passed.

d. When the student-athlete’s withdrawal is official and one academic year has passed.

**Practice Test Question 24.** Institutional staff members may accept collect telephone calls and toll-free (1-800) calls placed by prospects, prospects’ parents or legal guardians at any time.

a. True.

b. False.

**Practice Test Question 25.** Marie is a prospective student-athlete being recruited by Institution X.
Question 25. The administrative assistant to the director of athletics picks her up from the airport and gives her a ride to campus for summer preregistration. She then returns home for the remainder of the summer. At a later date, her coach gives her a ride from the airport to campus in order to begin classes. Which action is not permissible?

a. The ride to campus for preregistration.
b. The ride to campus to attend classes.
c. Both a and b.
d. No action was a violation.

Practice Test Question 26. There are no limitations on the number of evaluations an institution is allowed per academic year.

a. True.
b. False.

Practice Test Question 27. During an unofficial visit, an institution may provide a meal to a prospect at an off-campus dining facility even if all on-campus dining facilities are open.

a. True.
b. False.

Practice Test Question 28. An institution’s coach may be involved as a participant or in instructional or coaching activities in the same sport for a local sports club or organization under one or more of the following conditions:

a. All prospects participating must reside within a 50-mile radius of the institution.
b. The sport is one other than basketball.
c. Both a and b.
d. None of the above.

Practice Test Question 29. On an official visit to Institution X, Amy, a prospective student-athlete, is given a complimentary admission to a postseason conference tournament being held on Institution X’s campus. Institution X is competing in the tournament. Is this permissible?

a. Yes.
b. No.
Practice Test Question 30. Participation by a prospect in an “open” event conducted by or held on the campus of a member institution will be considered a tryout.

a. True.
b. False.

Practice Test Question 31. Which of the following activities is/are permitted?

a. A booster views a prospect’s athletics contest at his or her own initiative and no contact is made.
b. A prospect initiates a call to a head coach and they discuss the institution’s athletics program.
c. An institution sets up a toll-free (1-800) number to receive telephone calls from prospects, prospects’ parents or legal guardians.
d. All of the activities listed above are permissible.

Practice Test Question 32. Telephone calls or in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts shall not be made with a prospect or the prospect’s relatives or legal guardians prior to June 15 immediately preceding the prospects senior year in high school.

a. True.
b. False.

Practice Test Question 33. In regard to the renewal or nonrenewal of athletics aid, which of the following statements is not true.

a. Notification of the renewal or nonrenewal may be made at any time between the conclusion of one academic year and the beginning of another.
b. Notification of the renewal or nonrenewal may be made orally.
c. Notification of the renewal or nonrenewal may come from the institution’s athletic director.
d. All of the above.

Practice Test Question 34. If a student-athlete participates in a regular squad practice at another four-year institution and then enrolls full time at a Division II institution, the individual is considered a transfer student.

a. True.
b. False.
Practice Test Question 35. Once a prospect has enrolled as a full-time student in a two-year college, the arrangement of employment by an institution for the prospect shall be permitted, provided the employment does not begin prior to the time period in which the prospect has withdrawn officially from or has completed requirements for graduation at the two-year college.

- True.
- False.

Practice Test Question 36. A student-athlete who received institutional financial aid while attending the summer orientation program has not triggered transfer status.

- True.
- False.

Practice Test Question 37. Between the opening day of classes of a prospect’s senior year of high school and September 1 following the prospect’s completion of high school, what is the maximum number of official visits a prospect is permitted?

- Four.
- Five.
- Six.
- Ten.

Practice Test Question 38. During an official visit, only coaches of an institution’s athletics department staff may provide transportation for a prospect between the campus and bus or train station or major airport nearest to the campus.

- True.
- False.

Practice Test Question 39. Prior to a prospect signing a National Letter of Intent or receiving an institution’s written offer of admission and/or financial aid, a member institution may comment publicly one time on the likelihood of the prospect’s signing with that institution and the contribution he or she will make.

- True.
- False.

Practice Test Question 40. Representatives of an institution’s athletics interests are prohibited from
Question 40. making in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts or phone calls directly with a prospect but may make such contacts or phone calls with prospect’s relatives or legal guardians.

a. True.
b. False.

Practice Test Question 41. A nonrecruited walk-on student-athlete received institutional financial aid unrelated to athletics. The financial aid was more than the amount of a full grant-in-aid. The student-athlete’s financial aid does not have to be adjusted.

a. True.
b. False.

Practice Test Question 42. XYZ Camp, a privately owned camp, is expecting to have 200 campers this summer. XYZ Camp is employing two high-school athletics award winners from a local high school to be camp counselors. XYZ Camp has asked you to be a guest lecturer. Which of the following is not true?

a. You can be a guest lecturer because XYZ Camp is privately owned.
b. You can be a guest lecturer because you will not be evaluating any prospects.
c. You can be a guest lecturer if the camp occurs during the summer.
d. None of the above.

Practice Test Question 43. A coach may state that he or she will award a prospect an athletics scholarship for one academic year.

a. True.
b. False.

Practice Test Question 44. Nontraditional high-school courses may be used to satisfy core-course requirements if:

a. The course meets all requirements for a core course as defined in NCAA Division II Bylaw 14.3.1.2.
b. Evaluation of the student’s work is conducted by the appropriate academic authorities in accordance with the high-school’s established academic policies, and the instructor and student have access to one another during the duration of the course.
c. The course is acceptable for any student and is placed on the high
school’s transcript.
d. All of the above.

Practice Test Question 45. After registering for a competition, a prospective student-athlete has a two-hour wait before competition begins. In this scenario, during the two hours before the competition begins, a college coach is allowed to contact this prospect, provided the contact occurs away from the competition site.

a. True.
b. False.
# ANSWER KEY
## 2004-05 COACHES PRACTICE RECRUITING TEST
### DIVISION II

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