Officials Practice Test  
Level 2  
(Updated 5-10-2020)

1. During the Official Draw a _______ ________ must be used. In case it is not available, a _______ ________ may be used. (NRB, page 17)

2. The _______ ________ has the right to order a redraw if a mistake or an unavoidable circumstance took place. (NRB, page 18)

3. Where applicable, no boxer will box _______ in the competition before all other boxers of the same weight category have boxed at least once. (NRB page 18)

4. During USA boxing local competition boxers can use headgear that is _______ or has _______ ________. (NRB, page 57)

5. Sanctions for all National and International events are approved by _______. (NRB, page 8)

6. The party responsible for understanding and complying with any additional state and municipal requirements associated with a USA Boxing sanctioned event is the _______ ________. (NRB, page 8)

7. The penalty for failure to provide a required "Financial Statement for Competition" is _______ of future sanctions. (NRB, page 9)

8. All participants in international club exchanges must be registered and in good standing with their respective National Federation and must adhere to the rules of _______. (NRB, page 9)

9. No _______ or _______ of any kind will be permitted on the competition uniform at national competition or competition leading to a _______ ________. (NRB, page 56)
10. The no tape or binding rule may be relaxed at the local and LBC level (to support the _______ _______) (NRB, page 56)
11. All master boxers will be issued a _______ passbook upon registering with USA Boxing. (NRB, page 66)
12. Men and women boxers ages _______ and _______ are categorized as Master boxers. (NRB, page 66)
13. The lowest weight classification for a Master women boxers is _______. (NRB, page 67)
14. Master boxers_______ compete against younger boxers than 35 years of age. (NRB, page 66)
15. Weight differential for male master boxers in the 141 lbs. weight class is _______ lbs. (NRB, page 66)
16. Weight differential for female master boxers in the 125 lbs. weight class is_______lbs. (NRB, page 67)
17. Weight differential for female master boxers in the 178 lbs. weight class is _______ lbs. (NRB, page 67)
18. The referee will ensure the_______and _______ _______are in position before the start if the bout. (NRB, page 26)
19. When the referee has disqualified a boxer or stopped a bout, the referee must inform the _______. (NRB, page 24)
20. A referee can _______ a contest at any stage if the referee considers it to be one-sided. (NRB, page 25)
21. In the event of a boxer’s glove becoming undone during the bout, the referee must _______ the bout to have the issue rectified. (NRB, page 25)
22. The acronym for Abandon is________. (NRB, page 4)
23. The scheduled weigh-in for boxers on competition day is called the _______ _______. (NRB, page 4)
24. _______ bouts are not allowed in USA Boxing. (NRB, page 5)
25. A certificate of approval issued by USA Boxing for events is called a ________. (NRB, page 6)

26. When a second withdraws a Boxer by mounting the apron and signaling the stoppage with a towel, the bout's result is ________. (RJM, page 33)

27. The ________ advises the Referee when the scoring system malfunctions. (RJM, page 35)

28. ________ clinics shall not be administered at a Regional or a National Tournaments. (NRB page 51)

29. Each LBC is required to give at least ________ official clinic per year. (NRB page 51)

30. LBC officials that obtain their Level II or III, may choose to work at a ________ ________. (NRB, page 52)

31. If a Boxer receives head-butting or illegal blows which causes and injury or cut, the referee must ________ the offending boxer. (NRB, page 22)

32. When a boxer is knocked down as a result of a blow, the bout must continue until the referee has reached a mandatory count of ________, even if the boxer is ready to continue or the round has come to an end. (NRB, page 23)

33. If the referee has reached the count of ________, the bout will end and must be decided as a knockout. (NRB, page 24)

34. Following a knockdown the timekeeper and gong/bell operator must give the ________ signal to the referee indicating the elapsing seconds while the referee is counting. (NRB, page 26)

35. If at the end of a round, a boxer is knocked down the referee is in the course of counting
the gong/bell indicating the end of the round must ________ be sounded. The
gong/bell must be sounded only when the referee give the command _______ indicating the continuation of the bout. (NRB, page 26-27)

36. In the case of a boxer being punched out of the ring by a legal blow, the boxer must be allowed _______ seconds to come back in the ring, after the (8) count without the help of anyone. (RJM, page 19)

37. Boxers are no longer required to produce the waiver to compete with braces before the start of competition. True or False. (NRB, page 10)

38. Any boxer that loses a soft contact lens during a bout and decides not to continue boxing will lose by _______. (NRB, page 10)

39. Any boxer who has a _______ _______ must not train or spar during the restricted period. (NRB, page 11)

40. If a knock out and/or concussion occur during training or anywhere else, the _______ will be responsible to report all incidents to USA Boxing. (NRB, page 11)

41. If a boxer is not fit to continue after given the 90 seconds to recover from a low blow, his opponent will be declared the winner of the bout by _______. (NRB, page 20)

42. In the electronic scoring system if a _______ is necessary the judge’s key pad will blink. (NRB, page 20)

43. The referee stops a bout as the boxer is taking too many hard blows, the opponent is declared the winner by _______. (NRB, page 20)

44. Boxers must put on their gloves before entering the ring. Besides tape, what other material may be used to secure the cuff of the gloves? _______. (NRB, page 34)

45. _______ and _______ must be taken off immediately after the bout is over and before the decision is announced. (NRB, pages 34/35)

46. Coaches/Seconds must be in possession of a _______ for the boxer during the bout. (NRB, page 27)

47. Coaches/Seconds seating area must be _______ feet away from the ring corner within 6 feet squared. (NRB, page 28)
48. The ring shall not be less than ______ nor more than ______ feet square within the ropes. *(NRB, page 28)*

49. The ring will be equipped with ______ ropes with_______ spacer ties on each side of the ring to secure the ropes. *(NRB, page 28)*

50. Red and Blue Corners should have ______ chairs in each corner. *(NRB, page 30)*

51. There are ______ sets of stairs to enter and exit the ring. *(NRB, page 30)*

52. R/Js should not be a ______ past/present to either boxer in the bout. *(RJM, page 10)*

53. If needed referees are allowed to only wear Sport glasses with unbreakable lenses. True or False. *(RJM, page 11)*

54. The required minimum number of bouts an Official must judge for the overall tournament to count towards their rank must have been ______ rounds or ______ bouts. *(USAB Eval System page 2)*

55. During Developmental Bouts, both ______ and ______ are to discourage boxers’ aggression and heavy punching. *(NRB, page 68)*

56. All boxers participating in Developmental Bouts are matched on ______, ______, and ______. *(NRB, page 68)*

57. Only registered boxers, who have had less than ______ judged bouts, may participate in Developmental Bouts. *(NRB, page 68)*

58. Developmental Bout contests are limited to ______ rounds of ______ minute, with one (1) minute rest between rounds. *(NRB, page 16)*

59. During Developmental Bouts, one (1) ______ per corner must remain standing on the ring apron. *(NRB, page 68)*

60. A boxer may revert to a Developmental Bout after having a competitive bout, but not once the boxer has had ______ judged bouts. *(NRB, page 68)*
61. All non-athletes are required to complete SafeSport Training every _______. (NRB, page 7)

62. Any boxer who boxes for a club or organization, which is not a registered member of the LBC, must enter the contest as _______. (NRB, page 7)

63. All medical, surgical, hospital, and dental claims for injuries occurring during LBC, regional, national or international competitions shall be submitted directly to _______ _______ _______. (NRB, page 8)

64. USA Boxing provides insurance coverage for accidental death/injury up to a limit of _______ per person for all group travel to and from all USA Boxing-sanctioned competitions. (NRB, page 8)

65. At USA Boxing National competitions, all entered boxers must attend the _______ _______, as specified by the tournament supervisor (the official in charge). (NRB, page 17)

66. All boxers must weigh in on the day they box. This process is called the _______ _______. (NRB, page 17)

67. A boxer will be present at the beginning of the general and daily weigh-in. If a boxer is not present when their weight is called, the boxer’s _______ shall be held aside until the last weight class for that session is called. If at that time the boxer is still not present, he or she will be disqualified. (NRB, page 16)

68. The time from the end of the General Weigh-In to the start of the first bout must not be less than _______ hours. (NRB, page 17)

69. A Religious Exemption request must be made for _______ _______ in which the boxer wishes to participate. (NRB, page 16)

70. The “Request for Religious Exemption” request must include a _______ _______. (NRB, page 16)

71. USA Boxing will review the submission and mark the Affidavit of Religious Exemption form as _______ or _______. (NRB, page 16)
72. At USA Boxing National Competitions all entered boxers must attend the __________ Weigh-In, as specified by the tournament supervisor. (NRB, page 16)

73. At USA Boxing National Competitions the duration of the General Weigh-in will be ________ hours or until completed. (NRB, page 16)

74. The time from the end of the General Weigh-In to the start of the first bout must not be less than ________ hours. (NRB, page 17)

75. The time from the end of the Daily Weigh-In to the start of the first bout of the remaining competition days must not be less than ________ hours. (NRB, page 17)

76. The weight registered at the General Weigh-In on the first day decides the boxer's weight category for the________ ________. (NRB, page 17)

77. At the official weigh-in test scales must be ________ the same as the official scale(s). (NRB, page 17)

78. At the official weigh-in should the test scale not be available, the ________ scale may be used as the test scale. (NRB, page 17)

79. At Regional, LBC, and Club Competitions weigh-in shall last no more than ________ hours or until completed. (NRB, page 17)

80. The Official Draw must take place as soon as possible after the completion of the __________ Weigh-In. (NRB, page 17)

81. The Official Draw must be completed no less than ________ hours prior to the first bout on the first competition day. (NRB, page 17)

82. The purpose of the USA Boxing ________ ________ Program is to develop technical competence in boxers in order to prepare them for competition, and to expand membership by allowing boxers not quite ready for a real competitive match. (NRB, page 16)
83. Any boxer who has participated as a professional in any physical combat sport ________ be eligible to compete as an athlete in USA Boxing. (NRB, page 7)

84. USA Boxing provides accident insurance of ________ for any boxer participating in one of its competitions. (NRB, page 8)

85. The length of the shorts must not be shorter than ________, cannot cover the ________ and must not be worn above the ________. The belt line is an imaginary line from the navel to the top of the hips and must not cover the navel. (NRB, page 37)

86. Breast Protectors must be worn by Women Boxers. True or False. (NRB, page 37)

87. Boxers are ________ to wear additional apparel other than the competition uniform into the ring or upon completion of the bout while in the ring before the announcement of the winner. (NRB, page 56)

88. If a boxer does not recover after ninety (90) seconds, in the allotted time for a low blow, the ________ will be declared the winner of the bout by RSC-I. (NRB, page 20)

89. If a boxer is present in the ring fully attired and ready to box and the opposing Boxer fails to appear in the ring after being announced and a maximum period of one minute has elapsed after the bell has been sounded, the referee will declare the present boxer to be the winner by ________. (NRB, page 21)

90. A bout is terminated by the referee due to an event that is out of the boxer’s or the referee’s control, such as the destruction of the ring, failure of the lighting supply, forces of nature and ________ other similar unforeseen conditions. In such circumstances, if it occurs before the end of the first round, the bout will be terminated and will then have to be rescheduled by the supervisor, preferably within the same day. This procedure is called ________ ________. (NRB, page 21)

91. Referee should ________ him/herself to have a view of Boxer in the neutral corner while fully concentrating on the down Boxer. (RJM, page 18)

92. Low head is a ________ foul. (RJM, page 17)
93. Stepping on the opponent's toe is a _______ foul. (RJM, page 17)
94. Boxers between the ages of _______ to _______ are categorized as Elite Boxers. (NRB, page 12)
95. Boxers between the ages of _______ to _______ are categorized as Prep Boxers. (NRB, page 12)
96. According to the Appendix F, at the LBC level a Boxers age is determined by the _______ _______. (NRB, page 57)
97. The supervisor will ensure that the participating _______ & _______ receive all the necessary technical and administrative information. (NRB, page 38)
98. For the Medical Exam and the Weigh-in the Supervisor must arrive _______ prior. (NRB, page 39)
99. Along with the quantity of legal blows, _______ blows are considered when scoring the round. (RJM, page 25)
100. A boxer who continuously shows initiative to win is displaying _______. (RJM, page 26)
101. When refereeing a left-handed boxer vs. a right-handed boxer, the referee should stay on the _______ _______. (RJM, page 14)
102. The Referee should always walk _______ and _______. (RJM, page 14)
103. The Referee should never walk in between Boxers after caution, _______ or _______. (RJM, page 14)
104. The two items that a referee should have before entering the ring are _______ and _______. (RJM, page 13)
105. Outside of the ring, the Referee should identify the position of the _______, _______, _______ and _______. (RJM, page 13)
106. Can a female boxer who is 40yrs old and 125lbs compete against a 49yr old boxer who is 135lbs? ______ (Appendix F)
107. Can an 8 yr old Pee Wee boxer compete against a 10 yr old Pee Wee boxer? ______ (Appendix F)
108. Can a 152lbs male Youth boxer compete against a 164lbs male Youth boxer? ______. (Appendix F)
109. When the nationality of a boxer is in question, USA Boxing has the right to request the ______or_______ Identity Papers,, i.e. U.S. Passport as proof. (NRB, page 15)
110. Matched bouts must be in accordance with ______ and ______ limitations as described in the Rules Reference Chart, Appendix F. (NRB, page 16)
111. Matched bouts will be made with the coach’s discretion with final match approval by the ______of the event. (NRB, page 16)
112. Compliance with the USA Boxing Code of Conduct is a ______ for participation in USA Boxing events. (NRB, page 46)
113. Any member present during any violation of the Code of Conduct should leave the area immediately or be considered a ______ by ______. (NRB, page 46)
114. As stated in the USA Boxing Code of Conduct for non-athletes, I will not participate or assist in any ______ or_______ activities associated with any event related to my sport or my participation. (NRB, page 48)
115. The command ______should be used when there is prolonged holding by both boxers. (RJM, page 21)
116. Upon seeing a boxer go down without a punch the Referee should determine quickly if the boxer is in pain (and demonstrating it) should command _______. (RJM, page 22)
117. Common major fouls include______________________________. (RJM, page 17)
118. The command “Time” should be used when the temporary stoppage will be longer than _______ seconds. (RJM, page 30)

119. If a boxer withdraws during the rest period the decision will be _______. (RJM, page 33)

120. Tape or binding is not permitted on the competition uniform at national competition or competition leading to national competition. This rule may be _______ at the _______ level to support the waistband rule or to ensure the boxer’s uniform fits correctly, as boxers safety is the primary concern. (NRB, App E)

121. Besides national competitions, in all USA Boxing competitions the supervisor (the official in charge) will determine if _______ or _______ judges will be used. (NRB, page 18)

122. _______ of referees and judges are the responsibility of the official in charge/supervisor. (NRB, page 18)

123. _______ decision by points: all judges appoint the same winner. (NRB, page 19)

124. _______ by technical and tactical superiority is the 2nd scoring criteria. (NRB, page 19)

125. 10 vs. 7 is the round score for _______ _______. (NRB, page 19)

126. _______ due to any foul will not go towards Compulsory Count Limits. (RJM, page 20)

127. The command “Break” should be used when there is _______ holding by both boxers. (RJM, page 21)

128. The referee should be reminded not to _______ or _______ Boxers. (RJM, page 21)
129. A _______ occurs when one or both boxers lead and for a moment their arms become locked together. This is not an offense. (RJM, page 21)

130. In an awkward clinch, one of the Boxers is in a _______ position. (RJM, page 21)

131. If an injured area continues to _______, the referee will consult the Ringside Physician. (RJM, page 22)

132. In the case a facial cut is _______, the Referee will take the Boxer to the Ringside Physician and immediately inform the _______ of the cause of the injury. (RJM, page 22)

133. The Referee should seek the _______ _______ to obtain line of vision of the offending Boxer. (RJM, page 28)

134. For persistent minor fouls the Referee should command _______. (RJM, page 28)

135. In the event the gum shield comes out the Referee will command _______. (RJM, page 30)

136. In the event the gum shield falls out, the referee will take the boxer to his/her respective corner to have the _______ wash and return the gum shield. (RJM, page 30)

137. When the Referee is giving a standing eight (8)–count, he/she must remember that the _______ of his/her attention should remain with the Boxer who is _______. (RJM, page 31)

138. While administering the eight (8)–count, the Referee should watch the Boxer’s _______ and _______. (RJM, page 31)

139. The Referee may wipe gloves on their shirt. True or False. (RJM, page 32)

140. While administering the eight (8)–count, the Referee should watch the Boxer’s _______ and _______ expressions. (RJM, page 31)