

Tennis Rules – Cheating

Questions	Answers
Which of the following are examples of cheating?	
calling shots out that are truly in	Yes
calling shots in that are truly out	No
lying about double bounces, hitting the net, reading over, or being hit by the ball.	Yes
serving before the opponent is set	Yes
trying to hit the opponent with the ball	No
refusing to call the score	No – but it is a sportsmanship violation and if the score is manipulated it is cheating.
Describe the 3 step process if your opponent is cheating	1: are you sure, 2: are you sure, 3: you can ask for a line judge
When should you ask for a line judge?	Only if it is causing you to lose the match. We cannot coach others if we are on your court. It is better for you to deal with it, when possible. Remember that people make mistakes and it generally balances out. Don't immediately assume that your opponent is cheating. Your coaches expect you to call the lines fair. If you are not sure, then it is "in".

Tennis Rules – Sportsmanship

Questions	Answers
Which are true about sportsmanship violations?	
1st offense: loss of point	Yes
2nd offense: loss of game	Yes
3rd offense: loss of match	Yes
flagrant violations are immediate loss of match	Yes
players can call sportsmanship violations on each other	false, only coaches can penalize. Notify your coach who will watch for future violations.
cell phone ringing is a violation	Yes
trying to distract the server is a violation	Yes
fans yelling during the point is a violation	No a coach can remove disruptive fans
cheering on the opponents unforced errors is a violation	No, this violates tennis etiquette but is not a violation.
foot faults are violations	No, these are not sportsmanship violations and can only be made by a coach assigned to watch for foot faults. This is rarely a problem in need of correction.
profanity is a violation	Yes. If directed at another person it can be considered flagrant.
racket abuse is a violation	Yes. Keep your racket in your hand. Do NOT smack your body.
speaking in a foreign language is a violation	Yes
causing a delay by hitting the balls where they must be chased/retrieved is a violation.	Yes - especially if hit over the fence or in random directions on crossover.
It is best to let the coaches address the problem on crossover	Yes. Notify the coach immediately if there is a problem.
being coached by someone not approved to coach is a violation	No. This could result in the fan being removed.
coaches talking to players between points is a violation	No This is allowed as long as it is within the 20 seconds allowed between points.
you and your opponent disagree about a rule and they call their coach over to clarify the rule.	No. This is what should occur.
During the point, JV players run inside the fence behind your court and your opponent calls a "let"	Yes, this is a let as long as the point was still going and the server starts with 1st serve. NEVER run behind a court in play or retrieve a ball from an active court. Wait until the point ends.

Tennis Rules – Serving

Questions	Answers
Which of the following result in a 1 st Serve?	
a "let" is called mid-point (ball rolls on the court, distraction, etc.)	yes, server replays point from 1st serve.
on the server's 1st serve the ball hits the top of the net and then lands in the correct box.	yes, server replays point from 1st serve.
on the server's 1st serve the ball hits the top of the net and then does NOT land in the correct box.	no, 2nd serve.
on the server's 2nd serve the ball hits the top of the net and then lands in the correct box.	no, 2nd serve.
on the server's 2nd serve the ball hits the top of the net and then does NOT land in the correct box.	no, double fault.
between 1st and 2nd serve there is a long delay that is not the server's fault.	server can request 1st serve and the receiver decides to award 1st serve or 2nd serve.
the server's 1st serve hits the net and rolls to the middle of the court, the server begins to set up, then decides to go clear the ball and requests 1st serve.	No, delay was caused by the server.
the server's 1st serve hits the net and rolls to the middle of the court, the server hits their 2nd and starts the point, your shot hits the ball that was left on the middle of the court.	no, server loses this point. It was their responsibility to clear the ball before starting the point.
the server's 1st serve hits the net and rolls to the middle of the court, the server hits their 2nd and starts the point, in the middle of the point the server is running near the ball and calls a let.	No, server must clear the ball before starting. server loses this point.
a event that could result in a "let" occurs mid-point (ball rolls on the court, distraction, etc.) but the opponent does not call the let until after they have lost the point.	No, player must be in control of the ball to call a let - the point must still be going.
in doubles, the server's ball hits the receiver's partner before landing - server wins the point you are serving, you feel the 1st serve is out but the opponent hits it back and does not call it out.	If the opponent does not call it out then it is IN. NEVER call your own shots out.
The server starts their serve with 1 ball and misses the 1st serve. It takes 45 seconds to find another ball for the server to use for the 2nd serve.	No, it is the responsibility of the server to start the point with 2 balls so there is no delay. ALWAYS start 1st serve with 2 balls.

Tennis Rules – Calls

Questions	Answers
Which are your calls to make?	** = If you disagree, follow the 3 step process.
opponent's shot lands out	yes, ball is coming to you = your call
your shot lands out	no, ball is NOT coming to you. **
a "let" for a ball rolling onto your court	yes, anyone can call a let
a "let" for the serve hitting the net (your opponent is serving)	yes, anyone can call a let
a "let" for the serve hitting the net (you are serving)	yes, anyone can call a let
a double bounce in front of you	yes, ball is coming to you = your call
a double bounce in front of your opponent	no, ball is NOT coming to you. Ask during play. **
if you were hit by the ball	yes, ball is coming to you = your call
if your opponent was hit by the ball (or caught it out of the air)	no, ball is NOT coming to you. Ask during play. **
if the opponent's shot hit a permanent object (chair, wire, ceiling, score card)	yes, ball is coming to you = your call
if your shot hit a permanent object (chair, wire, ceiling, score card)	no, ball is NOT coming to you. **
if the opponent's shot travelled under or through a hole in the net	yes, ball is coming to you = your call
if your shot travelled under or through a hole in the net	no, ball is NOT coming to you. **
if you nicked the ball	yes, ball is coming to you = your call
if your opponent nicked the ball	no, ball is NOT coming to you. Ask during play. **
if you reached over the net	yes, ball is coming to you = your call
if your opponent reached over the net	no, ball is NOT coming to you. Ask during play. **

Tennis Rules – Conflicts

Questions	Answers
<p>Which are acceptable ways to resolve a dispute on court.</p> <p>The players cannot agree on score so the coach tells them the score.</p> <p>The server clearly calls the score 30-30 and wins the next point. When the server calls the score 40-30, the opponent argues that the score is 30-40. The players return to the score of 30-30 and continue play.</p> <p>The server does not call the score for two points and then calls 40-15. The returner feels the score is 30-30. The last score the players can agree upon is 15-15 so they play from here.</p> <p>The server calls 30-15 and serves in the DEUCE court. The server wins the point after serving from the wrong side. The returner points this out and they replay the point at 30-15 from the Ad court.</p> <p>The players forget to crossover at 3-0 and play half another game from the wrong sides. The players decide to continue playing and cross over after the 5th game.</p> <p>A doubles team of Jack and Jill start the set with Jack receiving serve in the deuce court. When they are down 4-1 they decide to change positions so Jill receives serve in the deuce court. After this change the Jack and Jill win the set 6-4. Their opponents thought the change of position is not allowed but did not challenge the positions.</p> <p>A doubles team of Jack and Jill win the first set 6-4 with Jack serving the winning game. In the second set, they lose the first game and then want Jack to serve first. The opponents are not sure this is allowed so they raise their racket to ask for a rules interpretation from their coach.</p>	<p>Maybe - score disputes are to be worked out by the players. The coaches should NOT tell players the score unless they are on court serving as a judge of lines/scoring.</p> <p>The players should solve score disputes. If they agree it is acceptable. BUT - if the player heard the score called 30-30 and then played out the point then they AGREED that 30-30 is correct.</p> <p>The players should solve score disputes. If they agree it is acceptable. BUT -- the server should be reminded to call the score before every point and if it appears the server is cheating by manipulating the score then the receiver should REFUSE to play out any point unless the score is called and AGREED upon.</p> <p>If the point was played in good faith then the point counts and the positioning error is fixed for the next point. So the score is now 40-15 and the server serves from the correct position in the deuce court.</p> <p>If the point was played in good faith then the point counts and the positioning error is fixed for the next point. So the players will crossover, the points from the 4th game count and the server serves from the correct position to finish the 4th game.</p> <p>The side Jack and Jill are receiving serve must stay the same for the entire set. They are only allowed to switch the side they receive serve between sets. Their opponents should have stopped play to fix the issue. Since they did not, the points played count. If the mistake is addressed before the end of the first set it should be fixed immediately.</p> <p>Jack can serve first in the second set. The side each person serves from can change between sets. The opponents handled this correctly. Any time you are not sure of a rule, raise your racket until a coach can clarify.</p>

Tennis Rules – What's the Rule?

Questions	Answers
How long should it take between points?	20 seconds and at the servers pace.
How does the server know the returner is ready?	once eye contact has been made.
How long should it take for a crossover?	90 seconds
How long should it take between sets?	2 minutes
How long can you take on an injury?	5 minutes
How many injury timeouts are allowed?	players are allowed one injury timeout
Can you take a bathroom break?	Yes, when necessary. notify your opponent and a coach.
When is the only time you can reach over the net to hit the ball?	when the ball lands on your side and then bounces over to the other side of the net (from wind or spin). You still cannot touch the net.
Should you drink water on all crossovers?	Drink on all crossovers except after the first game of each set and in the middle of a tie-breaker. This is meant to be continuous play.
Can you ask for new balls?	only between the 2nd and 3rd set.
Do you always have to play a 3rd set?	the coaches can agree to play a super tie-breaker (to 10 points) if the match is decided.
Can you change equipment in the middle of a game?	Only if you break something. Otherwise it should wait until crossover.
You serve first in the tiebreak to decide the first set. Who serves first in the second set?	The player/team who serves first in the tie breaker will receive serve first in the next set. So your opponent will serve first in the second set.