# DEVIANCE IN SPORTS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE




## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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# How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

### 1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

### 2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

### 3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

### 4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

### 5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

### 6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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# Questions

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**1. What is the role of media in shaping public perceptions of sport deviance?**

A. Media frames and sensationalizes incidents, influencing norms, stigma, and policy responses.

B. Media is irrelevant to perceptions of sports deviance.

C. Media frames have a minor role but do not shape norms.

D. Media always exonerates athletes and officials.

**2. Which method is commonly used to analyze media coverage of sport deviance and its public narratives?**

A. Content analysis of media

B. Ethnography

C. Experimental designs

D. Case studies

**3. What is the "athlete-as-ethical-agent" concept?**

A. It emphasizes athletes' responsibility to act ethically, resist peer pressure, and report wrongdoings.

B. It places the burden of ethics primarily on coaches.

C. It views fans as the sole arbiters of athlete ethics.

D. It frames athletes as ethical agents responsible for acting ethically, resisting pressure, and reporting wrongdoings.

**4. The author describes the cheating scandals in major programs as reflecting four factors, which include**

A. A lack of transparency and accountability in sport organizations; Sport governing bodies are unprepared to investigate themselves; Self-policing strategies create inherent conflicts of interest in sports

B. Strong external oversight and independent investigations

C. Improved whistleblower protections

D. Enhanced media scrutiny and public reporting

**5. What is out-of-competition testing, and why is it important?**

A. Testing conducted during events only

B. Testing conducted outside event times to catch athletes who might otherwise be clean during competition, important for deterrence.

C. Testing only after retirement

D. Testing only for team sports

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**6. Which statement best describes sanctions for doping and match-fixing?**

A. Doping sanctions typically include bans and forfeiture of results; match-fixing can entail longer bans and criminal charges.

B. Both doping and match-fixing sanctions are identical in all cases.

C. Doping sanctions are always harsher than those for match-fixing.

D. Match-fixing sanctions never involve criminal charges.

**7. The recommended policy for controlling substance use includes**

A. Preventing athletes from competing unless they are certified as healthy

B. Banning all athletes from competition

C. Encouraging self-report only

D. Leaving decisions to team doctors

**8. What is a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)?**

A. A TUE refers to a temporary use exemption for athletes in all circumstances.

B. A TUE stands for Therapeutic Use Exemption and is not related to doping.

C. A TUE is granted automatically to any athlete with a medical condition.

D. A TUE allows an athlete with a legitimate medical condition to use a prohibited substance or method within set guidelines.

**9. What is the FIFA corruption scandal of the mid-2010s and its implications?**

A. Widespread accusations of bribery, fraud, and governance reform; led to reorganizations and legal actions.

B. It prompted major rule changes in refereeing only.

C. It involved only sponsorship disputes with no governance changes.

D. It was about athlete doping.

**10. Which statement best describes gamesmanship vs cheating?**

A. Gamesmanship is illegal; cheating is allowed.

B. Cheating is within the rules; gamesmanship is not.

C. Gamesmanship uses strategic deception within the rules; cheating violates explicit rules.

D. Gamesmanship always results in penalties.

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# Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. D
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. D
9. A
10. C

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# Explanations

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## 1. What is the role of media in shaping public perceptions of sport deviance?

A. Media frames and sensationalizes incidents, influencing norms, stigma, and policy responses.

B. Media is irrelevant to perceptions of sports deviance.

C. Media frames have a minor role but do not shape norms.

D. Media always exonerates athletes and officials.

*Media shapes how people see sport deviance by the way it frames and communicates incidents. Coverage decides what details to highlight, what language to use, and how much emphasis to place on the wrongdoing, the athletes involved, and the consequences. This framing builds public judgments about what counts as deviant, who is responsible, and how serious the act seems, which in turn affects stigma and reputations. Repetitive or sensational reporting can create a sense of moral urgency or panic, pushing audiences to view certain behaviors as emblematic of a broader problem and to support tougher sanctions or policy changes. Even when reporting isn't neutral, these narratives help define norms about acceptable conduct in sport and influence how institutions respond. So the media isn't just describing events; it's actively shaping the social reality around sport deviance through framing, emphasis, and the tone of coverage.*

## 2. Which method is commonly used to analyze media coverage of sport deviance and its public narratives?

A. Content analysis of media

B. Ethnography

C. Experimental designs

D. Case studies

*Analyzing how sport deviance is portrayed in the media relies on a systematic way to examine the actual content produced by media outlets. Content analysis of media is the go-to method because it lets you code and quantify elements of coverage—what incidents are highlighted, who is blamed, the language and tone used, the frames or narratives that dominate, and how often certain themes appear across many articles, broadcasts, or posts. This approach can be applied to large samples and tracked over time, across different outlets or platforms, making it possible to identify patterns in public narratives about deviance in sport. Ethnography would involve long-term immersion in a community or setting to observe behaviors and social dynamics, which isn't ideal for studying produced media content itself. Experimental designs would manipulate variables to test causality, but you can't readily control real-world media coverage and its complex influences. Case studies offer deep insight into a few instances but don't efficiently reveal broader patterns across the media landscape. Content analysis, by contrast, provides the systematic, scalable way to understand how media coverage constructs and communicates narratives around sport deviance.*

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**3. What is the "athlete-as-ethical-agent" concept?**

A. It emphasizes athletes' responsibility to act ethically, resist peer pressure, and report wrongdoings.

B. It places the burden of ethics primarily on coaches.

C. It views fans as the sole arbiters of athlete ethics.

D. It frames athletes as ethical agents responsible for acting ethically, resisting pressure, and reporting wrongdoings.

*Athletes as ethical agents means they are moral actors in sport who can evaluate situations, make ethical choices, and take responsibility for those choices. This view emphasizes that athletes should act rightly, resist negative peer pressure, and speak up or report misconduct when they witness it. It captures the proactive, duty-based stance that ethics rests with the athlete's own decisions and actions. That's why the best choice fits: it states that athletes are ethical agents responsible for acting ethically, resisting pressure, and reporting wrongdoings. It highlights both personal responsibility and the action of standing up against unethical conduct. Others shift or dilute responsibility—placing ethics on coaches, framing fans as the arbiters, or only restating that athletes should act rightly—without recognizing the athlete's active moral role in decision-making and action.*

**4. The author describes the cheating scandals in major programs as reflecting four factors, which include**

A. A lack of transparency and accountability in sport organizations; Sport governing bodies are unprepared to investigate themselves; Self-policing strategies create inherent conflicts of interest in sports

B. Strong external oversight and independent investigations

C. Improved whistleblower protections

D. Enhanced media scrutiny and public reporting

*The main idea here is that cheating scandals reflect systemic governance failures in sports, not just isolated bad apples. A key factor is the lack of transparency and accountability in sport organizations. When information is hidden, decisions are opaque, and leaders aren't held publicly answerable, misconduct can persist because there's no external check on actions. Another factor is that sport governing bodies are unprepared to investigate themselves. Internal investigations can be biased or protective of insiders, eroding trust and making it hard to uncover the full truth. A third important factor is that self-policing strategies create inherent conflicts of interest—when the same bodies enforce rules and discipline, decisions can favor insiders or preserve the status quo, reducing incentives to root out cheating. Together, these elements help explain why scandals arise and endure. External oversight and independent investigations would address these issues rather than reflect them, so they don't fit as the described factors. While improved whistleblower protections and heightened media scrutiny are valuable, they are responses or safeguards rather than the core factors described.*

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## 5. What is out-of-competition testing, and why is it important?

A. Testing conducted during events only

B. Testing conducted outside event times to catch athletes who might otherwise be clean during competition, important for deterrence.

C. Testing only after retirement

D. Testing only for team sports

*Out-of-competition testing means drug tests that happen outside the scheduled events, often during training or rest periods and sometimes at random. This matters because athletes might use substances when there's no event, hoping not to get caught on race day. Testing at other times helps reveal ongoing use and, just as importantly, serves as a deterrent: if athletes know they can be tested at any time, the perceived risk of doping rises. This approach complements in-competition testing by covering the broader timeline of an athlete's year, helping to level the playing field. The other ideas miss this broader, non-event focus: testing only during events can miss use during training, testing only after retirement isn't protective of current competition, and testing only for team sports is inaccurate since out-of-competition testing applies to all athletes.*

## 6. Which statement best describes sanctions for doping and match-fixing?

A. Doping sanctions typically include bans and forfeiture of results; match-fixing can entail longer bans and criminal charges.

B. Both doping and match-fixing sanctions are identical in all cases.

C. Doping sanctions are always harsher than those for match-fixing.

D. Match-fixing sanctions never involve criminal charges.

*Understanding sanctions in sport means recognizing that different violations trigger different kinds of penalties. Doping violations are typically punished through sporting sanctions: suspensions from competition and forfeiture of results or titles tied to the infraction. These measures aim to maintain fair play within the sport and deter rule-breaking. Match-fixing, on the other hand, is a form of corruption that can trigger longer suspensions and, in many cases, criminal charges because it involves intentional manipulation of results and potentially illegal activity outside the sport. This combination—doping leading to bans and forfeiture within the sport, and match-fixing possibly resulting in longer bans plus criminal charges—best matches the statement. Some might think sanctions are the same for both, or that doping is always harsher, or that match-fixing never involves criminal charges. That isn't accurate: the types and severities differ based on the offense, and match-fixing can and does involve criminal prosecution in many cases.*

## 7. The recommended policy for controlling substance use includes

A. Preventing athletes from competing unless they are certified as healthy

B. Banning all athletes from competition

C. Encouraging self-report only

D. Leaving decisions to team doctors

*The main idea is to safeguard athlete health and fairness by requiring an objective health standard before competing. Preventing athletes from participating unless they are certified as healthy provides a clear, consistent threshold that protects riders' safety and keeps competition fair. It avoids relying on self-report, which can be biased or incomplete, and it doesn't hinge on the discretion of individual teams, which could vary and raise concerns about conflicts of interest. Why the other ideas don't fit as well: banning all athletes is impractical and unfair, leaving no room for actual health or performance needs; encouraging self-report alone is unreliable because athletes may underreport issues; leaving decisions to team doctors can create conflicts of interest and inconsistent standards across programs. A verified health certification before competition best ensures safety, integrity, and consistency in sport.*

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## 8. What is a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)?

A. A TUE refers to a temporary use exemption for athletes in all circumstances.

B. A TUE stands for Therapeutic Use Exemption and is not related to doping.

C. A TUE is granted automatically to any athlete with a medical condition.

D. A TUE allows an athlete with a legitimate medical condition to use a prohibited substance or method within set guidelines.

*A Therapeutic Use Exemption is a mechanism in anti-doping rules that allows an athlete with a legitimate medical condition to use a prohibited substance or method that is necessary for treatment. This exemption is not automatic; it requires a medical justification, a detailed treatment plan, and formal approval from the relevant anti-doping authority before competition. The aim is to protect the athlete's health while preserving fair competition by ensuring the prohibited substance is used only under strict guidelines and monitoring. In practice, substances or methods on the prohibited list may be permitted if a TUE is granted, such as medications needed for asthma or other chronic illnesses. So, the option that describes use of a prohibited substance or method within set guidelines for a legitimate medical condition best captures how a TUE functions within the doping framework.*

## 9. What is the FIFA corruption scandal of the mid-2010s and its implications?

A. Widespread accusations of bribery, fraud, and governance reform; led to reorganizations and legal actions.

B. It prompted major rule changes in refereeing only.

C. It involved only sponsorship disputes with no governance changes.

D. It was about athlete doping.

*The event tests how corruption in a global sports federation can shake up governance and trigger wide-reaching reforms. The mid-2010s FIFA scandal exposed widespread bribery, kickbacks, and fraudulent schemes tied to the sale of World Cup broadcasting and marketing rights. That isn't just about bad behavior in isolated cases; it shows how corruption at the top levels can distort decisions, revenues, and the sport's integrity. Because of these revelations, there were major legal actions and leadership changes. The U.S. Department of Justice indicted dozens of FIFA officials and marketing executives on charges like racketeering and wire fraud, leading to arrests and convictions, and investigations continued in other countries. The political shake-up included resignations and a forced stepping down of long-time leaders, with new leadership brought in later to steer reforms. The implications go beyond criminal cases. FIFA undertook governance changes aimed at reducing conflicts of interest and increasing transparency—independent ethics oversight, reforms to the executive committee, term limits, and tighter controls around bidding and voting processes for hosting events. In short, the scandal highlighted how governance failures can trigger legal accountability and structural reforms to restore integrity and trust in the sport. This isn't about rule changes for referees, sponsorship disputes with no governance changes, or athlete doping, which is why those options don't fit the broader impact of the scandal.*

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**10. Which statement best describes gamesmanship vs cheating?**

A. Gamesmanship is illegal; cheating is allowed.

B. Cheating is within the rules; gamesmanship is not.

C. Gamesmanship uses strategic deception within the rules; cheating violates explicit rules.

D. Gamesmanship always results in penalties.

*Gamesmanship is about gaining an edge by clever, strategic actions that stay inside the written rules, often using psychology, pace, or exploiting gray areas without breaking explicit provisions. Cheating, by contrast, means crossing the line to violate explicit rules or laws to gain an advantage. So the best statement captures this distinction: exploiting deception or manipulation within the rules versus breaking the rules outright. The other options mix up the relationship—for example, suggesting cheating is allowed or that gamesmanship is always illegal or always penalized—which doesn't fit how sports governs fair play.*

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# Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://devianceinsports.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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