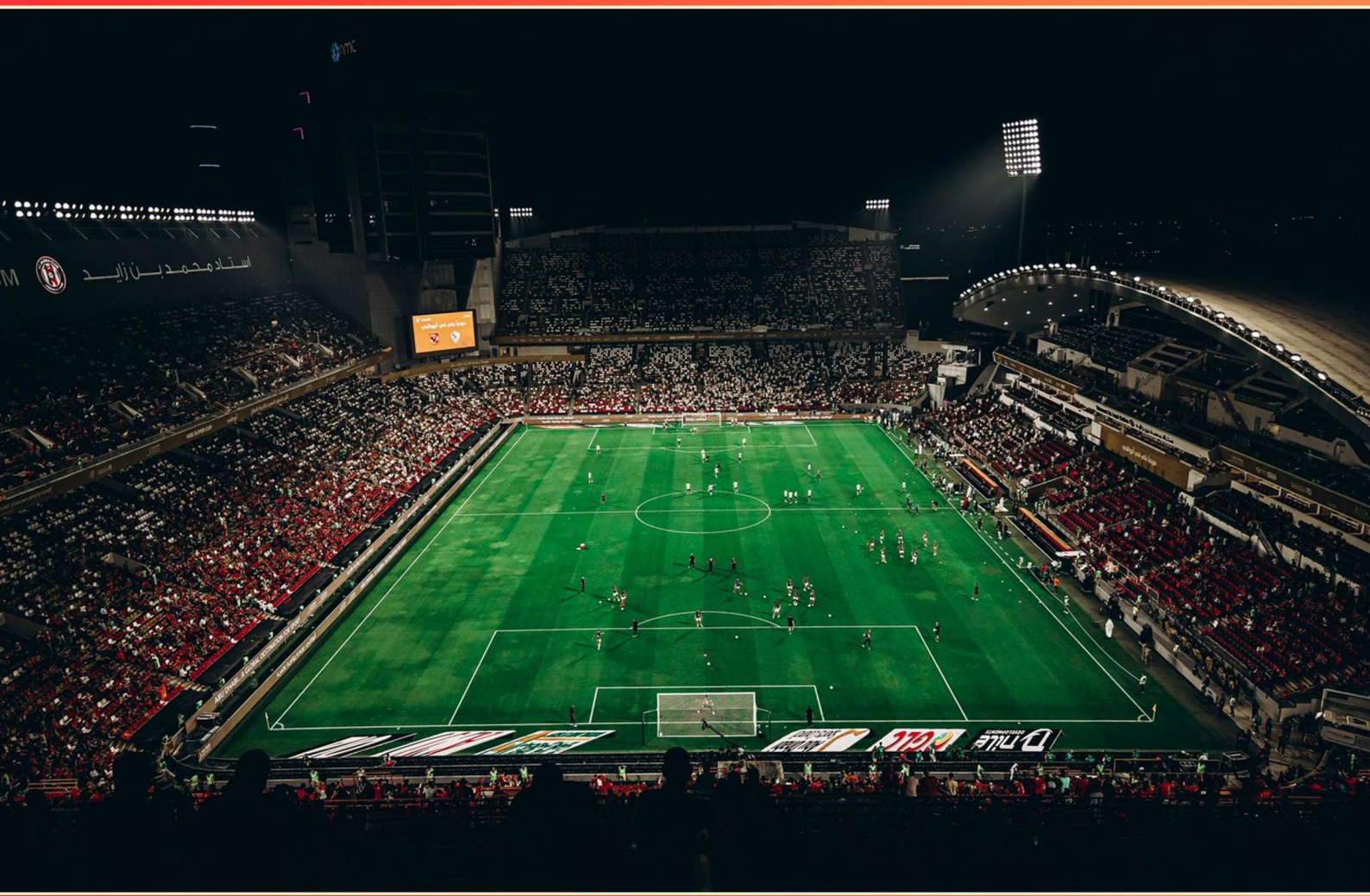
NCAA RECRUITING PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

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. **Which scenario permits a coach to communicate with a prospective student-athlete?**

   A. Discussing personal matters

   B. Providing non-recruiting information

   C. All forms of communication are allowed

   D. Discussing only academic matters

2. **Is it allowed for an institution to offer entertainment to prospective student-athletes beyond the permissible range during an official visit?**

   A. Yes, with approval

   B. No, it must be within the specified range

   C. Yes, if it's necessary for recruitment

   D. Only for out-of-state students

3. **A coach giving an autographed item for a fundraiser is considered what?**

   A. Permissible

   B. Not permissible

   C. Permissible with conditions

   D. Encouraged for community relations

4. **In which of the following activities can a Division I coach participate with a recruiting/scouting service?**

   A. Endorsement of the recruiting/scouting service

   B. Provide an interview

   C. Serve as a consultant

   D. All of the above

5. **What are the three requirements a QUALIFIER must complete?**

   A. Achieve a test score, graduate from high school, demonstrate athletic ability

   B. Complete an essay, maintain a GPA, and stay eligible for sports

   C. Achieve test scores, complete core courses, graduate from high school

   D. Maintain a physical fitness level, complete core courses, and graduate high school

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6. Which of the following is considered a telephone call under NCAA rules?

A. Text message.

B. Videoconference.

C. Fax.

D. Email.

7. What is the key characteristic of a transfer student?

A. Enrolled part-time at a four-year institution

B. Transferred from a two-year institution

C. Initially enrolled at one institution before transferring

D. Enrolled in summer school only

8. Can a coach provide transportation to a prospective student-athlete during unofficial visits?

A. Yes, if it is cost-free

B. No, it is not allowed

C. Yes, with limitations

D. Yes, only if necessary

9. What is required for a high school prospective student-athlete to visit an institution during a family vacation?

A. A formal invitation from the coach

B. Prior approval from the athletic director

C. Permission from the NCAA

D. None, but meetings are not allowed

10. Which activity is not permissible during a dead period for a prospective student-athlete who has not committed to the institution?

A. Permitting a prospective student-athlete to make an official visit

B. Speaking at an awards banquet where no prospective student-athletes are present

C. Calling a prospective student-athlete on the telephone

D. Sending a prospective student-athlete an email

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which scenario permits a coach to communicate with a prospective student-athlete?

A. Discussing personal matters

B. Providing non-recruiting information

C. All forms of communication are allowed

D. Discussing only academic matters

The scenario that permits a coach to communicate with a prospective student-athlete is when the coach is providing non-recruiting information. This is important because the NCAA has established strict rules regarding recruiting communication to ensure fairness and adherence to guidelines designed to protect the welfare of prospective student-athletes. Non-recruiting information might include discussing general topics such as school events, academic programs, or campus life—essentially anything that does not involve the recruitment process directly. This allows coaches to build a rapport and share information with potential recruits without violating NCAA recruiting regulations. In contexts where coaches might wish to discuss personal matters or academic matters specifically within a recruiting context, those communications could potentially breach NCAA rules if they are perceived as part of the recruitment process. Thus, the focus on non-recruiting information is critical to ensure compliance with regulations while still maintaining open lines of communication.

2. Is it allowed for an institution to offer entertainment to prospective student-athletes beyond the permissible range during an official visit?

A. Yes, with approval

B. No, it must be within the specified range

C. Yes, if it's necessary for recruitment

D. Only for out-of-state students

The correct answer is that it must be within the specified range. NCAA regulations are designed to ensure a level playing field and fairness in the recruiting process. This means that institutions are restricted to specific types and values of entertainment and benefits that can be offered to prospective student-athletes during official visits. Any entertainment provided must comply with these regulations to avoid creating unfair advantages and to maintain the integrity of the recruiting process. These established limits are in place to ensure that all recruits are treated consistently, regardless of the institution. Overstepping these boundaries could lead to penalties for the institution, which could have significant implications for both the school and the prospective student-athlete's eligibility. Thus, adhering to the specified range is essential for compliance with NCAA rules.

3. A coach giving an autographed item for a fundraiser is considered what?

A. Permissible

B. Not permissible

C. Permissible with conditions

D. Encouraged for community relations

When a coach gives an autographed item for a fundraiser, this action is considered not permissible under NCAA rules. The NCAA has strict regulations regarding what constitutes appropriate conduct in the area of fundraising and the distribution of memorabilia. Specifically, coaches are not allowed to provide benefits to prospective student-athletes or their families, as this could be viewed as an improper inducement to influence their college choices. In this scenario, the act of offering an autographed item—even for a charitable cause—falls into a gray area of NCAA compliance. The association is concerned that such actions could be interpreted as favors or benefits which might sway recruits, leading to a competitive imbalance among programs. This is why this action is classified as not permissible. Adhering to these regulations is crucial for maintaining fair competition and the integrity of the recruiting process.

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4. In which of the following activities can a Division I coach participate with a recruiting/scouting service?

A. Endorsement of the recruiting/scouting service

B. Provide an interview

C. Serve as a consultant

D. All of the above

A Division I coach can engage in providing an interview with a recruiting or scouting service while adhering to NCAA regulations. This interaction can serve to enhance the understanding of the coach's program, insight on recruitment processes, and evaluations of prospective student-athletes. It does not involve direct endorsement or consultancy, which can lead to potential conflicts and violations of the NCAA's ethical guidelines. Engagement in interviews aligns with permissible communication without crossing into areas where the integrity of the program could be questioned, such as formal endorsement or service consultancy that could imply an improper relationship or bias in favor of that particular recruiting service. Thus, providing an interview is the only activity permitted under these regulatory frameworks.

5. What are the three requirements a QUALIFIER must complete?

A. Achieve a test score, graduate from high school, demonstrate athletic ability

B. Complete an essay, maintain a GPA, and stay eligible for sports

C. Achieve test scores, complete core courses, graduate from high school

D. Maintain a physical fitness level, complete core courses, and graduate high school

A QUALIFIER in the NCAA context refers to a prospective student-athlete who meets specific criteria which allow them to participate in NCAA sports at the Division I or Division II level upon enrolling in a college or university. The correct response outlines the three essential requirements that a student-athlete must satisfy to achieve this status. Achieving test scores refers to meeting the minimum requirements outlined by the NCAA for standardized tests such as the SAT or ACT. This ensures that the student-athlete possesses the academic readiness needed for college-level coursework. Completing core courses is another vital requirement. The NCAA mandates that student-athletes complete a certain number of core academic courses—typically in subjects like English, math, and science—in high school. This criterion helps ensure that students have a substantive educational background essential for academic success in college. Lastly, graduating from high school is crucial as it serves as a baseline qualification. A high school diploma signifies that the student has completed the necessary education prior to pursuing higher education. Together, these requirements ensure that student-athletes are well-prepared academically and meet the NCAA's standards for participation in college sports.

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6. Which of the following is considered a telephone call under NCAA rules?

A. Text message.

B. Videoconference.

C. Fax.

D. Email.

A telephone call, as defined by NCAA rules, refers specifically to the real-time communication that takes place over the phone. Among the options provided, a videoconference fits this definition most closely, as it involves live, interactive communication between individuals. NCAA rules treat calls that occur in this format similar to traditional phone calls, allowing for real-time engagement and direct conversation. Text messages, faxes, and emails, on the other hand, do not constitute "telephone calls" under NCAA regulations. Text messages and emails are asynchronous forms of communication, meaning they do not require both parties to be present at the same time. Meanwhile, a fax is a method of transmission of written documents rather than a conversation. Thus, the key characteristic of a telephone call, which is real-time and interactive communication, aligns with videoconferencing, making it the correct choice in this context.

7. What is the key characteristic of a transfer student?

A. Enrolled part-time at a four-year institution

B. Transferred from a two-year institution

C. Initially enrolled at one institution before transferring

D. Enrolled in summer school only

A transfer student is defined as someone who has initially enrolled at one institution before transferring to another. This characteristic is essential because it distinguishes transfer students from incoming freshmen or those who have never attended college before. When considering eligibility, academic history, and recruiting practices, it is important to recognize that a transfer student has a previous academic experience at another institution, which may affect their status, potential scholarships, and eligibility to compete in sports at the new school. The other options do not accurately capture the essence of what makes a student a transfer student. Being enrolled part-time at a four-year institution might describe a student's current status but does not signify that they have transferred. Transferring from a two-year institution represents one possible pathway for transfer students, but not all transfer students come from two-year schools; they can also transfer from other four-year institutions. Finally, enrolling in summer school only doesn't define a student's transfer status; rather, it merely describes a specific enrollment scenario and does not imply any transfer from another institution.

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8. Can a coach provide transportation to a prospective student-athlete during unofficial visits?

A. Yes, if it is cost-free

B. No, it is not allowed

C. Yes, with limitations

D. Yes, only if necessary

During unofficial visits, a coach is not permitted to provide transportation to a prospective student-athlete. This rule is in place to ensure fairness and maintain the integrity of the recruitment process, preventing coaches from gaining an unfair advantage by providing perks that could influence a recruit's decision. Unofficial visits are considered the prospective student-athlete's opportunities to explore the campus and facilities at their discretion, and any benefits that might be offered by a coach or institution could compromise the nature of this process. Although there are circumstances where transportation can be provided for official visits, the guidelines are stricter for unofficial visits. The prohibition is meant to keep a level playing field among institutions and encourage potential recruits to explore their options without any inducements or influence from coaches related to transportation. Thus, option B accurately reflects the rules governing transportation during these unofficial visits.

9. What is required for a high school prospective student-athlete to visit an institution during a family vacation?

A. A formal invitation from the coach

B. Prior approval from the athletic director

C. Permission from the NCAA

D. None, but meetings are not allowed

For a high school prospective student-athlete to visit an institution during a family vacation, the requirement is that there is no formal approval needed, but meeting with coaches or staff is not permitted during this time. This aligns with NCAA regulations that allow for unofficial visits, which can occur at any time as long as the prospective student-athlete and their family are not engaging in any meetings with coaches or athletic department staff on campus. This regulation ensures that while a visit can be made as part of a family trip, the engagement remains casual and free from the structured recruiting process that is governed by the NCAA. Official visits come with stricter rules and conditions, but an unofficial visit merely involves touring the campus and exploring the institution without the influence of structured recruiting activities.

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10. Which activity is not permissible during a dead period for a prospective student-athlete who has not committed to the institution?

A. Permitting a prospective student-athlete to make an official visit

B. Speaking at an awards banquet where no prospective student-athletes are present

C. Calling a prospective student-athlete on the telephone

D. Sending a prospective student-athlete an email

During a dead period, specific restrictions are in place regarding interactions between prospective student-athletes and college coaches or representatives of the institution. The key focus of a dead period is to limit recruiting activities, particularly to ensure that prospective student-athletes are not overwhelmed by recruitment efforts and to give them a chance to focus on their academics and personal lives without the added pressure of recruitment. Permitting a prospective student-athlete to make an official visit is not allowed during a dead period. Official visits must occur during designated times when communication and recruitment activities are permissible, which is not the case during a dead period. Thus, option A is correct because it directly violates the regulations governing recruiting activities during that specific time frame. In contrast, speaking at an awards banquet where no prospective student-athletes are present is permissible because this activity does not involve direct recruitment and does not violate any dead period rules. Similarly, calling or emailing a prospective student-athlete could be construed as recruiting activity, but during a dead period, such communications are typically restricted unless they fall under specific exceptions as outlined by NCAA rules. However, since sending emails can often be more casual and less direct than phone calls, it may sometimes be considered permissible in limited contexts. Nonetheless, the crux of the matter

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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://ncaarecruiting.examzify.com

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

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