

- 1. What are the 3 TYPES of MOVEMENT to the ball?
- 2. What are the 3 ways of LEARNING?
- 3. What type of shape would you like if you're hitting a shot from deep and wide from the baseline?
- 4. How high is the net before the net strap is attached?
- 5. How far inside the doubles line is the singles stick placed for a tournament singles match?
- 6. A player has 4 choices if they win the toss. What are they?
- 7. Who serves the 1st game of a new set after a tie-breaker was played in the previous set?
- 8. Which of the Grand Slams allows a tie-breaker in the 5th set?
- 9. Give 3 reasons why a player might receive a point penalty in a match.
- 10. What are the 2 reasons why a player can leave the court during a tournament match?
- 11. What happens if a player serves out of turn?
- 12. How much time is allowed between points? Between games? Between sets?
- 13. How do you change from defense to offense when playing from behind the baseline?
- 14. What does "keep an eye on recovery" mean while playing a defensive shot?
- 15. In singles where are the 3 best places to hit the shot from a neutral position?
- 16. What does it mean to "hit the ball on time"?
- 17. What is the 1st step taken on a wide forehand volley?
- 18. What are your 4 return of serve objectives?
- 19. Endorphins, ______, and serotonin are released during exercise.

True or False

T or F On a closed stance forehand, the contact point is smaller than on an open stance forehand.
T or F When you're up a break the stakes are high, vary your % to keep control of the match.
T or F The semi-western grip is easier to hit lower in the strike zone.
T or F The topspin forehand will break down if it doesn't have acceleration up on the ball
T or F For increasing racket head speed, hit at the apex. It forces you to prepare, anticipate, and react faster.
T or F 120 mph serve slows down to 90 mph before it bounces and 60 mph after it bounces, all in $\frac{1}{2}$ second.
T or F It takes 4/10ths of a second for a pro to react to a return of serve.
T or F When attacking short balls, it's always better to attack with your feet than with your hands.
T or F Binary focus refers to having 2 choices for shot making decisions.
T or F Ideal body fat in women is 17%. For men 22%.
T or F Swimming 1 mile = running 6 miles.
T or F Nothing has a more devastating effect on an opponent than consistent play.
T or F Balance is the essential link between ability and performance.
T or F Offense is described as winning through attrition.
T or F Tennis is a linear thought process.
T or F Balance is the essential link between ability and performance.
T or F When you are solidly ahead in a match the stakes are low and you should hit high % shots.
T or F An aggressive mistake is a mental error.
T or F Lob with the wind, aim lower.
T or F An early bad decision is better than a late good decision.
T or F Biomechanics means movement is a product of levers moving through arcs. The joint is the fulcrum,
the limbs the lever.
T or F Most deep serves are returned down the line.
T or F In the forehand court, shallow serves are returned crosscourt.
T or F Heavy topspin players like to pass crosscourt.
T or F Flat groundstroke players like to go down the line.
T or F In order to win a high % of matches you must own the angle shots and keep the wide balls high down
the middle.
T or F The best way to break down your opponent is to give them less time.
T or F Lob into the wind, aim higher.

or F Errors at 2.5-3.0 are generally Physical related errors
T or F Errors at 3.5-4.0 are generally Mechanical/Technical related errors
T or F Errors at 4.5-5.0 are generally Mentally related errors
T or F Defense relies on hitting winners and forcing your opponent into a position to gamble
T or F A tentative mistake is a mental error
T or FYou're down a break the stakes are high, play lower % shots to break back.
T or F In the backhand court, shallow serves are returned crosscourt.

Multiple Choice

THE BEST WAY TO GET TO THE NET IN SINGLES IS BY:

- 1. By forcing the serve
- 2. By forcing the return
- 3. Attacking a short ball 9-10 feet from the baseline
- 4. Hitting an offensive lob

THE BEST DOWN THE LINE APPROACH SHOT IS:

- 1. 1/4 1/2 court
- 2. 1/2 3/4 court
- 3. 3/4 baseline

PLACE THE TECHNICAL ELEMENTS OF DOUBLES IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE:

- 1. Lob
- 2. Return of serve
- 3. Overhead
- 4. 1st Serve
- 5. Poaching
- 6. 1st volley
- 7. 2nd shot after the return of serve

IN ORDER, WHAT IS THE BEST TIME TO POACH:

- 1. After your partner hits an overhead.
- 2. When your partner serves.
- 3. When your partner returns serve.

WHERE'S THE BEST PLACE TO HIT YOUR DOWN THE LINE PASSING SHOTS:

- A. Inside the service line is too short and too risky.
- B. Just past the service line is perfect.
- C. Hitting the ball close to the baseline is too high over the net.

^{*}HOW DO YOU PLAY AN ALL COURT PLAYER?

^{*}HOW DO YOU PLAY AN AGGRESSIVE BASELINER?

^{*}HOW DO YOU PLAY AN CONSISTENT PUSHER?

^{*}HOW DO YOU HANDLE AN OPPONENT THAT CHEATS?