

Basketball Review Game

Teacher Guide · works with any subject · duelinghistory.com

What it is

A two-team review game for any subject or unit. Teams take turns picking a basketball from the rack, answering the question on it, and watching their player shoot. A correct answer swishes the shot and scores; a wrong answer clanks off the rim and the game shows the correct answer so the whole class learns it.

E balls = 3-point shots. Students *type* the answer.

R balls = 2-point shots. Students *click* one of three choices.

It comes loaded with a sample set, **Foundations of Government (2002)**, with **38 questions** (17 E balls, 21 R balls), worth **93 points** in all. Swap in your own questions with Teacher Setup to review history, science, vocabulary or anything else. Plan on roughly 25–40 minutes for a full rack, depending on how much discussion you allow between shots.

Before class

- Open the game in Chrome or Edge on the projector computer. The court resizes to fit the screen; full-screen view (**F11**) works best.
- Turn on the speakers: the game uses a swish, a rim thud, a buzzer and a short cheer.
- Decide how to split the class into two teams and who will be at the keyboard (one typist per team, or a single “scorekeeper” student).
- No internet at school? Use **Download for my classroom** on the start screen (see below) and run the saved file.

Starting a game

1. On the start screen, type the two team names (they default to **Red Team** and **Blue Team**). You can also choose team colors.
2. Click **Coin Toss**. The coin flips and announces which team gets the first ball.
3. Click **Tip Off!** The rack of basketballs appears along the bottom of the court in a shuffled order, so each game is different.

How play works

1. The message bar tells whose ball it is: “Red Team, your ball. Choose a basketball by clicking on it.”
2. The team clicks any ball marked **E** or **R**. Let them choose — picking a 3-pointer is a risk/reward decision.
3. **E ball:** type the answer and click **Shoot!** (or press **Enter**). Capitalization, “the/a/an,” and small spelling slips on longer words are forgiven.

R ball: click one of the three answers. The choices are shuffled each time.

4. The player shoots. **Correct** = basket and points (3 for E, 2 for R). **Wrong** = a miss, and the correct answer is shown in gold.
5. Used balls fade out. Possession switches to the other team after every shot, make or miss.
6. When the last ball is used, the **Final Buzzer** shows the score and the winner. Choose **Rematch** (same teams, new shuffled rack, random first possession) or **New Teams** (back to the start screen). A tie suggests a rematch as “overtime.”

Reset (top of the screen) clears the game and returns to the start screen.

Classroom tips

- **Huddle rule:** give the team 15–20 seconds to agree before anyone touches the keyboard; everyone stays involved.
- **Rotate shooters:** a different student types or clicks each turn.
- **Teach on the miss:** when the correct answer appears, pause and ask the other team to explain why it is right.
- **Short on time?** Play until a set time and the leader wins, or play “first to 30.”
- Use the printed answer key at the back of this guide as a follow-up review sheet or quiz.

Teacher Setup: changing the questions

Open the editor with the **Teacher Setup** button. Shortcut: hold **Ctrl** + **Shift** and click any ball in the rack to open the editor straight to that ball's question.

- **+ E question** adds a typed-answer (3-point) question. **+ R question** adds a three-choice (2-point) question; mark which choice is correct.
- Write **(Blank)** anywhere in a question to show a fill-in line on screen.
- For E answers, separate acceptable alternates with a bar: *Jefferson* | *Thomas Jefferson*. The first answer is the one shown when a team misses.
- Up to **38 balls** fit in the rack. If your set has more, a random 38 are used each game.
- You can change the set title too (it appears on the start screen).
- Click **Save & Play** to use your changes. They are remembered in that browser on that computer.

Other editor buttons

- **Save to File...** exports your question set as a file so you can keep it, move it to another computer, or share it with a colleague. **Open File...** loads a saved set.
- **Print Questions...** opens a printable list of the current questions with answers (allow pop-ups if your browser blocks it).
- **Restore Original 2002 Set** brings back the built-in sample set (Foundations of Government).
- **Cancel** closes the editor without changing anything.

Using it without the internet

On the start screen, click **↓ Download for my classroom**. This saves the whole game — including your current questions — as one HTML file. Double-click that file on any computer to play in the browser; no internet or installation needed. This is also the easiest way to give another teacher a copy with your own questions already loaded.

Troubleshooting

- **My edited questions disappeared.** Edits are stored in the browser. A different computer, browser, or cleared history starts from the original set — use **Save to File...** or the classroom download to keep them.
- **No sound.** Check the speakers and click once on the page; browsers block sound until someone interacts with the page.
- **A correct typed answer was marked wrong.** Add that wording as an alternate with | in Teacher Setup.
- **Print window doesn't open.** Allow pop-ups for the site.

Answer Key — Sample Set: Foundations of Government (2002)

Order below is the built-in order; the game shuffles the rack each time. For R balls, the correct choice is in bold.

#	Ball	Question	Answer
1	E 3 pts	The _____ to the Constitution of the United States outlines the purposes of the American government. <i>Typed answer</i>	Preamble
2	E 3 pts	The blending of different views is called _____. <i>Typed answer</i>	Compromise
3	R 2 pts	_____ policy is the decisions a government makes to help its people. Private · Public · Compromise	Public
4	R 2 pts	_____ governments are constrained in what they can do and in how they go about achieving their goals. Constitutional or liberal · Authoritarian · Totalitarian	Constitutional or liberal
5	E 3 pts	The president is picked by the legislature. <i>Typed answer</i>	parliamentary
6	E 3 pts	The total absence of government is called _____. <i>Typed answer</i>	anarchy
7	R 2 pts	Which of the following features of a state describes a state's power? government · sovereignty · population	sovereignty
8	R 2 pts	Which of the following must go along with majority rule? minority rights · absolute freedom · totalitarian rule	minority rights
9	E 3 pts	_____ occurs when government requires involuntary services from its citizens. <i>Typed answer</i>	Conscription
10	R 2 pts	Political violence and civil disobedience are examples of _____. mass politics · direct action politics · democratic politics	direct action politics
11	E 3 pts	Thomas _____ said "All men are created equal." <i>Typed answer</i>	Jefferson
12	R 2 pts	The largest employer in the United States is _____. General Motors · IBM · Federal Government	Federal Government
13	R 2 pts	When access to the processes and institutions in a democratic system are indirect, such as through elected representatives, that system is called a _____ democracy. direct · representative · economic	representative
14	R 2 pts	The evolutionary theory of the origins of the state is based on changes in _____. religion · families · education	families

15	R 2 pts	Having some share or say in the composition of a government's leadership, in how government is organized, or about what its policies are going to be, is called _____. government · power · federalism	power
16	E 3 pts	_____ is composed of the institutions and processes that rulers establish to strengthen and perpetuate their power or control over the people of a territory. <i>Typed answer</i>	government
17	R 2 pts	Government by a large segment of the population who exercise some influence over the actions of government is called _____. theocracy · oligarchy · democracy	democracy
18	E 3 pts	In a _____ system the president and the legislature are always the same political party. <i>Typed answer</i>	Parliamentary
19	R 2 pts	Governments have historically included two basic components: a means of coercion and _____. collecting revenue · means to project a military force · a national news service	collecting revenue
20	R 2 pts	_____ governments are constrained by organizations such as churches, labor unions, or businesses. Constitutional or liberal · Authoritarian · Totalitarian	Authoritarian
21	E 3 pts	The executive and legislative branches are separate. <i>Typed answer</i>	presidential
22	R 2 pts	When people use elections to choose candidates to fill the top positions in government, they are participating in _____ politics. mass · republican · democratic	democratic
23	R 2 pts	The best government according to Thomas Jefferson is the one that _____. governed least · governed most · taxed the most	governed least
24	E 3 pts	The _____ Compact is one of the few examples of a government formed by an agreement entered by the affected individuals. <i>Typed answer</i>	Mayflower
25	E 3 pts	_____ is defined as conflicts over the character, membership, and policies of any organization to which people belong. <i>Typed answer</i>	Politics
26	R 2 pts	"To establish justice," one of the goals of the American government, means to _____. keep order · serve needs · treat people fairly	treat people fairly
27	E 3 pts	This institution makes and enforces laws for a group. <i>Typed answer</i>	government
28	E 3 pts	The type of government where the central and local governments share power. _____ government. <i>Typed answer</i>	Federal

29	E 3 pts	In a _____ government there is only the central government. <i>Typed answer</i>	Unitary
30	R 2 pts	The United States chose this type of government: _____. Direct · Representative · Confederation	Representative
31	E 3 pts	In a _____ government the executive is chosen by and responsible to the legislative branch. <i>Typed answer</i>	parliamentary
32	R 2 pts	_____ governments are free from any legal limits and try to eliminate individuals and groups who oppose their policies. Constitutional or liberal · Authoritarian · Totalitarian	Totalitarian
33	R 2 pts	Government by a small group of landowners, military officers, or wealthy merchants is called _____. autocracy · oligarchy · theocracy	oligarchy
34	R 2 pts	Voting on a referendum is an example of _____. mass politics · republican politics · democratic politics	mass politics
35	E 3 pts	This government has only one person or small group in power. <i>Typed answer</i>	dictatorship
36	R 2 pts	Government by a single person is called _____. autocracy · theocracy · oligarchy	autocracy
37	E 3 pts	The _____ theory helped shape the American government system. <i>Typed answer</i>	social contract
38	R 2 pts	Which is not an example of involuntary service? file income tax · register for the draft · vote	vote