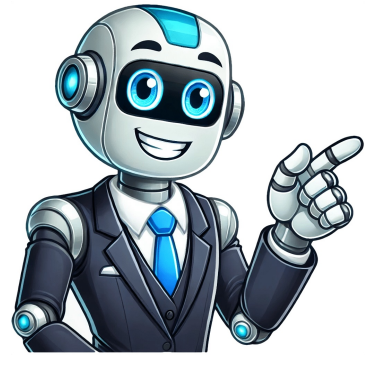


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The shooter receives two free throws regardless of the result of the basket attempt. If the foul is the team's 10th or greater, the shooter's team also gets possession of the ball. Major League Lacrosse (MLL) featured a two-point line which forms a 15-yard (14 m) arc around the front of the goal. Shots taken from behind this line count for two points.

In the Stars Football game adopted a rule similar to basketball's three-point line in which an additional point was awarded for longer field goals; in both leagues any field goal of 50 yards (46 m) or more was worth four points. The Arena Football League awards four points for any successful drop kicked field goal (like the three-point shot, the drop kick is more challenging than a standard place kick, as the bounce of the ball makes it less predictable), and arena football also uses narrower goal posts for all kicks than the outdoor game does). During the existence of the World Hockey Association (WHA) in the 1970s, there were proposals for two-point hockey goals for shots taken beyond an established distance (one proposal was a 44-foot (13.4m) arc, which would have intersected the faceoff circles), but this proposal gained little support and faded after the WHA merged with the National Hockey League. It was widely believed that long-distance shots in hockey had little direct relation to skill (usually resulting more from goalies' vision being screened or obscured), plus with the lower scoring incentive to spin the sport a two-point goal was seen as disruptive of the structure of the game. The supergoal is a similar concept in Australian rules football, in which a 50-meter (55 yd) arc determines the value of a goal; within the arc, it is the usual 6 points, but 9 points are scored for a "super goal" scored from outside the arc. To date the super goal is only used in pre-season games and not in the season proper.[58] The National Professional Soccer League II, which awarded two points for all goals except those on the power play, also used a three-point line, drawn 45 feet (14 m) from the goal. It has since been adopted by some other indoor soccer leagues. The 2020 Suncorp Super Netball league season saw the addition of the two-goal Super Shot. The Super Shot provides goal attacks and goal shooters the opportunity to score two goals by shooting from a 1.9m designated zone within the goal circle and will be active in the final five minutes of each quarter.[59]

NBA records 50-year career 3-point field goal percentage leaders List of National Basketball Association annual 3-point field goal percentage leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I women's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of Women's National Basketball Association career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball players with 12 or more 3-point field goals in a game ^ Later known athletically as St. Francis Brooklyn, before the school shut down its athletic program in 2023. ^ In the 2019-20 season, the NCAA used the FIBA arc only in Division I men's play. Divisions II and III adopted the FIBA arc for men's play in 2020-21, and all women's play adopted the FIBA arc in 2021-22. ^ "Article 5: Scoring" (PDF). 3x3 Official Rules of the Game. FIBA. January 2016. Archived (PDF) from the original on September 3, 2017. Retrieved September 3, 2017. ^ Monagan, Charles. "Three-For-All". 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Basketball Hall of Fame Retrieved from "How far is a three pointer in the NBA? The answer may vary depending on who you ask, but we have the definitive answer. NBA Three Point Line in the National Basketball Association (NBA), the three-point line is the boundary line that separates the two-point area from the three-point area. The three-point line is 19 feet, 9 inches (6.0 meters) from the basket at the top of the key and 23 feet, 9 inches (7.24 meters) from the sidelines. The three-point line was first introduced in 1949 when the NBA replaced the 23 foot line with the current 23 foot 9 inch line. Since then, the three-point line has remained the same. The three-point line is 22 feet from the basket in most areas, with a few notable exceptions. The line is 20 feet 6 inches from the basket in the corners, and 23 feet 9 inches from the basket at the very top of the key. Players have advanced their games to take advantage of the three-point line, and many now specialize in long-range shooting. The three-point line has also changed the way teams play defense, as they must now account for shooters stationed all over the court. The three-point line is here to stay, and it has had a lasting impact on the game of basketball. The three-point line has become several times throughout NBA history The three-point line has been moved several times throughout NBA history. Initially, it was introduced during the 1979–1980 season and it was 22 feet in length. It was moved in 1986 to a distance of 23 feet 9 inches, where it remained until the 2008–2009 season when it was again moved—this time to a distance of 22 feet in length. The most recent change occurred prior to the 2013–2014 season when it was moved back to its original distance of 23 feet 9 inches. A three-pointer in the NBA is worth three points. The shot is taken from beyond the three-point line, which is 23 feet, 9 inches from the basket in the corners and 22 feet in the air straight on. From the 2



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specifically allow replay for this purpose. In NBA, WNBA & FIBA games, video replay does not have to be used immediately following a shot, play can continue and the officials can adjust the scoring later in the game, after reviewing the video. However, in late game situations, play may be paused pending a review. If a shooter is fouled while attempting a three-pointer and subsequently misses the shot, the shooter is awarded three free-throw attempts. If a player completes a three-pointer while being fouled, the player is awarded one free-throw later in the game, after reviewing the video. Conceivably, if a player completed a three-pointer while being fouled and that foul was ruled as either a Flagrant 1 or a Flagrant 2 foul, the player would be awarded two free throws for a possible 5-point play. In 3x3, where shots from behind the arc are worth 2 points, the shooter is normally awarded two free throws if the shot is missed and one if the shot is made. However, if the fouling team has committed more than 6 fouls in the game, the shooter receives two free throws regardless of the result of the basket attempt. If the foul is the team's 10th (or greater), the shooter's team also gets possession of the ball. Major League Lacrosse (MLL) featured a two-point line which forms a 15-yard (14 m) arc around the front of the goal. Shots taken from behind this line count for two points, as opposed to the standard one point. The Premier Lacrosse League, which absorbed MLL in a December 2020 merger, plays under MLL rules, including the two-point arc. In gridiron football, a standard field goal is worth three points; various professional and semi-pro leagues have experimented with four-point field goals. NFL Europe and the Stars Football League adopted a rule similar to basketball's three-point line in which an additional point was awarded for longer field goals; in both leagues any field goal of 50 yards (46 m) or more was worth four points. The Arena Football League awarded four points for any successful drop kicked field goal (like the three-point shot, the drop kick is more challenging than a standard place kick, as the bounce of the ball makes a kick less predictable, and arena football also uses narrower goal posts for all kicks than the outdoor game does). During the existence of the World Hockey Association (WHA) in the 1970s, there were proposals for two-point hockey goals for shots taken beyond an established distance (one proposal was a 44-foot (13.4m) arc, which would have intersected the faceoff circles), but this proposal gained little support and faded after the WHA merged with the National Hockey League. It was widely believed that long-distance shots in hockey had little direct relation to skill (usually resulting more from goalies' vision being screened or obscured), plus with the lower scoring intrinsic to the sport a two-point goal was seen as disruptive of the game. 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The Super Shot provides goal attacks and goal shooters the opportunity to score two goals by shooting from a 1.9m designated zone within the goal circle and will be active in the final five minutes of each quarter.[59] NBA records 50-40-90 club, exclusive group of players who have made at least 50% of field goals (counting both two-pointers and three-pointers), 40% of three-pointers, and 90% of free throws in a season. 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