



LAWS OF THE GAME XXVII

Read the following questions and choose the correct answer.

1. An attacker kicks the ball towards the goal. The goalkeeper throws a boot, which stops the ball from entering the goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a. The goalkeeper is sent off for denying an obvious goalscoring opportunity and the play is restarted with a penalty kick.
- b. The goalkeeper is sent off for denying an obvious goalscoring opportunity and the play is restarted with an indirect free kick taken from the place where the boot hit the ball.
- c. The goalkeeper is cautioned for unsporting behaviour and the play is restarted with an indirect free kick taken from the place where the boot was thrown.
- d. The goalkeeper is cautioned for unsporting behaviour and the play is restarted with a penalty kick.

2. What should the referee do if a player who is taking a direct free kick kicks the ball towards his own goal and it goes into the goal?

- a. He should allow the goal.
- b. He should disallow the goal and order the direct free kick to be retaken.
- c. He should award a corner kick to the opposing team.
- d. He should award a corner kick to the opposing team or order the direct free kick to be retaken.

3. A spectator enters the field of play with the intention of preventing a goal, but does not succeed. What decision should the referee make?

- a. He should award a dropped ball.
- b. He should award the goal if the spectator did not interfere with play.
- c. A goal is always awarded.
- d. He should always disallow the goal.

4. The referee decides to apply advantage after an offence but before signalling it with his hands, the offending player takes possession of the ball. The referee...

- a. Stops the play because he did not signal for advantage
- b. Allows the play to continue because he did not signal for advantage
- c. Stops the play for the offence because the offending player should not benefit from an offence
- d. Allows the play to continue and, during the next stoppage in play, cautions the offending player

5. When taking a corner kick, can an opposing player stand near the goalkeeper, obstructing his vision?

- a. No, as this obstructs the goalkeeper's movement
- b. Yes, if no offence is committed against the goalkeeper
- c. Yes, if there are two opponents behind him
- d. No, never

6. According to Law 1, related to advertising, which of the following statements is correct?

- a. All kinds of commercial advertising, whether real or virtual, are prohibited on the field of play from the moment the teams enter the field of play until the moment they leave at half-time and from the time they re-enter after half-time until the end of the match.
- b. All kinds of commercial advertising, whether real or virtual, are prohibited on the field of play and its facilities from the moment the play is stopped by the referee; e.g., when an injured player is being treated.
- c. Microphones may not be placed inside the posts or corner flags.
- d. The use of advertising, whether real or virtual, less than 1.5 metres from the touch line off the field of play is prohibited once a match has started.

7. A player changes positions with the goalkeeper during half-time without prior permission from the referee. What decision should the referee make?

- a. He should caution both players and restart the match with a free kick or penalty kick.
- b. He should send off the player occupying the position of the goalkeeper and caution the goalkeeper playing in the player's position. The play is restarted with an indirect free kick.
- c. He should send off the player occupying the position of the goalkeeper and caution the goalkeeper playing in the player's position. The play is restarted with a free kick or penalty.
- d. He should caution both players as soon as the referee realises. If the ball is in play, he should wait until the next stoppage.

8. The assistant referee indicates that the ball has gone out of play after an attacker kicked it out. After the flag signal, a defender strikes an opponent with his fist using excessive force. What decision should the referee make?

- a. The referee sends off the defender for violent conduct and awards a penalty kick.
- b. The ball was out of play. The referee sends off the defender for violent conduct and the play is restarted with a throw-in, goal kick or corner kick.
- c. The referee decides the ball was out of play, sends off the defender for serious foul play and the play is restarted with an indirect free kick.
- d. None of the previous answers is correct.

9. A defender, hanging by his arms from the crossbar of his own goal, heads the ball to prevent it from entering the goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a. The referee takes no disciplinary action and the play is restarted with an indirect free kick.
- b. The referee sends off the player and the play is restarted with an indirect free kick.
- c. The referee cautions the player and the play is restarted with an indirect free kick.
- d. All the answers are correct.

10. A corner kick is taken and deflects off the referee into the goal. What decision should the referee make?

- e. The referee awards a goal.
- f. The referee stops the play and a dropped ball is awarded.
- g. The referee stops the play and awards an indirect free kick.
- h. The referee stops the play and has the corner kick retaken.