



LAWS OF THE GAME (35)

Read the questions and choose the correct answer.

1. During a goal kick, the ball travels 10 metres and is played by a forward who scores. What decision should the referee make?

- a. The referee awards the goal.
- b. The referee orders the goal kick to be retaken.**
- c. The referee awards an indirect free kick to the defending team.
- d. The referee cautions the forward for unsporting behaviour and orders the goal kick to be retaken.

2. A player leaves the field of play to correct his footwear. Can the referee give him permission to return while the ball is in play?

- a. No**
- b. Yes, but only if the referee checks the footwear.
- c. Yes, but only if one of the match officials has checked the footwear before he is allowed to enter.
- d. Yes, but he can only re-enter the field of play from one of the touchlines.

3. A substitute is on the field of play but not interfering with the play when the opposing team scores a goal. The referee...

- a. Allows the goal and orders him to leave the field of play
- b. Allows the goal, cautions the substitute player and orders him to leave the field of play**
- c. Disallows the goal, cautions the substitute player and orders him to leave the field of play. The play is restarted with a dropped ball taken from where the ball entered the goal.
- d. Disallows the goal, cautions the substitute player and orders him to leave the field of play. The play is restarted with a dropped ball taken from where the substitute player was positioned.

4. Must the technical area always have the same dimensions?

- a. No**
- b. In terms of size and location, yes
- c. In terms of location, yes
- d. None of the previous answers is correct.

5. A player spits at an opponent who is in the centre circle. What decision should the referee make?

- a. The referee sends off the offending player and awards a penalty kick.
- b. The referee sends off the offending player and awards an indirect free kick.
- c. The referee cautions the offending player and awards a direct free kick.

d. The referee sends off the offending player and awards a direct free kick.

6. For an offence to be considered a foul, must it occur on the field of play?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. It is hardly ever necessary.
- d. Yes, but with a few exceptions

7. A goalkeeper standing on his own penalty area hits the ball with his shinguard, which is held in his hand, to prevent it from entering the goal. The referee...

- a. Cautions the goalkeeper for unsporting behaviour. The play is restarted with an indirect free kick to the opposing team.
- b. Cautions the goalkeeper for handling the ball. The play is restarted with an indirect free kick to the opposing team.
- c. Cautions the goalkeeper for unsporting behaviour. The play is restarted with a penalty kick.
- d. None of the previous answers is correct.

8. Each half must have additional time for situations of time lost for...

- a. substitutions
- b. assessing injuries to players
- c. time wasting
- d. All the answers are correct.

9. A team deliberately tries to lose a match. What decision should the referee make?

- a. The referee should warn the captain that if this attitude continues, he will suspend the match.
- b. The referee abandons the match.
- c. The referee allows the play to continue but includes this fact in his post match report.
- d. The referee does not take into account the goals scored during the time that this attitude persists.

10. The referee shows a yellow card for a reckless foul. This caution is his second and the player is sent off. The assistant referee who is closest advises the referee that the ball had previously gone out over the goal line. The referee...

- a. Awards a goal kick and does not send off the player
- b. Awards a goal kick and upholds the caution, sending off the player
- c. Awards a dropped ball and upholds the caution, sending off the player
- d. Decides what action to take