

Officials Quiz 2012

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Prepared by the Editors of *Referee* magazine



What are the restrictions on a player's run-up during a throw-in? See question 10.

In each of the following, you are given a situation and at least two possible answers. You are to decide which answer or answers are correct for FIFA, NFHS or NCAA rules, which might vary.
(Answers appear on final page.)

1. During the pregame inspection, the referee finds that the portable goals are not anchored.
 - a. They do not have to be anchored, but must be secured, adequately anchored or counterweighted.
 - b. The game may begin with the goals in their current state.
 - c. The game may not begin with the goals in their current state.
 - d. A parent may stand near the goal and hold it in place.
2. During the pregame inspection, the referee finds that the goal areas and penalty areas at both ends of the field are improperly marked.
 - a. The game shall not start until the area lines are properly marked.
 - b. The game may be started and played with the lines as is and the coach instructed to have proper markings for the next home game.
 - c. A report shall be made to the assigner, league, conference or governing authority.
3. A8 is taking a corner kick. The ball comes to A9, who immediately shoots toward the left post. The ball hits the post and bounces to B3 who, under pressure from A7, deliberately kicks the ball to keeper B1, who picks it up in the goal area about three yards from the goalline.
 - a. There is no infraction; continue playing.
 - b. Whistle and signal indirect free kick.
 - c. Whistle and signal direct free kick.
 - d. Take the free kick from where B1 touched the ball.
 - e. Take the free kick from the goal-area line perpendicular to where B1 touched the ball.
 - f. Take the free kick from where B3 kicked the ball.
4. What are the requirements for a ball to be legally used during a game?
 - a. Circumference of at least 27 inches and not more than 28 inches (may be different for young players).
 - b. The weight of the ball must be at least 14 ounces and not more than 16 ounces.
 - c. The ball must be inflated to at least .6 atmospheres but not more than 1.1 atmospheres (8.5 to 15.6 lbs/sq. in.).
 - d. The ball must be inflated to meet the manufacturer's specification.
 - e. The ball must be spherical.
 - f. The ball must bear an authenticating mark (FIFA offers three quality levels, NFHS offers three formats).
 - g. The home team is only required to provide the game ball.
 - h. By rule, the home team is asked to provide five game balls, but if they cannot provide five balls of similar quality, the other team may provide game balls.
5. A8 scores a goal. A8's name was not on the team roster submitted by the coach at the beginning of the game.
 - a. It is a valid goal.
 - b. It is not a valid goal.
 - c. Either a or b, depending on whether the ensuing kickoff has

restarted play before the discrepancy is discovered.

d. A8's name and jersey number may be added to the roster and A8 may remain in the contest.

e. A8 must depart the field and may be replaced by substitute A13.

6. What are the requirements for a pregame meeting between the referee and coaching staffs?

a. There is no requirement for referees to introduce themselves to coaches or hold a pregame meeting.

b. It is recommended that you introduce yourself and address any concerns that each coach may have.

c. The referees and head coaches interact as they conduct a pregame conference about proper equipment and good sportsmanship.

d. Game rosters must be exchanged 15 minutes before game time. Typically, both head coaches and the referees are at that exchange.

7. In an effort to read the intention of the player taking a penalty kick, goalkeeper B1 moves laterally along the goalline, then takes two steps forward prior to the ball being struck. The correct referee action is to:

a. Award a goal if the ball goes into the net.

b. Award a retake of the kick if a goal is not scored.

c. Do nothing — no infraction has taken place.

d. Either a or b, based on the outcome of the kick.

8. The referee awards a throw-in to team B. As B5 is preparing to throw the ball in, the coach for team B sends a player to the scorer's table for entry into the game.

a. Allow the substitution.

b. Do not allow the substitution.

c. The substitute must have already reported to the scorer (or nearest assistant referee) before the ball went out for the throw-in.

d. In youth and recreational contests, with multiple re-entries, do not allow the substitution.

9. Player B3 is sent off (disqualified, ejected) for a second yellow card.

a. Team B must play one player short.

b. B14 may enter the game to replace B3.

c. Display only the red card.

d. Show the red and yellow cards simultaneously.

e. First display the yellow card, lower it, then display the red card.

10. What are the restrictions on a player's run-up during a throw-in?

a. The thrower may not run more than three yards, making the "flip throw" illegal.

b. The thrower's run must finish within one yard of the touchline.

c. There is no restriction on how far a thrower may run before throwing the ball — unless the referee deems the player is attempting to delay the restart of play. Caution that player but the same team is entitled to the throw-in.

d. The thrower may not move more than one yard up or down the touchline from the location designated as the throw-in spot.

11. An impending storm shows dark, overcast skies. Wanting to get a full game in, both coaches ask the referee if both halves can be shortened by five minutes (FIFA and NCAA to 40, NFHS to 35) and the halftime break be five minutes.

a. The referee does not have the authority to shorten halves or the halftime break period.

b. The referee does not have the authority to shorten halves, but the halftime break may be reduced.

c. The referee should agree to do what both coaches request.

d. The referee could have agreed to the shorted halves and halftime period if only the home-team coach had made the request.

12. After a controversial referee decision, away-team B refuses to take the field and continue playing.

a. The referee should terminate the game.

b. By rule, the referee should terminate the game after waiting three minutes.

c. Team B forfeits the contest.

d. The referee should abandon the match.

13. During the game, A4 was sent off (disqualified, ejected) and shown a red card. After the game, both coaches and the assistant convince the referee that A4 should not have been shown the red card.

a. The card stands and must be reported, along with a description of any referee misgivings.

b. The referee may fix the error by reporting it as two yellow cards.

c. The referee may fix the error by saying it was an error in judgment.

d. Only the league, conference or governing body can change the penalty aspects of a card already displayed.

14. B5 fouls A8 23 yards from the goal. A10, standing over the ball, asks for 10 yards. The referee shows a raised whistle to indicate a ceremonial restart, directs team A to wait for a whistle to restart and quickly moves to within one yard of the penalty mark.

a. The referee is required to pace off the 10 yards.

b. It is appropriate for the referee to use field markings.

c. If an attacking player paces off the distance and the referee notices the wall is too close, the referee should move the wall back to the proper distance.

15. Which of the following are legally counted as a valid goal?

a. A9's kickoff goes directly into the team B goal.

b. B5's corner kick goes directly into the team A goal.

c. Keeper A1's long clearance bounces once and goes into the team B goal.

d. All of the above.

16. A8 is in an offside position. Keeper A1 takes a goalkick and A8 is the first person to touch the ball.

a. Since A1 was in his own half of the field, there is no infraction.

b. A8 cannot be offside, as that is one of the exceptions to being in an offside position.

c. Whistle and declare A8 offside; restart with an indirect free kick.

17. During the game, A5 is cautioned and shown the yellow card. Competition rules (NFHS or local youth

rule) require A5 to leave the field and the referee beckons A13 to enter after A5 is off the field. Just before play is restarted, A5 loudly curses the referee.

- a. A5 is shown a second yellow card, then the red card.
- b. A5 is shown a red card.
- c. A5, now on the bench, cannot be shown a card of any color.
- d. A13 must come off the field and team A must play with 10 players.
- e. A13 may remain on the field and team A may play with 11 players.

18. After scoring the go-ahead goal with a few minutes remaining, scorer A10 takes his shirt off and waves it around his head like a windmill. Seeing the referee approach and sensing a yellow card is coming, A10 hands the jersey to a handicapped spectator.

- a. By rule, A10 should be shown the yellow card.
- b. A10 taunted his opponents and should be shown the red card.
- c. A10 used excessive celebration and should be shown the red card.
- d. Many referees might overlook the generous and spontaneous gesture and keep the yellow card in the pocket.

19. When the assistant referee observes a foul not seen by the referee, the correct mechanic is:

- a. Call out his partner's name to get his attention.
- b. Continue running with the flag in the air.
- c. Stop running and raise the flag in the direction of the restart.
- d. Stop running, turn square to the field, raise the flag, and once the referee makes eye contact, waggle the flag once and point in the direction of the free kick.

20. Of these seven violations, which of the following three are examples of misconduct (yellow or red card)?

- a. Dangerous play.
- b. Spitting.
- c. Jumping at.
- d. Incidental foul language.
- e. Leaving the field of play without the referee's permission.
- f. Charging.
- g. Pushing.

QUIZ ANSWERS

(Editor's note: When this quiz was finalized, the 2012 rulebooks had not yet been printed and distributed. So rule references come from 2011 publications.)

1 — All — a, c (FIFA 1; NFHS 1-4-1, 1.4.1 Situation B; NCAA 1.9). This is an NFHS Point of Emphasis for the 2012 season.

2 — FIFA — b, c (1, 5); **NFHS — b, c** (1.2.6 Situation, 5-2-2a, 5-4-1b); **NCAA — a, c** (1.5 and Penalty, 1.6 and Penalty)

3 — All — b, e (FIFA 12; NFHS 12-7-3 Penalty, 13-1-4; NCAA 12.10.2 Note)

4 — FIFA — a, b, c, e, g (2); **NFHS — a, b, d, e, f, h** (2-1, 2-2-1, 2-2-3, 2-2-5); **NCAA — a, b, d, e, h** (2.1, 2.2). This represents an NCAA rule change for the 2012 season.

5 — FIFA — c, e (3, *Advice to Referees* 3.1, 3.10, 3.14, 3.17, 3.18 (a), 3.19 (a), 3.20); **NFHS — a, d** (3-1-3, 3.1.3 Situation A); **NCAA — b, e** (3.2.1, 3.2.2 and Penalty, AR 3.2.2.d)

6 — FIFA — a, b (5); **NFHS — c** (3-1-3, 5-2-2d); **NCAA — d** (3.2.1)

7 — All — d (FIFA 14; NFHS 14-1-3, Chart on page 62; NCAA 14.2, AR 14.3.1)

8 — FIFA — a, d (3); **NFHS — b, c** (3-3-3a, 3-4-1d); **NCAA — b, c** (3.6.1)

9 — All — a, e (FIFA 12; NFHS 3-3-2c 1, 3.3.2 Situation A [b], 5-3-1f Note 1, 12-8-2a; NCAA 12.3, 12.3.8). This represents a major rule change under NFHS rules for the 2012 season.

10 — All — b, c, d (FIFA 15; NFHS 15-1-2, 15.1.2 Situation (b); NCAA 15.2, AR 5.2.j)

11 — FIFA — c (7); **NFHS — c** (7-1-2, 7-2-1); **NCAA — b** (7.1, AR 7.1.1.b, 7.2)

12 — FIFA — d (5, *Advice to Referees* 5.12); **NFHS — a** (7-5); **NCAA — b, c** (5.5.4.2)

13 — All — a, d (FIFA 5, 12; NFHS 5-4-1b, 12-8-3; NCAA 5.4.2, 6.4.3, 12.3)

14 — All — b (FIFA 1, 5, 13; NFHS 1-2 [all 11 subsections], 5-3-1a, 9-1-3, 13-3-1 and Penalty; NCAA 1.6, 13.2)

15 — All — d (FIFA 8, 10, 17; NFHS 10-1-2a, e, g; NCAA 8.2, 10.1, AR 10.4.c, AR 10.4.e)

16 — All — b (FIFA 11; NFHS 11-1-2; NCAA 11.3.2)

17 — All — b, e (FIFA 5, 12, *Advice to Referees* 12.29; NFHS 5-3-1f, 12-8-3g; NCAA AR 5.5.2.a, 5.5.3, 12.3.7). A13 is now the player of record under all codes. A5, now a substituted player, remains under the jurisdiction of the referee and shall be shown the red card for abusive language. Team A plays with 11 players.

18 — All — a, d (12, *Advice to Referees* 12.28.1, 12.28.4, 18; NFHS 12-8-1f 12, 12-8-3b; NCAA 12.5.5, 12.5.6). That was an NFHS rule change for the 2011-12 season, if you see A10's actions as excessive celebration. If A10 were to take additional steps that might make that action appear as taunting, then the red card is correct. Too few instances of excessive celebration were being penalized because the penalty was so severe.

19 — All — d (FIFA 6, *Guide to Procedures*, Fouls Not Seen by the Referee but Indicated by Leading Assistant Referee; NFHS Assistant Referee Signals; NCAA 6.1.5.1)

20 — All — b, d, e (FIFA 12; NFHS 12-8-1a, 12-8-1d, 12-8-3e; NCAA 12.3.4, 12.5.1, 12.5.4). There are two "tricks" in this question. Spitting is both a foul and misconduct. Also, while "incidental foul language" is not specifically mentioned in the *Laws of the Game*, certainly many referees should view that as unsporting behavior.