

Quiz: Chapter 5

TRUE OR FALSE

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Of the 10 penal fouls, nine are committed against opponents. | T | F |
| 2. Penal fouls don't always require excessive force. | T | F |
| 3. When a hand and the ball touch, it is automatically handling the ball. | T | F |
| 4. Free kicks require opponents to be ten yards from the ball. | T | F |
| 5. New players and coaches instinctively understand all about free kicks. | T | F |
| 6. Direct free kicks are used for the penal fouls. | T | F |
| 7. A free kick at midfield is in play when the ball is kicked and moves. | T | F |
| 8. Raising your arm for a free kick means "indirect free kick." | T | F |

LISTING: FILL IN THE FOLLOWING LISTS.

Penal fouls:

More common for young players

9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

Nonpenal Fouls:

More common for young players

13. _____
14. _____

FILL IN THE BLANK

15. A charge can be loosely defined as _____.
16. If the ball bounces up and strikes a player's arm, he has committed _____.
17. Any free kick taken by the defenders in their own penalty area needs to _____
_____ to be in play.



18. Any free kick taken by the defenders in their own goal area may be placed _____.
_____.
19. For free kicks at midfield, the opponents must be _____ yards from the ball.
20. There are _____ types of misconduct resulting in a caution (yellow card) and types of misconduct resulting in a send-off (red card).
21. With players under 10, the need to punish misconduct by the display of red and yellow cards should be avoided by anticipating problems and _____.
22. If you stop play for misconduct, the restart is _____.
23. New players and coaches may be _____ by all the elements of free kicks.
24. If a confused player delays taking an indirect free kick, he or she probably thinks your raised arm means to wait. You should _____.

Chapter 6: Offside

The Trickiest Law

Despite the fact that it is a short Law (rule), offside can cause a great deal of trouble and confusion. Here are some of the reasons:

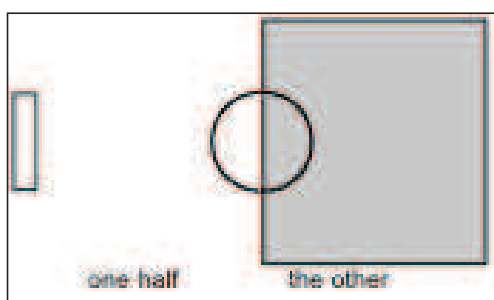
- Coaches and referees who do not understand the Law either teach it incorrectly or avoid it.
- Players who do not understand the Law are easily confused by it.
- Consistency and uniformity of application are difficult.
- Many spectators do not understand the offside Law.

Before you panic, here's the good news: Offside is not usually enforced with very young players, and a basic understanding of offside should serve you well in the younger-age groups. Additionally, offside usually is not observed in short-sided play, so there are many circumstances in which you don't have to worry about offside at all. Check your regional policies to see where and when offside is applied in these situations.

Note: The correct spelling of offside does not include an "s" on the end. Offsides is an offense in American football but not in soccer. Offside in soccer means the player is figuratively taken off the side (off the team) and cannot legally participate while in the offside position. A player plays for only one side or team and therefore cannot be taken off both sides. Thus the player is offside and not offsides.

SOS: Simple Offside

To understand offside, you must have three basic skills. If you can tell one half of the field from the other:



You can identify the ball:



You can count up to two using objects of the same color:



Then you can figure out what is called "offside position" (not an offense), and from that it's a short step to determining if an offside offense occurs.

Applying SOS

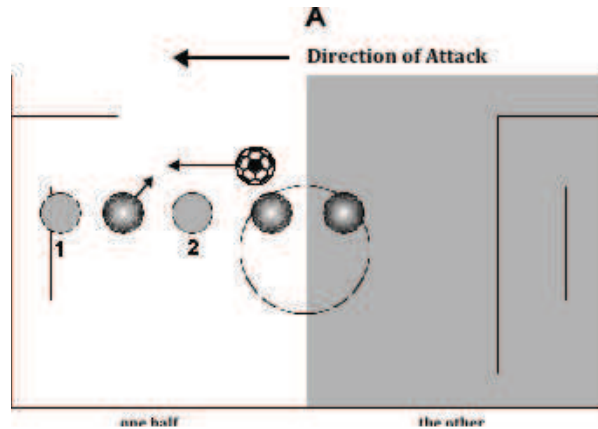
Offside position is judged at the moment the ball is touched or played by a teammate. To determine if a player is in offside position, you must be able to answer “Yes” to all three of these simple questions.

1. Is the player ahead of the ball?
2. Is the player in the opponents’ half of the field?
3. Is the player closer to the opponents’ goal line than either of the last two opponents?

In the situation in diagram A, the leftmost dark player is in offside position:

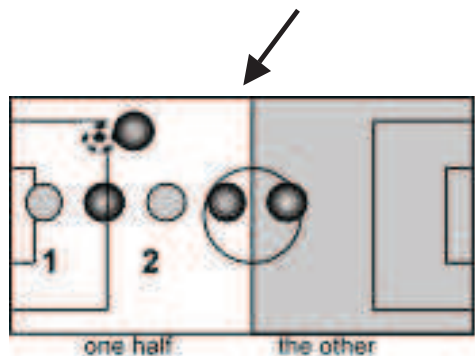
The player in offside position is allowed to be there without being punished unless, in your opinion, the offside position player then becomes involved in active play by

- interfering with play
- interfering with an opponent
- gaining an advantage by being in that position.

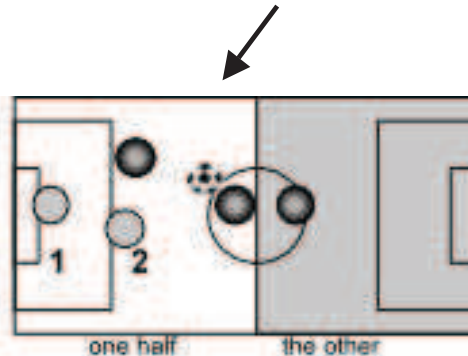


Before you consider what this means, look at the next two diagrams.

Not Offside Position **B**



Not Offside Position **C**



In these cases, the leftmost dark player is not in offside position. In diagram B, the player is not ahead of the ball when his teammate played it (Question 1). In diagram C, the player is not closer to the opponents’ goal line than either of the last two defenders (Question 3). In both cases, if the player was even with either the ball or with the next-to-last defender, he would not be in offside position.

In diagrams B and C, the player is allowed to gain an advantage because he is not in an offside position at the moment his teammate plays the ball. In diagram A, the player is not allowed to gain an advantage because he is in an offside position and involved in active play—in this case obstructing the view of the last defender.

Let's examine the key phrases you will use in determining if an offside position player is guilty of an offside offense.

“Interfering with play or an opponent”

Interference with play or an opponent takes many forms. Some of these include:

- touching or playing the ball after it has been touched or played by a teammate, even by accident
- preventing an opponent from playing the ball
- getting in the way of an opponent
- talking to, yelling at or distracting an opponent. This is also unsporting behavior, a cautionable offense.

“Gaining an advantage”

In younger kids' play, we often see players who have no intention of seeking an advantage. They do not even know why they are where they are, unless they're chasing a ground squirrel or viewing a butterfly. Yet, if they gain an advantage, even if unintentional, they are guilty of offside.

In younger divisions, when offside is beginning to be enforced, use these general guidelines to help you determine if the player gains an advantage:

- receiving the ball directly from a teammate
- receiving the ball indirectly from a teammate whose pass deflects off an opponent.

When you encounter an offside that is meaningful, if you apply the Simple OffSide (SOS) method, you'll recognize it immediately and you'll know it's time to blow your whistle.

Keep a Sensible Perspective

Offside can be much more complicated in higher levels of play, but in the younger divisions it is rarely a factor. In those younger divisions where it begins to be enforced, your role is much more instructional than punitive. Help the players, coaches and parents get a feel for offside, how to identify it and how to avoid it.

Punishment

If an offside offense occurs, stop play and award an indirect free kick to the opponents at the spot of the infringement, which is where the offside player was at the time. See Chapter 5 for restrictions regarding the taking of indirect free kicks.

See “Law 11–Offside” in the AYSO edition of FIFA's Laws of the Game for more information.



Quiz: Chapter 6

TRUE OR FALSE

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Offside is an unimportant offense in U-6 matches. | T | F |
| 2. Offside is often not called in small-sided soccer. | T | F |
| 3. Most spectators understand offside and can call it correctly. | T | F |
| 4. It is an offense to be in an offside position. | T | F |
| 5. The referee has a role in teaching offside to young players. | T | F |
| 6. Once they cross the halfway line, players are guilty of offside. | T | F |
| 7. Once they're ahead of the ball, players are offside. | T | F |
| 8. By passing either of the last two defenders, players might be offside. | T | F |
| 9. A player in offside position is not automatically guilty of offside. | T | F |

LISTING

Name the three skills needed to identify offside.

10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

Identify four ways an offside position player could interfere with play or with an opponent.

13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____

List two guidelines for determining “gaining an advantage” in the lower divisions.

17. _____
18. _____



ANAGRAMS: UNSCRAMBLE THE CORRECT WORDS.

19. _ _ _ _ _ is an American football term that has no place in soccer.

S-I-F-E-D-O-F-S

20. One way to judge an offside offense is to look for _ _ _ _ _.

T-I -N-C-E-N-F-R-E-E-R-E

21. A player can be offside only in the _ _ _ _ _ ' half of the field.

P-E-N-N-O-S-T-O-P

22. Offside results in an indirect free kick at the spot of the _ _ _ _ _.

R-I-N-G-T-I-N-M-E-F-E-N

MULTIPLE CHOICE

23. Offside is judged

- a. at the moment the ball is touched or played by a teammate
- b. when the ball is received
- c. when the spectators call out

24. Part of your job is to

- a. harass younger players
- b. ignore mistakes
- c. teach offside

25. Coaches should

- a. be expected to devote most practices to offside
- b. leave offside instruction to referees during games
- c. be assisted in understanding offside when appropriate

Chapter 7: Before You Referee!

“Law 18”

When you read the international Law book FIFA’s Laws of the Game, you see that there are 17 Laws. But every referee must also be aware of ‘Law 18,’ the unwritten Law that must guide every referee in every decision that he or she makes. This is the Law of Common Sense.

Most sports rule books are jam-packed with rulings covering every real and imagined infraction possible. Yet the Laws of football (soccer) are only 17, and they leave a lot of room for the referee’s judgment and opinion. This is where common sense must prevail. You must understand both the spirit and the letter of the Laws to properly exercise your authority as referee.

Purpose of the Laws

As noted in Chapter 3 in the sections on “The Spirit of the Game” and “Laws of the Game,” the purpose of the Laws is to provide a framework that promotes the game’s spirit—that it be safe, fair and fun. This means that the Laws are supposed to be used to facilitate play, not to inhibit it.

This is why you, as referee, have been asked both to have opinions and to render judgments about things that happen on the field. When you consider actions by players or judge elements in the playing environment to be questionable, ask the following:

- Is it safe?
- Is it fair?
- Does it promote fun?

As referee, you have authority to stop any action or to refuse to permit any condition (of equipment, field, noise, interference, etc).

Just be sure to use common sense.

Enjoyment: The Purpose of Sport

When all is said and done, sport is not simply about conditioning, values, teamwork and discipline. It is about enjoyment. From a player’s perspective, this is central to the experience.

If kids don’t enjoy soccer, they will quit unless the parents make them stay. Parents may have any number of reasons for signing their children up, but the kids’ reason is straightforward: They want to have fun. If the fun is missing, even if the parents make them stick it out, the kids will learn to hate soccer because it brings no joy.

If they do enjoy the sport, they will pick up all the valuable lessons it can teach. But for most children, enjoyment must come first before anything else of meaning can take place.

Enjoyment: The Purpose of Refereeing

Take a page from the kids' book of values: Place enjoyment at the top of your list of priorities as a referee. If you truly enjoy the experience, it will show in your face and in your actions, and the players, coaches and spectators will respond accordingly. If you appear afraid and miserable, that is likely how you'll be treated.

Here are some motivations to avoid. Don't referee for:

- Power
- Physical domination of others
- Mental domination of others
- Emotional control of others
- Teaching lessons to bad kids

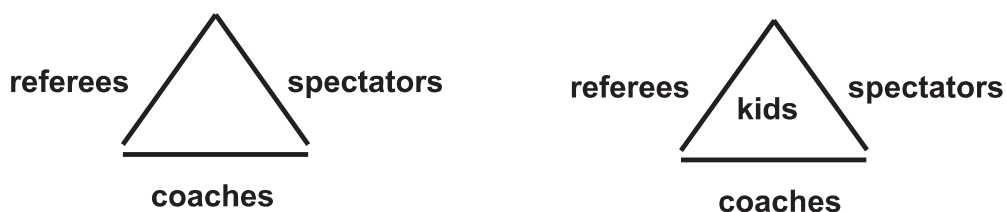
Here are some motivations to cultivate: Do referee for

- Fun
- Recreation
- Conditioning
- Self-Discipline
- Personal Growth
- Child Development
- Interpersonal Relationships with Kids and Adults
- Self-Esteem
- Teaching Ethics, Values and Sportsmanship

The AYSO Team

In many American sports, the officials are the outcasts. They are openly criticized, baited, insulted and mocked. In soccer, the referee is to be treated with the utmost respect. His or her decisions are to be followed immediately, without comment or dissent. This is a hard concept for many parents and, ultimately, their children. The concept of the AYSO Team addresses the need for all adults to be respectful and courteous toward each other as an example for the players.

The AYSO Team is composed of three elements (three types of team members): coaches, referees and spectators. It can be envisioned as a triangle.



If each member of the team has the same goal (doing it for the kids) and works with other members of the team, then the team has a great chance to win.



Our goal is to provide positive child development in a safe, fair and fun soccer environment. If all Team members remember this goal, then each knows what to do to assist the Team in reaching it.

Here are the Team rules.

Teammates:

- work together
- help each other
- protect each other
- do their best

When coaches, referees and spectators achieve the Team goal, the Team wins.

When the AYSO Team wins, all the kids win.

Regardless of the score and the outcome of the soccer match, they can all be winners in the victory of the adults on the AYSO Team. The important lessons of discipline, courtesy and respect will have been demonstrated in an atmosphere of cooperation and enjoyment.

You will learn more about being an effective member of the AYSO Team at each authorized referee training course you attend. Plan to attend each training session as it's offered; you won't regret it.

A Final Word

This workbook is meant as a supplement to AYSO referee training. It supports the material presented and the training video Ready, Set, Ref! It offers some additional material that allows you to go deeper into refereeing at your own pace.

Please take the time to complete the quizzes and check your answers against those in the back of the book. If you miss some, review the material until you understand. If you still don't get it, ask an experienced referee or your referee administrator to help.

If they disagree with the answer, please contact a member of your section or national staff for clarification. Their names and phone numbers are available from your regional referee administrator or through the AYSO National Support & Training Center at 1-800-USA-AYSO.

Thank you for taking the time to volunteer as a referee, and good luck as you begin your refereeing career.

HAVE FUN!



Quiz: Chapter 7

TRUE OR FALSE

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Law 18 is the Law of Common Sense. | T | F |
| 2. The referee should exercise judgment and opinion. | T | F |
| 3. The AYSO Team is composed of the 22 players on the field. | T | F |
| 4. Children want to play sports to learn discipline. | T | F |
| 5. A desire for fun is a good reason to be a referee. | T | F |

LISTING

Write the four rules for the AYSO Team.

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

Identify the members of the AYSO Team.

10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

In applying Law 18 (Common Sense) to player actions, what three questions will you need to ask yourself?

13. _____
14. _____
15. _____



MULTIPLE CHOICE

16. A good reason to referee is

- a. fun
- b. self-esteem
- c. a and b
- d. control

17. The purpose of the Laws is to

- a. control behavior
- b. grant total authority to the referee
- c. facilitate play
- d. limit the use of opinion and judgment

18. You are a member of the AYSO Team every time you

- a. referee
- b. coach
- c. watch as a spectator
- d. a, b and c

19. For kids, the purpose of sport is

- a. enjoyment
- b. hard work
- c. discipline
- d. teamwork

20. For AYSO referees, the purpose of sport is

- a. authority
- b. control
- c. enjoyment
- d. domination



Answers to the Questions

(effective March 2003)

Quiz: Chapter 1

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. T | 13. d |
| 2. F (In some countries, they use no lines at all. They have jackets or tires or buckets, or even little brothers or sisters for goals!) | 14. b |
| | 15. c |
| | 16. d (A soft ball can really hurt!) |
| 3. F | 17. five (5) |
| 4. F | 18. referee |
| 5. T | 19. one 'quarter' (1/4) |
| 6. F | 20. staked, attached or anchored |
| 7. F | 21. through 26 in any order: |
| | 22. broken bottles |
| 8. c (A box has a bottom, four sides and a lid; one would look funny on a soccer field.) Soccer fields have goal areas.) | 23. golf balls, golf tees, baseballs, etc. |
| 9. b | 24. sticks, metal, rocks, stones, other debris |
| 10. d (Similar to answer 8 above, except at a hockey rink, there's no lid.) Soccer fields have penalty areas. | 25. obstructions like pipes, sprinklers, concrete, etc. |
| 11. a | 26. holes, trenches or gopher mounds |
| 12. d | 27. broken or damaged corner flags, goals or nets |

Quiz: Chapter 2

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. T | 12. allowed or permitted |
| 2. F (The AYSO Coaching Program recommends fewer than 11 a side in U-6, U-8, U-10 and U-12 matches.) | 13. substitutes |
| 3. T | 14. the ball is out of play, at a time as close as possible to midway through each half, or at half-time or for injury. |
| 4. T | 15. given an explanation of the offense and warned. |
| 5. F (There is no time limit on substitution, although it should be done quickly.) | 16. cautioned. |
| 6. F | 17. d |
| 7. F | 18. c (Later, remind the coach of the same thing.) |
| 8. F (All shinguards must be under the socks and completely covered.) | 19. d |
| 9. T | 20. c |
| 10. lineup cards, game cards or roster cards | 21. a |
| 11. safety | 22. c (Of course, only if they're required for the player's vision. Sunglasses worn for adornment should not be allowed.) |

Quiz: Chapter 3

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. F | 8. F-A-I-R |
| 2. T | 9. F-U-N |
| 3. F (Treat them as important members of the AYSO Team.) | 10. T-E-A-M |
| 4. T (In fact, they have a greater influence than you.) | 11. S-U-S-P-E-N-D |
| 5. F | 12. T-E-R-M-I-N-A-T-E |
| 6. F | 13. d |
| 7. S-A-F-E | 14. d (Never assume this responsibility yourself.) |
| | 15. a |

Quiz: Chapter 4

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. T | 9. F (It must be played or touched by another player before he plays it again.) |
| 2. T | |
| 3. F (Some referees purchase their own, special game balls, but this is expensive and unnecessary. The region should provide quality balls.) | 10. F |
| 4. T | 11. T (The entire ball must cross completely over the outside edge of the line, either on the ground or in the air.) |
| 5. F | 12. F (The whole ball must completely cross the goal line, between the uprights and underneath the crossbar.) |
| 6. T | |
| 7. T | 13. T |
| 8. F | 14. T |

Matching exercise:

A

15. half-time duration
16. attacker plays ball over goal line (no score)
17. stop for injury while ball is in play
18. defender plays ball over own goal line (no score)
19. defender plays ball over own goal line (score)
20. U-6 first-half length
21. ball is put out of play over touchline

B

- minimum 5 minutes
- restart: goal kick
- restart: dropped ball
- restart: corner kick
- restart: kick-off
- 10 minutes
- restart: throw-in

22 through 33 in any order

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 22. referee's shirt | 24. shorts |
| 23. yellow and red cards | 25. paper and pencils |



26. referee's socks
27. watch
28. AYSO badge
29. Flags

30. Coin
31. Laws of the Game
32. whistle(s)
33. AYSO National Rules and Regulations

34. d
35. b
36. c
37. d
38. d
39. c
40. c
41. b
42. d
43. d

44. b (When dropping the ball, you put the ball in play, so there is no second touch infringement possible.)
45. d (No points are awarded for goals in soccer.)
46. a
47. c
48. d
49. b
50. c

**Quiz: Chapter 5**

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1. T | 5. F |
| 2. T | 6. T |
| 3. F | 7. T (Free kicks by the defenders
must also leave the penalty area.) |
| 4. T | 8. T |

9 through 12 in any order

- 9. holds an opponent
- 10. pushes an opponent in a manner . . . careless, reckless, etc.
- 11. trips an opponent in a manner . . . careless, reckless, etc.
- 12. handling the ball deliberately

13 through 15 in any order

- 13. playing dangerously or dangerous play
- 14. goalkeeper takes more than six seconds to release ball into play
- 15. body-to-body contact

- | | |
|--|--|
| 16. no offense or no foul or no infringement | 21. working with coaches |
| 17. leave the penalty area | 22. an indirect free kick unless a penal foul was involved |
| 18. anywhere within the goal area | 23. confused |
| 19. 10 | 24. explain that it's an indirect free kick |
| 20. seven, seven | |

**Quiz: Chapter 6**

- | | | |
|------|--|------|
| 1. T | 5. T (You may be the only person at the field who has a clue about offside.) | 7. F |
| 2. T | | 8. T |
| 3. F | | 9. T |
| 4. F | 6. F | |

10 through 12 in any order

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
| 10. You can tell one half of the field from the other. | 11. You can identify the ball. | 12. You can count up to two, using objects of the same color. |
|--|--------------------------------|---|

13 through 16 in any order

- | | |
|---|--|
| 13. preventing an opponent from playing the ball. | 15. getting in the way of an opponent. |
| 14. touching or playing the ball after it was last touched or played by a teammate, even by accident. | 16. talking to, yelling at or distracting an opponent. |

17 through 18 in any order

17. receiving the ball directly from a teammate
18. receiving the ball indirectly from a teammate whose pass deflects off an opponent

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 19. O-F-F-S-I-D-E-S (In soccer, the term is offside.) | 22. I-N-F-R-I-N-G-E-M-E-N-T |
| 20. I-N-T-E-R-F-E-R-E-N-C-E | 23. a |
| 21. O-P-P-O-N-E-N-T-S | 24. c |
| | 25. c |

**Quiz: Chapter 7**

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 3. F | 5. T |
| 2. T | 4. F | |

6 through 9 in any order

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 6. teammates work together | 8. teammates protect each other |
| 7. teammates help each other | 9. teammates do their best |

10 through 12 in any order

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 10.coaches | 11.referees | 12.spectators |
|------------|-------------|---------------|

13 through 15 in any order

13. Is it safe?
14. Is it fair?
15. Does it promote fun?
16. C
17. d
18. c
19. a
20. c



This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.