

Law 1 - The Field of Play

The shorter boundary lines are called _____.

The longer boundary lines are called _____.

The field (shape) must be _____, with the _____ lines longer than the _____ lines.

Do not allow the game to proceed unless the goals are _____.

The lines may be no more than _____ inches wide.

The corner flags must be at least _____ feet tall.

If the corner flags are too short, _____.

The lines are a part of _____.

The _____ is considered a part of the field of play.

The penalty mark is _____ yards from the goal line

Law 2 - The Ball

The shape of the ball is _____.

The ball may be made of _____ or _____ but in any case it must be _____.

The ball may only be changed with permission of the _____.

If the ball becomes defective while in play, the referee must:

1. Stop play
2. Restart with a _____
3. (Where?) _____, except
4. If in the goal area, drop ball on _____.

If an outside agent makes contact with the ball while in play, the referee **MUST**:

1. Stop play
2. Restart with a _____
3. At the location _____, except
4. If it occurs in the goal area restart takes place on _____
_____.

Law 3 - The Number of Players

A team may not have more than _____ players on the field. (Maximum)

One player MUST be designated as a _____.

A game may not start or continue if a team has fewer than _____ players. (Minimum)

Substitution Procedure under USSF rules:

- With the permission of the referee, substitutions may be made at _____

- The substitute must enter the field at _____.
- The player leaving may exit the field _____.
- Substitute enters the field (when?) _____
- A “substitute” becomes a “player” _____
_____.
- Once the player leaves the field he/she _____ return to the game.

Under US Youth Soccer rules, substitutions are generally allowed:

- *On team’s own throw-in*
- *Any goal kick*
- *Any injury stoppage (unlimited subs, not just 1 for 1)*
- *After a goal*
- *After half time*

With the referee’s permission, a goalkeeper and player may change places (when?) _____
_____.

After halftime the referee observes a different player entering the field dressed as a goalkeeper. The referee should _____
_____.

Law 4 - The Players' Equipment

The five required items are:

Shinguards must be made of _____ and must be _____
by the socks.

All equipment must be _____.

Items such as jewelry and single-piece uniforms are considered illegal and persons wearing illegal equipment _____ until the equipment problems have been corrected.

If a player is bleeding, or has blood on the uniform, he/she must _____
and may only return after _____

Players _____ wear jewelry if it is taped to their body.

Law 5 - The Referee

List some duties of the referee

The referee crew should arrive at the field at least _____ before the game, and should enter and leave the field _____.

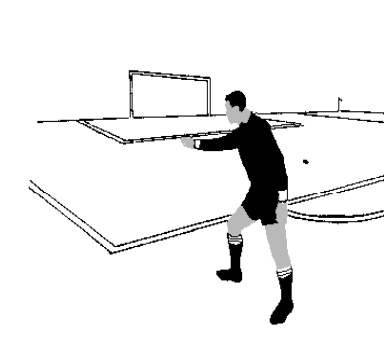
Explain the advantage clause: _____

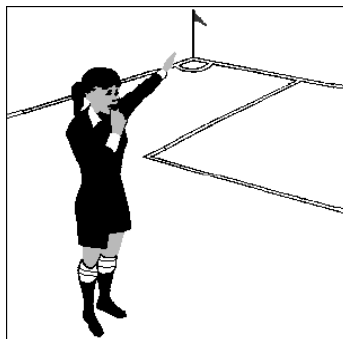
If the advantage does not develop in (time period) _____, the referee may penalize the original foul.

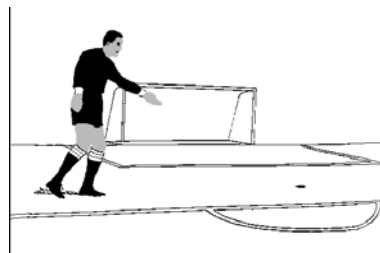
If the referee makes an error, it can only be corrected before _____

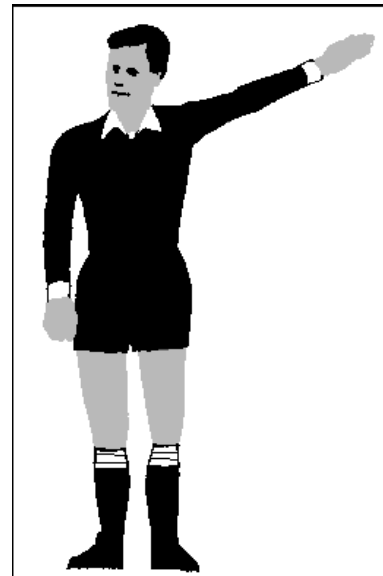
A player who is bleeding must _____.

Referee Signals









The _____ is responsible for checking player passes, equipment and rosters. However, he/she may delegate this responsibility to the _____ or _____ if available.

(From “Additional Instructions to Referees)

The whistle **is** needed to:

- start play (1st, 2nd half), after a goal
- stop play
 - for a free kick or penalty kick
 - if match is suspended or terminated
 - when a period of play has ended due to the expiration of time
- restart play at
 - free kicks when the opponents are ordered back the appropriate distance
 - penalty kicks
- restart play after it has been stopped due to
 - the issue of a yellow or red card for misconduct
 - injury
 - substitution

The whistle **is NOT** needed

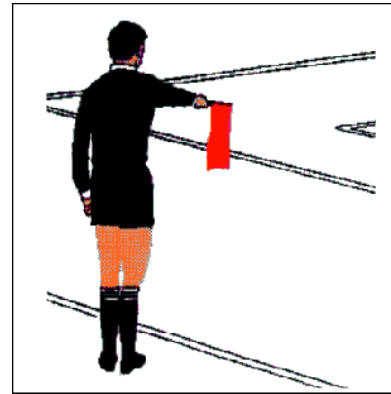
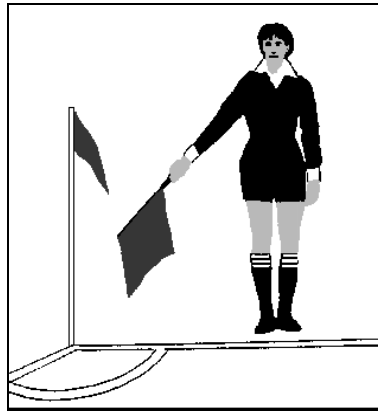
- to stop play for:
 - a goal kick, corner kick or throw-in
 - a goal
- to restart play from
 - a free kick, goal kick, corner kick, throw-in

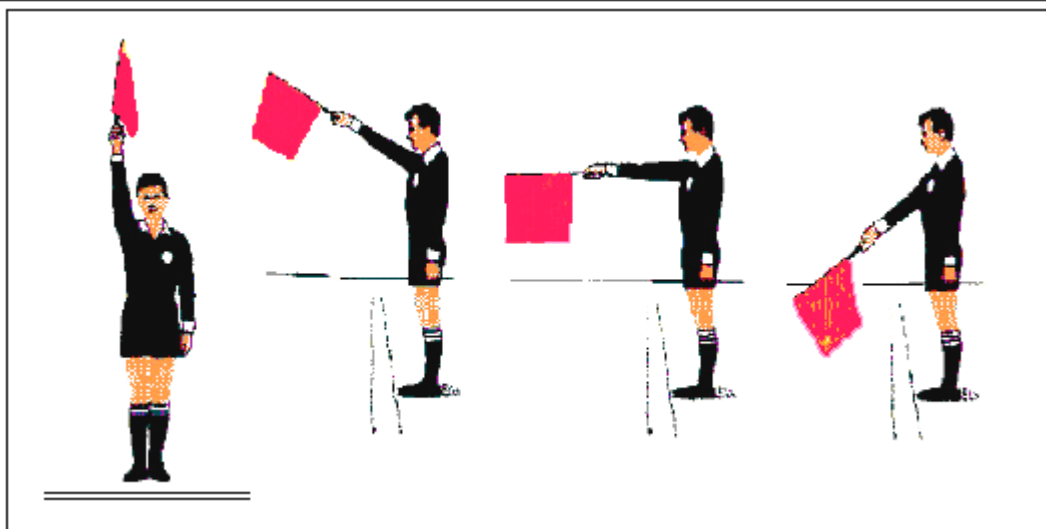
Law 6 - The Assistant Referee

Assistant referee provides information. Referee makes the decision.

The assistant referee must stay with the _____
or the _____, whichever is nearer to goal line. But, the assistant referee does
not go beyond _____.

Assistant Referee Signals





If the ball goes into the net and the AR believes it to be a good goal, the proper signal is to _____ with the referee and _____

If the AR observes what he/she believes to be a foul that would result in a penalty kick, the appropriate signal is to _____, wait for the referee to blow the whistle, and then _____

At the taking of a kickoff, each Assistant Referee should be _____

_____.

If the ball crosses a touch line and immediately returns to the field, the assistant referee should _____ until acknowledged by the referee and then, _____.

How long should the Assistant Referee give the substitution signal? _____

_____.

For a corner kick on his/her own side of the field, the assistant referee should be in line with _____ so that he/she can see if the ball goes out of play or

into the goal. However, he/she should stay out of the kicker's way by standing about 2 yards behind _____.

The recommended position for the lead AR at the taking of a penalty kick is at the intersection of the _____ and _____.

Law 7 - Duration of the Game

Time shall be added for:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- Any other reason

Time is not added for a goal, but referee may add time if players waste time before restarting play.

The _____ is the official timekeeper

If the referee decides that time has expired, and a corner kick is about to be taken, the referee should _____.

If a penalty kick has been awarded and the referee decides that time has expired before the kick is taken, the referee should _____.

Law 8 - Start of Play

A coin toss takes place before the game, with the winning team choosing _____
_____. The other team _____

A kick off is used to restart play (when?):

A goal (MAY/MAY NOT) _____ be scored directly from a kick-off.

At a kick-off, all players must be in _____, and
opponents must be at least _____ yards from the ball.

On a kick-off, the ball is in play when it is _____ and _____

In the event of an infringement of any of the above, _____

If the player who kicks off touches the ball a second time before it touches another
player, restart with _____

A dropped ball is a method of restarting play in situations where the laws do not provide
a specific restart.

List examples of stoppages that will result in a dropped ball restart:

A dropped ball takes place (where) _____
when play was stopped except in the goal area, in which case the dropped ball takes place
_____.

A dropped ball is in play when it _____.

If a player touches the ball before it touches the ground, or if the ball goes out of bounds
before any player touches it, _____

Law 9 - Ball In and Out of Play

The ball is out of play when:

1. _____
2. _____

If the ball hits the referee or an assistant referee who is on the field, the referee should _____
_____.

Law 10 - Method of Scoring

A goal is scored:

1. When the whole ball _____
2. Between _____ and under _____
3. Ball was _____

Law 11 - Offside

IT IS NOT AN INFRACTION TO BE IN AN OFFSIDE POSITION. Remember this - and read questions carefully. If a question says a player is in an “offside position,” pay attention to the rest of the question!!

Before signaling for an offside infraction, we must make nearly simultaneous decisions regarding Position, Timing and Involvement.

POSITION: A player is in an offside position if he/she is: (Remember - ALL of these criteria regarding position must be met)

1. Nearer the opposing goal than _____ AND
2. Nearer the opposing goal than _____ AND
3. Not in _____

For purposes of offside we consider the player's:

but not his/her _____

TIMING: If the player is in an offside position when the ball is last _____
by a _____.

INVOLVEMENT: A player becomes involved in the active play by:

1. _____ OR
2. _____ OR
3. _____.

An offside infraction should be called ONLY if ALL THREE factors (Position, Timing and Involvement) are present.

A player cannot “come back” to the onside position

When in doubt, the Assistant Referee (or Referee) _____ signal for offside.

A deflection by a defender _____ negate an offside infraction.

A defender _____ step off the field to place an attacking player in the offside position.

Offside should not be called if a player makes it a point to demonstrate that he/she is not involved in the play by (examples) _____
_____.

A player is not penalized for offside if the ball is received directly from:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

The penalty for an offside infraction is _____ for the opposing team (where?) _____.

Law 12 - Fouls and Misconduct

FOULS

Four factors must be present in order for a foul to occur:

1. Committed by _____
2. (when) _____
3. (where) _____
4. Against _____.

IF ALL FOUR OF THE ABOVE ELEMENTS ARE NOT PRESENT, THERE WILL NEVER BE A DFK OR PK RESTART!!!!

There are 10 Direct Free Kick (DFK) fouls.

Seven of these fouls require that the action of the player be:

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

These fouls are:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

These actions are fouls under any circumstance:

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

If a player throws an object at an opponent, it is considered _____

_____ and is deemed to have occurred _____

_____.

8 Indirect Free Kick (IFK) fouls:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

If a player commits two fouls simultaneously, the referee should _____

_____.

MISCONDUCT

The following participants may be punished for misconduct:

Misconduct may occur at any time during a match, including pre-game warm-ups, the half-time interval, and the period of time immediately following the game. Misconduct may occur either on or off the field.

Note: Improper actions by bench personnel (coaches, trainers, etc.) may be dealt with, but are NOT classified as “misconduct” under the Laws of the Game.

Caution and show the yellow card for the following seven offenses:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Unfairly distracting or impeding an opponent’s throw-in should be sanctioned as _____
_____.

Send-off and show the red card for the following seven offenses (team plays short for the remainder of the game):

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Any tackle (from any direction) that, in the opinion of the referee, endangers the safety of an opponent MUST be sanctioned as _____

If a player is being sent off for receiving a 2nd caution, the appropriate signal by the referee is to first _____ and then _____.

If a player removes his/her jersey to celebrate a goal, the referee MUST _____
_____ for _____

Explain the difference between serious foul play and violent conduct:

Serious foul play: _____

Violent conduct: _____

If play is stopped solely to deal with misconduct, the correct restart is _____
_____ at (location) _____.

Law 13 - Free Kicks

Two types of free kicks are:

A goal cannot be scored directly from an indirect free kick. In order for a goal to be allowed, the ball must be _____ by a _____ before entering the goal.

The ball is placed _____ except:

- If a penalty kick is awarded;
- If the kick is taken by the defending team in their own goal area, the ball is placed _____;
- If an indirect free kick is taken by the attacking team in the opposing team's goal area, the ball is placed _____

Subject to the exceptions below, a direct or indirect free kick is in play when the ball is _____ and _____, but an indirect free kick is not "goal eligible" until it has been _____.

A free kick taken by the defense from within its own penalty area is in play when the ball _____.

If an indirect kick goes directly into the opponent's goal, the restart is _____

If a free kick (taken outside of the penalty area) is kicked directly into the kicking team's own goal, the restart is _____.

The defense is taking a free kick inside its own penalty area. The ball is kicked directly into the team's own goal. What is the restart? _____

Why? _____

The kicker may not touch the ball a second time until the ball has _____
_____.

A player takes a free kick that hits the referee and bounces back to the kicker. The kicker then kicks the ball to a teammate. The referee should _____

_____.

Law 14 - The Penalty Kick

A penalty kick is awarded when a defender commits a _____
inside of _____.

At the taking of a penalty kick, all players except the goalkeeper and kicker must be:

_____ ; and
_____ ; and
_____.

The _____ determines when a penalty kick has been completed.

The goalkeeper may move _____, but may not move off the
goal line until _____.

“Cheating” on a penalty kick:

If the goalkeeper or a teammate cheat and a goal is scored, _____

If the goalkeeper or a teammate cheat and a goal is not scored, _____

If the kicker or a teammate cheat and a goal is scored, _____

If the kicker or a teammate cheat and a goal is not scored, _____

If the ball rebounds off the crossbar back to the kicker, and it is then kicked into the goal,
the proper restart is _____.

If the ball rebounds off the goalkeeper back to the kicker and is then kicked into the goal,
the proper restart is _____.

Ball is in play when the ball _____ and _____.

Law 15 - The Throw In

A throw-in is awarded to a team when the ball crosses the _____

having last been touched by _____.

A throw-in must be taken within _____ of the point where the ball crossed the touch line.

Proper throw in requires that the thrower:

Opponents must retire at least _____ from the thrower, and may not _____ with the throw.

A throw-in is in play when the ball _____ and

In the event of an illegal throw-in, the restart is _____

If the thrower touches the ball a second time before it touches another player, _____

A goal MAY or MAY NOT be scored directly from a throw in. If a throw-in goes directly into the opponent's goal, the proper restart is _____.

Law 16 - Goal Kick

A goal kick is awarded when the ball crosses the _____, was last touched by a member of the _____ team, and _____.

The ball must be placed _____ at the taking of a goal kick.

All members of the opposing team must remain _____ until _____.

A goal kick is in play when the ball _____ (after first touch)

Can you score directly from a goal kick? _____

Can you score an own goal directly from a goal kick? _____

Offside on goal kick? _____

Double touch by kicker results in _____.

Law 17 - Corner Kick

A corner kick is awarded when the ball crosses the _____, was last touched by a member of the _____ team, and _____.

Opponents must remain at least _____ from the _____

A corner kick is in play when the ball _____

Can you score directly from a corner kick? _____

Can you score an own goal directly from a corner kick? _____

Offside on corner kick? _____

Double touch by kicker results in _____.