

Trivial
Laws of the Game
2012-2013



EASY LEVEL: 320 QUESTIONS

1.- How far is the penalty mark from the goal line?

- a) 10m (11yds)
- b) 11m (12yds)
- c) 9m (10yds)
- d) 12m (13yds)

Respuesta: b

2.- What is the minimum width of a standard field of play?

- a) 45m (50yds)
- b) 50m (55yds)
- c) 40m (45yds)
- d) 55m (60yds)

Respuesta: a

3.- Goal nets...

- a) must be attached.
- b) can be used but it depends on the rules of the competition.
- c) may be attached to the goals and ground behind the goal.
- d) are required.

Respuesta: c

4.- Indicate which of the following statements about the ball is not correct:

- a) It should be spherical.
- b) It should have a circumference of not more than 70 cm and not less than 68 cm.
- c) Should weigh not more than 450g and not less than 420g at the beginning of the match.
- d) It should be leather or another suitable material.

Respuesta: c

5.- Halfway line flagposts...

- a) must be placed at a distance of 1m (1yd) from each end of the halfway line.
- b) are positioned on the touch line at each end of the halfway line.
- c) may be placed at a distance of 1m (1yd) from each end of the halfway line.
- d) must be placed at a distance of at least 1.5m (1.5yd) from each end of the halfway line.

Respuesta: c

6.- Who should the referee inform of any irregularities in the field of play?

- a) The organisers of the match.
- b) The officials of the away team.
- c) The officials of both teams.
- d) None of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: a

7.- All lines on the field of play are no more than:

- a) 8cm (3.2ins) wide.
- b) 10cm (4ins) wide.
- c) 15cm (6ins) wide.
- d) 12cm (5ins) wide.

Respuesta: d

8.- How far from the corner arc line may a mark be made, outside the field of play at right angles to the goal line and touch line, to indicate the distance that must be observed when a corner kick is taken?

- a) 9.15m (10yds)
- b) 10.15m (11yds)

- c) 11m (12yds)
 - d) 10m (10yds)
- Respuesta: a

9.- The distance from the lower edge of the crossbar to the ground is...

- a) 2.30m (7ft)
- b) 2.75m (9ft)
- c) 3m (10ft)
- d) 2.44m (8ft)

Respuesta: d

10.- Corner flag posts are...

- a) required.
- b) only required for international games.
- c) optional.
- d) required if stipulated in the rules of the competition.

Respuesta: a

11.- The distance between goalposts must be...

- a) 7.32m (8yds)
- b) 9.15m (10 yards)
- c) 11m (12 yards)
- d) 16.5m (18 yards)

Respuesta: a

12.- The radius of the corner arc drawn inside the field of play measures...

- a) 9.15m (10 yards)
- b) 1m (1yd)
- c) 12cm (5ins)
- d) 5.5m (6yds)

Respuesta: b

13.- How many flagposts are there on and around the field of play?

- a) Six.
- b) Four required and two optional.
- c) It depends on the rules of the competition.
- d) Four.

Respuesta: b

14.- Is advertising allowed inside the technical area?

- a) No
- b) Yes
- c) It depends on the rules of the competition.
- d) It depends on the referee's decision.

Respuesta: a

15.- Can a player remove a corner flagpost before taking a corner?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Only at the moment of taking the kick.
- d) Yes, provided that the flagpost is impeding the kicker.

Respuesta: b

16.- A defender kicks the ball, which bounces off the corner flagpost and stays inside the field of play. What decision should the referee take?

- a) Award a corner kick.
- b) Award a dropped ball.

- c) Allow play to continue.
- d) Award a goal kick.

Respuesta: c

17.- Does the ball have to be made of leather?

- a) Yes, according to the International F.A. Board.
- b) No, the important thing is that the material is waterproof.
- c) No, it should be leather or another suitable material.
- d) Yes

Respuesta: c

18.- Must the goalposts and crossbar be white?

- a) No
- b) Yes
- c) It is not mentioned in the Laws of the Game.
- d) It depends on the rules of the competition.

Respuesta: b

19.- May a football match be played on a square field of play?

- a) Yes
- b) It is not mentioned in the Laws of the Game.
- c) No
- d) It depends on the referee's decision.

Respuesta: c

20.- What is the minimum height of a corner flag post?

- a) 2.10 m
- b) 1.8 m
- c) 1.2 m
- d) 1.5 m

Respuesta: d

21.- Is it permissible to mark the field of play with interrupted lines or furrows?

- a) Yes, always.
- b) Yes, but only for friendly matches.
- c) No
- d) Yes, if the member associations allow it.

Respuesta: c

22.- Where are penalty area measurements taken from?

- a) From the outer-most edge of a post and the crossbar.
- b) From the outer-most edge of a post.
- c) From the outside of each goalpost.
- d) From the inside of each goalpost.

Respuesta: d

23.- Is it permissible for there to be permanent lines on the field of play that are different to those stipulated in Law 1?

- a) No, never.
- b) Yes, but only if an artificial surface is used and the lines are a different colour to the pitch.
- c) Yes, always.
- d) None of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: b

24.- Is it required for the centre of the field of play to be indicated with a mark?

- a) Yes
- b) No

- c) A circumference of 9,15 metres is enough.
- d) It depends on the type of match.

Respuesta: a

25.- Must a match be abandoned if the crossbar is broken and its repair or replacement is not possible?

- a) No, the crossbar can be substituted by a rope or other material.
- b) Yes
- c) No, the match may continue with a rope or similar material providing everyone agrees.
- d) None of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: b

26.- Which field of play dimensions are correct for a non-international match?

- a) Width: 90m Length: 90m
- b) Width: 40m Length: 90m
- c) Width: 85m Length: 95m
- d) Width: 45m Length: 125m

Respuesta: c

27.- What are the minimum and maximum dimensions of a goal in metres?

- a) 7.32 x 2.44.
- b) 7.32 x 2.40.
- c) 7.30 x 2.44.
- d) 7.33 x 2.44.

Respuesta: a

28.- If the ball bursts or is damaged while not in play, how should the game be restarted?

- a) The match should be restarted according to the Laws of the Game.
- b) The match should be restarted with a dropped ball from where the ball burst or was damaged.
- c) The match should be restarted with a direct or indirect free kick taken from where the ball was.
- d) The match should always be restarted with a dropped ball.

Respuesta: a

29.- What are the dimensions of the penalty mark?

- a) 20 cm diameter.
- b) 21 cm diameter.
- c) There are no required dimensions in the Laws of the Game.
- d) 24 cm diameter.

Respuesta: c

30.- Can the ball be replaced once the match has started?

- a) Not, without permission from the referee.
- b) Yes, as long as several players request it.
- c) Yes, if both captains agree.
- d) No, the match must begin and end with the same ball.

Respuesta: a

31.- What materials must the posts and crossbars be made of?

- a) Wood, metal, fibreglass or other approved materials.
- b) Wood, metal or other approved material.
- c) Plastic or wood only.
- d) Any material that is not dangerous to the players.

Respuesta: b

32.- Which people can the referee authorise to be in the technical area?

- a) Substitutes and officials.
- b) Substitutes, substituted players and team officials.

- c) Substituted players and officials.
 - d) None of the answers are correct.
- Respuesta: b

33.- What are the measurements of the corner flagpost?

- a) Not shorter than 1.5m.
- b) Not higher than 1.5m.
- c) Not shorter than 1.5m and not higher than 1.8m.
- d) Law 1 only indicates that the flagposts should not be pointed.

Respuesta: a

34.- Should a match be abandoned if the crossbar is displaced due to a break or faulty construction and its repair is not possible?

- a) No, it depends on whether the match is official or a friendly match.
- b) Not if there is a portable goal that can replace the original and it can be anchored firmly to the ground.
- c) It depends on the rules of the competition.
- d) The referee must decide.

Respuesta: b

35.- Are there always technical areas when a match is played?

- a) No, not always.
- b) Yes, always.
- c) No, if they are not marked with continuous or dashed lines.
- d) Yes, as indicated in the Laws of the Game.

Respuesta: a

36.- If the ball bursts or is damaged during the match whilst in play, the game is stopped and is restarted ...

- a) ...always with a goal clearance.
- b) ...with a kick-off.
- c) ...always with a dropped ball.
- d) ...with a dropped ball or a penalty.

Respuesta: d

37.- At the start of the game, the weight of the ball should be no less than:

- a) 500g (18oz)
- b) 410g (14oz)
- c) 400g (13oz)
- d) 450g (16oz)

Respuesta: b

38.- At the start of the game the weight of the ball should be no more than ...

- a) 450g (16oz)
- b) 500g (20oz)
- c) 400g (14oz)
- d) 430g (15oz)

Respuesta: a

39.- The person(s) responsible for authorising a change of ball is/are ...

- a) the organiser.
- b) the manager/coach.
- c) both team captains.
- d) the referee.

Respuesta: d

40.- The ball is made of...

- a) plastic.
 - b) leather.
 - c) leather or other suitable material.
 - d) synthetic material.
- Respuesta: c

41.- The ball is...

- a) round.
 - b) spherical.
 - c) oval.
 - d) any shape.
- Respuesta: b

42.- If the ball bursts or is damaged while not in play at a throw-in, the game is restarted with ...

- a) a dropped ball.
 - b) an indirect free kick.
 - c) a throw-in.
 - d) a direct free kick.
- Respuesta: c

43.- What is the maximum circumference of the ball?

- a) 68cm (27ins)
 - b) 72cm (29ins)
 - c) 70cm (28ins)
 - d) None of the answers is correct.
- Respuesta: c

44.- Before play begins, who decides on which ball to use during the match?

- a) The captain of the home team.
 - b) The organiser.
 - c) The referee.
 - d) Both captains.
- Respuesta: c

45.- What decision should the referee take if during a game the ball deflates inside the goal area when it is in play?

- a) Allow play to continue until the ball leaves the field of play.
 - b) Stop the match and restart with a dropped ball on the goal area line parallel to the goal line, at the nearest place to where the ball was when play was stopped.
 - c) Stop play and award an indirect free kick in favour of the defending team.
 - d) None of the answers is correct.
- Respuesta: b

46.- Can the captains, during the game, ask the referee to change the ball?

- a) No, because the match began with a regulation ball.
 - b) Yes, the referee is obliged to check and change it.
 - c) Yes, but it is the referee's decision whether to respond to the request or not.
 - d) No, the players are not allowed to ask the referee to change the ball.
- Respuesta: c

47.- In the Laws of the Game, what are the colours of a football?

- a) White, yellow and red.
 - b) Those authorised by the appropriate association.
 - c) The referee decides the suitability of the match footballs.
 - d) Any colour except green, which distinguishes it from the field of play.
- Respuesta: c

48.- Can footballs be placed around the field of play for use during the game?

- a) Yes, provided that they meet the requirements stipulated in Law 2 and their use is under the control of the ball kids.
- b) Yes, provided that they meet the requirements stipulated in Law 2 and their use is under the control of the referee.
- c) No, even if they meet the requirements stipulated in Law 2 because there is a risk that they could, unintentionally, enter the field of play.
- d) No, under no circumstances.

Respuesta: b

49.- A substitute must enter the field of play from:

- a) Anywhere.
- b) The technical area.
- c) Only at the halfway line, during a stoppage in the match.
- d) At any point along the touchline.

Respuesta: c

50.- Who determines how many substitutes can be named?

- a) The Rules of the Competition
- b) The International F.A. Board
- c) The Member Associations
- d) The referee

Respuesta: a

51.- It is the opinion of the International FA Board that a match should not continue if there are fewer than...

- a) five players remaining in a team.
- b) six players remaining in a team.
- c) seven players remaining in a team.
- d) eight players remaining in a team.

Respuesta: c

52.- If a player is sent off before the kick-off...

- a) his team must start with no more than 10 players.
- b) he may be replaced by an unnamed player.
- c) he may be replaced only by a named substitute.
- d) he may be substituted by a named substitute only (it counts as a substitution).

Respuesta: c

53.- The maximum number of substitutes that may be used in any match played in an official competition under the auspices of FIFA, the Confederations or the Member Associations is:

- a) Five players from each side.
- b) Seven players from each side.
- c) Three players from each side.
- d) Two players and one goalkeeper from each side.

Respuesta: c

54.- The Rules of the Competition must state how many substitutes may be nominated, from...

- a) three to a maximum of 12.
- b) three to a maximum of seven.
- c) three to a maximum of ten.
- d) five to a maximum of 12.

Respuesta: a

55.- Any player may change places with the goalkeeper provided that...

- a) the referee has been previously informed and that the change occurs during a stoppage in play.
- b) the captain is informed.

- c) both players were previously cautioned.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

56.- A team official may convey tactical instructions from the technical area to players during the game, but afterwards...

- a) he must return to his position.
- b) he cannot stand.
- c) he can move freely around the technical area.
- d) he can remain at a distance of 1m from the touchline.

Respuesta: c

57.- Is it required for a player who is being substituted to leave the field of play at the halfway line?

- a) Yes, always.
- b) No
- c) Yes, if the referee requires him to.
- d) It is subject to the security measures that must be taken.

Respuesta: b

58.- A team has only 9 named starting players at the kick-off. Can two late arriving players join the match once the match has started?

- a) Yes, as long as the late arriving players were named on the starting line-up given to the referee before the start of the match.
- b) No
- c) The referee can decide to allow any late arriving players to complete the side.
- d) Only if the opposing team agrees.

Respuesta: a

59.- Can a player leave the field of play at any time to have a drink without prior permission from the referee?

- a) Yes, during a break in play.
- b) Yes, at any time.
- c) Yes, all players need to drink liquids.
- d) No

Respuesta: d

60.- A player about to be substituted refuses to leave the field of play. What decision should the referee take?

- a) Caution the player.
- b) Talk to the captain again to encourage the player to leave the field of play quickly.
- c) Abandon the game until the player leaves the field of play.
- d) Play should be restarted and continues.

Respuesta: d

61.- What is the maximum number of substitutes that can be used by each team in friendly matches for National A teams?

- a) Three.
- b) The number that both teams agree to.
- c) Seven.
- d) Six.

Respuesta: d

62.- From where does a substituted player have to leave the field of play?

- a) The halfway line.
- b) Anywhere.
- c) The touch line.
- d) The goal line.

Respuesta: b

63.- If a player is sent off before kick-off, can he be replaced by one of the nominated substitutes?

- a) No
- b) No, the team begins the match with ten players.
- c) Yes, the team is allowed to begin with 11 players and it is not considered a substitution.
- d) It depends on the Rules of the Competition.

Respuesta: b

64.- The minimum number of players who are required to start a game is 7. Can a team start the match with 10 players and without their goalkeeper, who joins as soon as he reaches the field of play?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) It depends on the Rules of the Competition.
- d) It is at the discretion of the referee.

Respuesta: b

65.- If a substitute enters the field of play without permission and touches the ball inside his own penalty area preventing a goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Penalty kick and sending off.
- b) Dropped ball and a sending off.
- c) Dropped ball and caution.
- d) An indirect free kick and sending off.

Respuesta: d

66.- Can a substitution be made when the ball is in play?

- a) Yes, in certain cases.
- b) No
- c) Yes, if the team that is going to make the substitution is in possession.
- d) No, but the game should be stopped at the very moment the team requests the substitution.

Respuesta: b

67.- If a player changes places with the goalkeeper without prior permission from the referee, is it necessary to stop the game?

- a) Yes
- b) It is not necessary, as long as the new goalkeeper is not controlling the ball with any part of his hands or arms.
- c) It is at the discretion of the referee.
- d) No, play continues until the next stoppage when both players are cautioned.

Respuesta: d

68.- When is a substitution finally completed?

- a) When the substitute enters the field of play.
- b) When the substituted player leaves the field of play.
- c) When play resumes after the substitution.
- d) When the referee has made a note of the change, after the player has entered.

Respuesta: a

69.- A player leaves the field of play without the referee's permission when the ball is in play. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Stop play if advantage cannot be applied, send off the player and restart play with an indirect free kick from the position of the ball when play was stopped.
- b) Stop play if advantage cannot be applied, caution the player and restart play with an indirect free kick from the position where the player left the field of play.
- c) Stop play if advantage cannot be applied, caution the player and restart play with a dropped ball at the position of the ball when play was stopped.

d) Stop play if advantage cannot be applied, caution the player and restart play with an indirect free kick from the position of the ball when play was stopped.

Respuesta: d

70.- What decision should the referee make if a defender (not the goalkeeper) from a team with only seven players on the field of play, deliberately handles the ball to prevent a goal?

- a) Send off the defender and suspend the match.
- b) Send off the defender and award a penalty.
- c) Send off the defender, award a penalty kick and after the penalty kick, end the match.
- d) All of the answers could be correct, depending on the circumstances.

Respuesta: a

71.- If a player accidentally crosses over a boundary line, leaving the field of play, is he penalised for leaving the field of play without the referee's permission?

- a) Yes.
- b) No, never.
- c) No, only if he is injured.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

72.- If a player crosses over a boundary line, leaving the field of play through his natural movement, is he deemed to have left the field of play without the referee's permission?

- a) Yes, the referee should caution him.
- b) No, the player has left the field of play accidentally so it is not considered unsporting behaviour.
- c) Yes, the referee should stop play, penalise his team with an indirect free kick to be taken from where the offence was committed and caution the player.
- d) No, but the player can only re-enter the field of play with the permission of the referee.

Respuesta: b

73.- When does a substitute become a player?

- a) When the change is announced.
- b) When the substituted player leaves the field of play and the substitute enters the field of play at the halfway line.
- c) When the substitute enters the field of play.
- d) When the substituted player leaves the field of play.

Respuesta: b

74.- A player may change places with the goalkeeper...

- a) At any time, provided that the referee sees it happen.
- b) At a stoppage in play, without the need of previously informing the referee.
- c) At a stoppage in play, provided the referee is informed before the change is made.
- d) Only if it is during the normal course of a match or added time, never during penalty kicks to determine the winner of a match or cup tie.

Respuesta: c

75.- Can a team play without a goalkeeper during a match?

- a) No, never.
- b) Yes
- c) Yes but only momentarily. He must return quickly after an injury or changing his equipment.
- d) No, and he cannot leave his half of the field of play.

Respuesta: a

76.- What are the maximum and minimum number of players and substitutes allowed in any one team that can be listed to participate in an official match?

- a) A maximum of 16 and a minimum of 7.
- b) A maximum of 23 and a minimum of 7, depending on the maximum number stipulated by the rules of the competition .

- c) The maximum and minimum number is established by each of the member associations.
- d) A maximum of 11 and a minimum of 7.

Respuesta: b

77.- Can a team make substitutions during the Kicks from the Penalty Mark to determine the winner of a match?

- a) Yes, if the team has not already used the maximum number of substitutes permitted
- b) Yes, but only the goalkeeper.
- c) Yes, but only for an injured goalkeeper providing the team has not already used the maximum number of substitutes permitted.
- d) No

Respuesta: c

78.- Can substitutions be made during additional time if the maximum number of substitutions permitted has not already been made?

- a) No, because the match has finished.
- b) No, the current players have to continue.
- c) Yes.
- d) Yes, as long as it is due to injury.

Respuesta: c

79.- Can a team continue playing without a goalkeeper if he becomes injured?

- a) Yes, because the goalkeeper is just another player.
- b) Yes, provided that all substitutions have been made.
- c) Yes, always.
- d) No, the Laws of the Game require a goalkeeper must play on each team.

Respuesta: d

80.- Indicate which of the following statements is correct, regarding the type of reasons why a player can leave the field of play without prior permission from the referee.

- a) A player can never leave the field of play without the permission of the referee.
- b) A player can leave the field of play at any time.
- c) A player can leave the field of play if he is injured.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

81.- A substitute enters the field of play without the permission of the referee as his team is attacking. What decision should the referee make?

- a) With a dropped ball and a caution for unsporting behaviour.
- b) With an indirect free kick and a caution for unsporting behaviour.
- c) With an indirect free kick and a caution for entering the field of play without the referee's permission.
- d) With a dropped ball and a caution for entering the field of play without the referee's permission.

Respuesta: b

82.- Once the match has started, is it required that injured players re-enter the field of play at the halfway line?

- a) Yes, always.
- b) Yes, sometimes.
- c) Not when re-entering.
- d) It depends on the referee's decision each time.

Respuesta: c

83.- Player No 8 is being substituted, replaced by player No 12. Before No 12 enters, player No 8 spits at the assistant referee. What decision should the referee make?

- a) He should send off player No 8. Player No 12 enters and his team plays with 11 players.
- b) He should send off player No 8. The substitution cannot be completed so the team plays with 10

players.

c) He should send off player No 8. The team will now play with 10 players. The team may choose not to substitute at this time or player No 12 now must substitute for a different player.

d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

84.- A team with only 7 players is penalised with a penalty kick. After the referee gives the signal for the kick to be taken, he is insulted by a player. Should he allow the kick to be taken or should he abandon the match?

a) The match must be stopped without the kick being taken, unless the member association has decided otherwise with respect to the minimum number of players.

b) As far as the International F.A. Board is concerned, a match should not be considered valid if there are fewer than seven players in one of the teams.

c) The penalty kick should be taken, and a goal awarded if scored. Then the referee should send the player off and abandon the match.

d) The penalty kick should be stopped and the referee should send the player off and abandon the match.

Respuesta: c

85.- A substitute of the attacking team, who has joined the game without the permission of the referee, scores a goal. The referee realises this before play is restarted. What decision should the referee make?

a) Disallow the goal and award a dropped ball in the defending team's goal area.

b) Disallow the goal and award an indirect free kick to be taken from the defending team's goal area.

c) Disallow the goal and caution the player for unsporting behaviour. Restart play with an indirect free kick to be taken from the defending team's goal area.

d) Disallow the goal and award a direct free kick.

Respuesta: c

86.- From where should a substituted player leave the field of play?

a) From the halfway line.

b) A player may leave the field across any boundary line.

c) From where the referee tells him.

d) Only from the touch lines.

Respuesta: b

87.- When may a player who has been asked by the referee to leave the field of play to adjust his equipment re-enter the field of play?

a) When the ball is in play.

b) At any time.

c) When the ball is out of play.

d) When the ball is out of play and from the halfway line only.

Respuesta: c

88.- Before the game starts, the match officials must check all of the players' equipment. Is this true?

a) Yes

b) No

c) No, it is not necessary.

d) No, this task is carried out by the referees' observer.

Respuesta: a

89.- What happens if a player reveals a slogan or advertising under his teams official jersey?

a) It depends on the kind of slogan or advertising.

b) The referee will note it in his report and the competition organisers will be responsible for disciplining the player.

- c) It is not a problem.
 - d) The referee must caution the player for unsporting behaviour.
- Respuesta: b

90.- Shinguards must:

- a) Provide a reasonable degree of protection.
- b) Be made of materials such as rubber or plastic.
- c) Be completely covered by the stockings.
- d) All the previous answers are correct.

Respuesta: d

91.- Each goalkeeper wears colours that distinguish him from:

- a) The opposing team, the referee and the assistant referees.
- b) The other players, the referee and the assistant referees.
- c) The opposing goalkeeper, the referee and the fourth official.
- d) His team-mates.

Respuesta: b

92.- Jerseys must have sleeves. Is this statement true?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Only in official matches.
- d) It is the referee's decision.

Respuesta: a

93.- Can players wear a one-piece playing suit in place of shirts and shorts?

- a) Yes, this is common.
- b) No
- c) Depends on the Rules of the Competition.
- d) Yes, if the referee allows it.

Respuesta: b

94.- Are players allowed to use tape to cover jewellery?

- a) No
- b) Not if the jewellery is metal.
- c) Yes, if the referee approves.
- d) Yes, as long as the player takes the responsibility.

Respuesta: a

95.- A player accidentally loses his footwear and immediately scores a goal. Is this permitted?

- a) Yes
- b) No and the game must be restarted with a dropped ball.
- c) No, and the game must be restarted with an indirect free kick.
- d) No, and the game must be restarted with a goal kick.

Respuesta: a

96.- Which of the following items are not part of the basic compulsory equipment?

- a) A wrist guard
- b) Goalkeeper's gloves
- c) Undershorts
- d) None of the three objects.

Respuesta: d

97.- Are players allowed to wear jewellery during a match?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) It depends on the Rules of the Competition.

d) It depends on the referee.

Respuesta: b

98.- Is the goalkeeper permitted to wear a short-sleeved jersey?

a) Yes

b) No

c) Goalkeepers are only allowed to wear short-sleeved jerseys.

d) It is the decision of the club.

Respuesta: a

99.- A player who has left the field of play to adjust his equipment, re-enters with his team in possession of the ball and without the referee's permission. What decision should the referee make?

a) The referee stops the game, cautions the player for unsporting behaviour and awards an indirect free kick where the ball was at the moment play was stopped.

b) The player is cautioned for re-entering the field of play without the referees permission. An indirect free kick is awarded where the player entered the field of play.

c) The referee stops play, cautions the player for re-entering the field of play without his permission and restarts play with an indirect free kick from where the ball was when play was stopped.

d) The referee stops the game, warns the player and awards an indirect free kick where the ball was at the moment play was stopped.

Respuesta: c

100.- Can a player play without shinguards?

a) Yes

b) Only if he is the captain.

c) No

d) Yes, if it is for a good reason.

Respuesta: c

101.- Is it legal to score a goal without a boot on?

a) Only if it is immediate.

b) If the goal is scored immediately and losing the boot was accidental.

c) It is never legal. The player should be told to leave the field of play to put his boots on.

d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

102.- If two teams are wearing the same colour shirts in an official match, who must change and what if the match is a friendly or played on a neutral ground?

a) In both cases, the home team, as long as they have different coloured shirts.

b) The visiting team, must always change.

c) The visiting team, and if it is at a neutral pitch, the team with the most recent affiliation.

d) It is determined by the Rules of the Competition.

Respuesta: d

103.- Are undershorts allowed?

a) Yes, always.

b) No, the Laws of the Game just mention shorts.

c) Yes, as long as they are the same main colour as the shorts.

d) No, never.

Respuesta: c

104.- Is radio communication allowed between the players and the technical area?

a) Yes

b) No

c) Yes, as long as the captain is involved.

d) Yes, as long as the referee permits it.

Respuesta: b

105.- Is it possible to play a friendly match without shinguards?

- a) Yes, because then they are optional.
- b) It is at the discretion of the referee.
- c) No, because they are part of the basic equipment required for every player.
- d) Yes, because it is a friendly match.

Respuesta: c

106.- Who controls the match?

- a) The referee.
- b) The assistant referees.
- c) The fourth official.
- d) The referee and the fourth official.

Respuesta: a

107.- Which of the following tasks is the referee not responsible for?

- a) Taking disciplinary measures.
- b) Enforcing the Rules of the Competition.
- c) Attending to injured players.
- d) Acting as time keeper.

Respuesta: c

108.- Can a captain send off one of his team-mates for serious misconduct?

- a) No, only the referee can send off a player.
- b) No, only a coach can send off one of his players.
- c) Yes, sometimes.
- d) Yes, the captain has authority to send off a player.

Respuesta: a

109.- Does a team captain have the right to protest a decision made by the referee?

- a) No, neither the captain nor any other player has the right to protest a decision taken by the referee.
- b) No, only the coach has the right to protest a decision made by the referee.
- c) Yes. If the referee makes an obvious mistake with his decision, a team captain may protest and correct him.
- d) Yes. The captain has authority to ask the referee to explain any decision during the match.

Respuesta: a

110.- A player, after colliding with an opponent, begins to bleed. The referee instructs him to leave the field of play for treatment. Recovered, he re-enters the field of play without permission from the referee. Is this correct?

- a) Yes. The referee's permission is not required.
- b) No. The referee must give his permission.
- c) No. The assistant referee is responsible for allowing his re-entry onto the field of play.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

111.- A team official does not behave in a responsible manner. What action should the referee take?

- a) The referee should show a red card to the official and expel him from the technical area and its vicinity. He should also report the misconduct to the appropriate authorities.
- b) The referee should expel him from the field of play and its immediate surrounds.
- c) The referee should not make a decision during the match.
- d) The referees should report the incident to the appropriate authorities.

Respuesta: b

112.- A player is fouled by an opponent but keeps possession of the ball and continues playing. The referee...

- a) applies advantage and allows play to continue.
- b) penalises the offence if he is not sure about the advantage.
- c) allows play to continue. The referee can never change a decision after advantage has been applied.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

113.- A player is injured during a match. When assessing the player, the doctor informs the referee of the risk of serious injury if the player continues playing. Can the referee prohibit the player from continuing?

- a) No, it is not the referee's decision.
- b) Yes, it is the responsibility of the referee.
- c) Yes, he should inform the team official that the player must leave the field of play.
- d) No, it is not the referee's decision. He can only inform the captain, who can make the decision to replace the player.

Respuesta: a

114.- Under what circumstances would the referee ask his assistant referee his opinion on the validity of a goal?

- a) The referee must always consult the assistant, even if he is sure of the validity.
- b) The referee should consult anytime he thinks cooperation with the assistant is necessary.
- c) The referee should never ask the assistant referee because he is the one who has complete power to decide.
- d) The referee should ask the assistant whenever correctly and politely requested by the players.

Respuesta: b

115.- Can the referee report disciplinary action in a match without stating the reasons?

- a) It depends on the Rules of the Competition.
- b) No, he must always describe the reasons.
- c) It depends on the Rules of the National Association.
- d) Yes, as long as only the team officials have been disciplined.

Respuesta: b

116.- Can the referee allow medical staff to enter the field of play?

- a) No, under no circumstances.
- b) Yes, always.
- c) Yes, to assess an injury when play has been stopped.
- d) Yes, but only if it is a serious injury or a bleeding wound.

Respuesta: c

117.- Is the referee obliged to make a report about incidents before the match begins?

- a) Yes, if the incidents occurred while he, his assistants, or the fourth official were present.
- b) Yes, if the incidents were observed by the referee assessor.
- c) It depends what the Rules of the Competition require.
- d) Yes, if they were committed while the referee was present.

Respuesta: a

118.- Which of the following situations does not require the referee's permission?

- a) Leave the field of play to dribble past an opponent.
- b) Returning to the field of play after adjusting equipment.
- c) Leave the field of play to receive instructions.
- d) Returning to the field of play after receiving treatment.

Respuesta: a

119.- Can the referee send off a player before the start of play?

- a) Yes the referee can send off a player who is on the field of play or its surrounds before the match begins but his team starts the match with only 10 players (he cannot be replaced).
- b) Yes the referee can send off a player who is on the field of play or its surrounds before the match begins and his team will start the match with 11 players (he can be replaced by a named substitute).
- c) No the referee cannot send off a player before the match begins. It is only possible to make mention of the incident in the match report.
- d) No, never.

Respuesta: b

120.- The referee has forgotten to bring his yellow and red cards and misconduct occurs. What should the referee do?

- a) The referee can caution or send off a player verbally, He must inform the player and the captains of both teams.
- b) The referee stops play to go and get them.
- c) The referee cannot caution or send off any player without showing a card.
- d) The referee can caution or send off a player using gestures and pretending to hold the card in his hand.

Respuesta: a

121.- What decision should the referee make if a player is slightly injured?

- a) The referee should stop play, ask the player if he needs treatment and restart play with a dropped ball.
- b) The referee should stop play and order that the player be treated off the field of play.
- c) The referee should allow play to continue until the ball is out of play.
- d) The referee should allow play to continue.

Respuesta: c

122.- Which of the following is incorrect? The duties of an assistant referee include indicating:

- a) When the whole ball has passed outside the field of play.
- b) When a player is in an offside position.
- c) When misconduct has occurred out of the view of the referee.
- d) When a substitution is requested.

Respuesta: b

123.- What part of the body is not included in the definition of the offside position "nearest to the opponents' goal line"?

- a) Head.
- b) Hand.
- c) Body.
- d) Feet.

Respuesta: b

124.- Using the beep flag is not considered necessary in which of the following situations?

- a) When signalling for offside.
- b) Fouls (outside the view of the referee).
- c) Clear throw-in decisions.
- d) Goal situations (tight decisions).

Respuesta: c

125.- Which position is correct for the assistant referee when a penalty kick is taken during a match?

- a) Behind the corner flag.
- b) Beside the goalpost.
- c) At the intersection of the goal line and the goal area.
- d) At the intersection of the goal line and the penalty area.

Respuesta: d

126.- The roles and responsibilities of assistant referees are determined by ...

- a) the referee.
- b) The International Football Association Board.
- c) The Rules of the Competition.
- d) the Laws of the Game.

Respuesta: d

127.- The referee awards the goal scored by an attacker using his hand. The assistant referee sees the offence and informs the referee before the match restarts. Should the referee accept the advice of his assistant referee?

- a) No, the goal had already been awarded by the referee.
- b) Yes, unless it is half-time or the match has finished immediately after the goal was scored.
- c) Yes, because play has not restarted.
- d) No, because the assistant referee is only advisory and the referee does not have to take into account what he says.

Respuesta: c

128.- An assistant referee signals that the ball has crossed the touch line. The referee does not see it and play continues. An attacker continues to play the ball, crosses it and a team-mate scores. The referee then sees the signal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee disallows the goal and awards a throw-in because the ball was out of play when it went over the touch line.
- b) He allows the goal because he did not see the signal and he had already awarded the goal.
- c) Play restarts with a dropped ball from where the goal was scored because this situation is not specified in the Laws of the Game.
- d) Play restarts with a dropped ball on the goal area line because this situation is not specified in the Laws of the Game.

Respuesta: a

129.- Indicate which one of the following statements about the duties of an assistant referee is false:

- a) To indicate when the ball has completely crossed the boundary lines of the field of play.
- b) He is required to signal a foul, regardless of where it is committed.
- c) To indicate when a substitution is requested.
- d) To indicate when a player should be penalised for being in an offside position.

Respuesta: b

130.- Should the assistant referee indicate to the referee any misconduct that occurs out of the view of the referee?

- a) No. The assistant referees only indicate when the ball has completely crossed the boundary lines of the field of play and when a player should be penalised for being in an offside position.
- b) Yes, but only if play has stopped.
- c) Yes
- d) It is at the discretion of the assistant referee to inform him.

Respuesta: c

131.- For which of the following reasons may an assistant referee enter the field of play?

- a) To assist with a mass confrontation.
- b) To ensure the 10-yard (9.15m) rule is respected for infringements committed close to him.
- c) When a direct consultation is required.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: d

132.- Should the assistant referees record the incidents that occur in a match in which there is also a fourth official?

- a) Yes

- b) No
 - c) Only the cautions and sending-off.
 - d) No, because it is the fourth official's responsibility.
- Respuesta: a

133.- Are assistant referees required to carry unfolded flags during the match and face the field of play?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Yes, unless the wind prevents them from running.
- d) No, unless they intervene in play.

Respuesta: a

134.- When must the referee make the decision to change the duration of the first and second half, due to bad light?

- a) Anytime during the match.
- b) Before the match and only if the Rules of the Competition allow it.
- c) When the fourth official decides.
- d) When both captains agree.

Respuesta: b

135.- What is the maximum time allowed for the half-time interval?

- a) 10 minutes.
- b) 15 minutes.
- c) 12 minutes.
- d) 5 minutes.

Respuesta: b

136.- The referee indicates that there is no additional time. What action should the fourth official take?

- a) He indicates "0" on the board.
- b) He should inform the match commissioner.
- c) He should report it to the appropriate authorities.
- d) He should do nothing.

Respuesta: d

137.- Who has the discretion to allow added time?

- a) The referee.
- b) The assistant referee.
- c) The fourth official.
- d) The referee together with his assistant referees.

Respuesta: a

138.- When would it be INCORRECT to abandon a match?

- a) When the field of play is unplayable.
- b) During stormy, dangerous weather.
- c) Insufficient lighting.
- d) When a team is losing intentionally.

Respuesta: d

139.- In a match, time is added on to the first half and during this time two substitutions are made. Should the referee add more time on for the time lost?

- a) Yes, he should indicate again how much time will be added on.
- b) Yes
- c) No
- d) The adding on of time depends on the referee.

Respuesta: b

140.- After additional time has been displayed, more time is lost or wasted. What decision should the referee take?

- a) He indicates the additional time again and extends the half to make up for the new time lost.
- b) He does not add on the new time lost but reports the fact to the appropriate authorities.
- c) The referee will compensate for the time lost in the second half.
- d) He simply adds time to the half to make up for the new time lost.

Respuesta: d

141.- The amount of additional time for injuries is at the discretion of the referee, but is it required?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Yes, but only in the normal course of a match.
- d) No, the 4th official decides.

Respuesta: a

142.- If, at the moment the referee gives the signal to kick off, the player taking it commits any infringement before the ball is in play. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Award the kick off to the opposing team.
- b) Award the kick off to the opposing team. The other team can kick off in the second half.
- c) Order the kick off to be retaken. Take disciplinary action if required.
- d) Order the kick off to be retaken as many times as necessary without taking disciplinary action.

Respuesta: c

143.- Law 7 refers to...

- a) The Start and Restart of play.
- b) Dropped ball and offside.
- c) The duration of the match.
- d) The assistant referees.

Respuesta: c

144.- When does a football match start?

- a) When the referee blows the whistle.
- b) When the referee starts his watch.
- c) When the kick off takes place.
- d) When the referee gives the signal and the kick off is taken correctly.

Respuesta: d

145.- During additional time what authority does the referee continue to have?

- a) Partial authority, since it is additional time.
- b) Partial authority. He can only penalise technically, as the ball is not in play.
- c) Complete authority as in normal time.
- d) Authority to penalise physical offences only.

Respuesta: c

146.- If players ask him, is the referee required to inform the players how many minutes have passed or how many are remaining?

- a) No
- b) Yes
- c) Not the minute of play, but he does have to tell them how many minutes of additional time will be played.
- d) No, the fourth official publicly shows the minimum time to be 'added on' which was indicated to him by the referee.

Respuesta: d

147.- Who can change the length of the half-time interval?

- a) The players of both teams, by mutual agreement.

- b) The officials of both teams, by mutual agreement and as long as there is a valid reason.
- c) Only the referee.
- d) The captains of both teams with prior notice to the referee.

Respuesta: c

148.- If for some reason specified in Law 5, a match is suspended by the referee before its completion, should the match be replayed?

- a) Yes, always.
- b) No, only the remaining time, unless the scoreboard indicates a clear winner.
- c) It depends on the Competition Committee and the Rules of the Competition.
- d) No

Respuesta: c

149.- When is play considered to have restarted after a dropped ball?

- a) When the ball touches a player.
- b) When the ball touches the ground.
- c) When the referee drops the ball.
- d) When the referee drops the ball and a player touches it.

Respuesta: b

150.- After the referee drops the ball, it leaves the field of play directly over the touch line or goal line having touched the ground but without having been played or touched by a player. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Play is restarted by another dropped ball at the same place as the previous one.
- b) The referee allows play to continue.
- c) The referee awards a throw-in to the team that played the ball last.
- d) Play is restarted by another dropped ball at the touch line.

Respuesta: a

151.- If an incident takes place that is not mentioned in the Laws of the Game, what decision must the referee make and from where must play be restarted?

- a) Let play continue if a simultaneous foul has been committed by players from opposing teams.
- b) Stop play and restart with a dropped ball at the place where the ball was when play was stopped.
- c) Restart play by means of a throw-in from the place closest to where the ball was when play was stopped.
- d) Always allow play to continue.

Respuesta: b

152.- A dropped ball is taken but a player commits an offence before the ball has touched the ground. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Retake the dropped ball and caution the offending player.
- b) Award a direct or indirect free kick, depending on the seriousness of the offence.
- c) Retake the dropped ball and caution, send off or take no disciplinary action against the offending player, depending on the offence committed.
- d) Award a direct or indirect free kick, caution or send off the offending player, depending on the seriousness of the offence.

Respuesta: c

153.- Can the kick-off be retaken if the kicker touches the ball a second time before it is played by another player?

- a) No, as long as the kick-off procedure has been correct.
- b) Yes, as long as the ball has been played forward.
- c) Law 8 does not state that touching the ball twice in the kick-off is an infringement.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

154.- How should the players of both teams position themselves for a kick-off?

- a) The team that will take the kick-off can be anywhere in their half of the field, including their half of the centre circle, and the other team in its half of the field without entering their half of the centre circle.
- b) The players who are taking the kick-off are the only ones who can occupy the centre circle and the other players in both teams can be in their half of the field of play without entering their half of the centre circle.
- c) Answers a) and b) are correct.
- d) It is unimportant where they are as long as the kick-off is not impeded.

Respuesta: a

155.- If the ball bursts or is damaged inside the goal area, where should the dropped ball be taken?

- a) From anywhere in this area.
- b) It should be taken on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point closest to where the ball was when play was stopped.
- c) At the point where the incident occurred.
- d) If it occurred inside the goal area, from anywhere in this area, and if it occurred inside the penalty area, from the point where the incident occurred.

Respuesta: b

156.- Which of the following answers is correct when restarting play with a dropped ball?

- a) The referee drops the ball in different place to where the ball was when play was stopped.
- b) The referee throws the ball into the air in the place where it was when play was stopped.
- c) The referee drops the ball in the place where the ball was when play was stopped.
- d) Answers a) and b) could be correct.

Respuesta: c

157.- Can a goal be scored directly into the opponents' goal from a kick-off without touching any other player?

- a) Not always.
- b) No, the ball must be played or touched by another player before entering the goal.
- c) Yes, it can.
- d) No, except by referee error.

Respuesta: c

158.- In which of the following cases is it not correct to restart play with a dropped ball?

- a) When the match ball is in play and another ball is on the pitch, which interferes with play.
- b) When the referee decides to stop play for a serious injury to a player.
- c) When play is stopped because of an incident not mentioned in the Laws of the Game.
- d) A change of position between a goalkeeper and a team-mate without having informed the referee.

Respuesta: d

159.- Is it required in all cases to take a kick-off after a valid goal is scored?

- a) Yes, always.
- b) No
- c) No, unless the Rules of the Competition stipulate it.
- d) The decision is at the discretion of the referee.

Respuesta: b

160.- Indicate which of the following is a necessary condition to take a kick-off correctly:

- a) All players must be in their own half.
- b) The referee gives the signal.
- c) The ball is in play at the moment that it is kicked and moves forward.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: d

161.- If extra time is required in a match, is it necessary to have a coin toss to decide which team will choose the goal to attack?

- a) Yes
- b) No. The team which kicked off to start the match kicks off to start the first half of extra time.
- c) No
- d) No, the coin toss is only carried out if the captains do not reach agreement.

Respuesta: a

162.- Before the start of a match, a coin toss is made. Which of the following statements is correct?

- a) The winner decides which goal will be attacked in the first half of the match.
- b) The winner chooses whether to kick off.
- c) The winner chooses which goal will be attacked in the first half of the match or for their team to kick-off.
- d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

163.- Which statement is true?

- a) The coin toss must be done with a coin in the centre of the field of play.
- b) The coin toss must take place in the changing rooms before entering the field of play.
- c) The team that wins the coin toss takes the kick-off in the second half.
- d) The team that wins the coin toss takes the kick-off in the first half.

Respuesta: c

164.- During a kick-off:

- a) The ball is stationary anywhere in the circle.
- b) The referee gives the signal.
- c) All of the players, except for the one taking it, must be at least 9.15 metres from the ball until it is played.
- d) All of the players, except for the one taking it, must be at least 10 yards from the ball until it is played.

Respuesta: b

165.- When the ball is dropped by the referee, a player deliberately touches it with his hand before it hits the ground. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Award a direct free kick against the offending team.
- b) Repeat the dropped ball and send off the offending player.
- c) Repeat the dropped ball and caution the player for unsporting behaviour.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

166.- When is the ball in play during a kick-off?

- a) When after the signal is given by the referee, the ball is played by a player.
- b) When after the signal is given by the referee, the ball is set in motion by the team that takes the kick-off.
- c) When after the signal is given by the referee, the ball is played by the foot and it moves forward.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

167.- How far apart should the players of opposing teams be when competing for a dropped ball?

- a) There is no set distance.
- b) Approximately half a metre from the referee, who will put the ball in play.
- c) The Laws of the Game do not state a set distance, but the same number of players from each team must participate.
- d) The Laws of the Game do not state a set distance, but a player from each team must participate.

Respuesta: a

168.- If the referee mistakenly awards a goal without the ball having entered the goal, how should he restart play?

- a) With a dropped ball from where the ball was when play was stopped.
- b) Allow play to continue. The referee's decision is final.
- c) With a dropped ball from where the referee was when the error was made.
- d) Award the goal and after the match, write a report about what happened.

Respuesta: a

169.- The ball is in play at all other moments, even when...

- a) it completely crosses the touch line or goal line in the air or along the ground.
- b) it bounces off the goal posts, crossbar or corner post and remains on the field of play.
- c) it bounces off the referee or assistant referee located outside the field of play.
- d) Answers b) and c) are correct.

Respuesta: b

170.- In which of these situations is the ball out of play?

- a) When it has completely crossed the touch or goal line, either on the ground or in the air.
- b) When the ball touches the assistant referee standing on the touch line.
- c) When it bounces off the goal posts, crossbar or flag posts and remains on the field of play.
- d) Answers a and b are correct.

Respuesta: a

171.- When is the ball not in play?

- a) When play has been stopped by the referee.
- b) When it hits the hand or arm of a player, except for the goalkeeper in his own penalty area.
- c) When it has partly crossed the goal line on the field of play, when in the air.
- d) When it is closer to the goal line than to the second last defender.

Respuesta: a

172.- Is it always necessary for play to stop whenever the referee blows the whistle?

- a) No
- b) Yes
- c) No, because it could be blown by a spectator.
- d) Yes, provided that the referee has not blown the whistle involuntarily by mistake.

Respuesta: a

173.- Before the ball enters the goal from an attacking player's shot, a spectator enters the field of play and slightly touches the ball with his hand but does not manage to stop the goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee disallows the goal and restarts play with a dropped ball.
- b) The referee awards the goal.
- c) The referee disallows the goal and restarts play with an indirect free kick in favour of the attacking team.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

174.- Indicate at which of the following restarts of play it is not necessary to kick the ball for it to be in play:

- a) Corner kicks and kick-offs.
- b) Throw-ins and dropped balls.
- c) Dropped balls and penalty kicks.
- d) Goal kicks and kick-offs.

Respuesta: b

175.- The ball hits the corner flag during play. Is the ball still in play?

- a) No

- b) Yes if it does not cross the goal line or touch line.
- c) Yes, always.
- d) According to Law 9, if the ball returns to the field of play, it is still in play.

Respuesta: b

176.- The referee has stopped play. From which of the following cases is play restarted from a different place than the ball was when play was stopped?

- a) A penalty kick.
- b) A corner kick.
- c) A goal kick.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: d

177.- A goal cannot be scored directly from which of the following restarts?

- a) Throw-in.
- b) Corner kick.
- c) Direct free kick.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: a

178.- Which of the following procedures is not approved for determining the winning team of a drawn match?

- a) Away goals.
- b) Extra time.
- c) Kicks from the penalty mark.
- d) Tossing a coin.

Respuesta: d

179.- An attacking player places himself between the goal posts and the inside of the net, and, at the same time, a team-mate plays the ball into the net. What decision should the referee make if the player inside the goal remains still?

- a) The referee should disallow the goal, punish the player in the goal for unsporting behaviour, and restart play with an indirect free kick from the place where the shot on goal took place.
- b) The referee should award the goal.
- c) The referee should award the goal. The forward did not distract the opposing player when the ball entered the goal. Give the player a verbal warning.
- d) The referee should disallow the goal and give the player a verbal warning.

Respuesta: b

180.- A goal has been scored when...

- a) the ball passes completely over the goal line between the posts and underneath the crossbar, provided that the defending team has not infringed the Laws of the Game.
- b) the ball passes completely over the goal line between the posts and underneath the crossbar.
- c) the ball passes completely over the goal line between the posts and underneath the crossbar, provided that the attacking team has not infringed the Laws of the Game.
- d) the ball crosses the goal line.

Respuesta: c

181.- With the ball in play, the goalkeeper throws the ball from his penalty area and scores a goal in the opponents goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee should disallow the goal. A goal may not be scored using hands.
- b) The referee should allow the goal.
- c) The referee should award a goal kick.
- d) The answers b) and c) may be correct.

Respuesta: b

182.- A match requires a winner but finishes in a draw.

- a) Extra time is played.
- b) Kicks from the penalty mark are taken.
- c) The match proceeds according to the rules of the competition.
- d) The match proceeds with the "golden goal".

Respuesta: c

183.- What decision should the referee make if, when the ball is about to enter the goal, a spectator enters the field of play to try to prevent it?

- a) Award a dropped ball.
- b) Always award a goal.
- c) Award the goal if he does not interfere with play.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

184.- A player is in an offside position, but not interfering with an opponent. He runs toward a ball played by a team-mate. Does the referee have to wait until the player touches the ball before he penalises him?

- a) It is at the referee's discretion.
- b) No, never.
- c) No. The referee should stop play immediately.
- d) Yes. The referee should wait and see if the player in an offside position interferes with play by touching the ball unless no other team-mate in an onside position has the opportunity to play the ball.

Respuesta: d

185.- A player in an offside position, receives the ball from a team-mate who intercepted a pass from an opponent. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Allow play to continue, as the ball came from an opponent.
- b) The referee should award an indirect free kick for offside.
- c) If the player was in an offside position and was not involved in play, allow play to continue.
- d) Allow play to continue because the ball was not touched voluntarily by the defender.

Respuesta: b

186.- Can advantage be applied to the defending team in an offside situation?

- a) No, advantage may not be applied for infringements of Law 11.
- b) Yes, advantage may be applied but not inside the penalty area.
- c) No, advantage may not be applied for an offside offence.
- d) Yes, advantage may be applied provided that the defending team has full control of the ball.

Respuesta: d

187.- Can there be an offside offence when play is restarted with a dropped ball?

- a) No, because the ball comes from the referee.
- b) Yes, provided that the attacker is in an offside position.
- c) No, because the attacker cannot be in an offside position.
- d) Yes, as long as the ball rebounds from a defender and the attacker is in an offside position.

Respuesta: a

188.- Law 11: "Offside", states that there is no offside infringement if a player receives the ball directly from...

- a) a goal kick.
- b) a corner kick.
- c) a throw-in.
- d) All answers are correct.

Respuesta: d

189.- A player is not in an offside position if....

- a) he is level with the second last opponent.

- b) he is level with the last two opponents.
- c) he is in his own half of the field of play.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: d

190.- There is an offside offence if the player in an offside position receives the ball directly from...

- a) a goal kick.
- b) an indirect free kick
- c) a throw-in.
- d) a corner kick.

Respuesta: b

191.- A player in an offside position receives the ball directly from a goal kick by his own goalkeeper and scores a goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee disallows the goal and awards an indirect free kick for interfering with play.
- b) The referee disallows the goal, cautions the player and awards an indirect free kick for interfering with play.
- c) The referee awards a goal.
- d) None of the answers is completely correct.

Respuesta: c

192.- A defender leaves the field of play over the goal line so that an opponent is put in an offside position. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows play to continue if the ball is in the possession of the opposing team. When the ball is next out of play, caution the defender for deliberately leaving the field of play without the referee's permission.
- b) The referee penalises the offside offence.
- c) The referee allows play to continue.
- d) The referee always stops play and restarts with an indirect free kick for deliberately leaving the field of play without the referee's permission.

Respuesta: a

193.- In which of the following cases could there be an offside offence?

- a) Directly receiving the ball released from the hands of your own goalkeeper.
- b) Receiving the ball from a corner kick.
- c) Receiving the ball from a throw-in.
- d) None of the previous cases.

Respuesta: a

194.- A player in an offside position receives the ball from a team-mate at a goal kick. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards an indirect free kick against the offending player's team for interfering with play.
- b) The referee allows play to continue.
- c) The referee allows play to continue if the ball touches any other player.
- d) The referee allows play to continue if it had previously touched another player or not.

Respuesta: b

195.- What is the definition of being involved in active play?

- a) Interfering with play.
- b) Interfering with an opponent.
- c) Gaining an advantage by being in that position.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: d

196.- To which half of the field of play does the halfway line belong for the purposes of offside?

- a) The team whose players have their feet on the line at a given moment.

- b) As it is the line that determines offside, it belongs to the attacking team.
- c) As it is the line that determines offside, it belongs to the defending team.
- d) To nobody, it has no specific function.

Respuesta: b

197.- A player other than the goalkeeper deliberately plays the ball with his arm in his own penalty area. What decision does the referee make?

- a) The referee allows play to continue.
- b) The referee awards a penalty kick.
- c) The referee awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team.
- d) The referee awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team and cautions the offending player for unsporting behaviour.

Respuesta: b

198.- A player stops the progress of an opponent by physical contact. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The offending player is punished by a direct free kick or a penalty kick.
- b) The offending player is punished with an indirect free kick.
- c) Play continues.
- d) The referee cautions the player for unsporting behaviour and play restarts with a dropped ball.

Respuesta: a

199.- A player intentionally lies on the ball for an unreasonable length of time. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee cautions the player for unsporting behaviour and awards a direct free kick.
- b) The referee awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team.
- c) The referee cautions the player for unsporting behaviour and awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team.
- d) Play continues.

Respuesta: c

200.- A referee cautions a player who then apologises for his misconduct. Can the referee decide not to report the incident?

- a) No. All cautions must be reported.
- b) Yes, always.
- c) It is at the referee's discretion.
- d) Yes, but only if it is the team captain who apologises.

Respuesta: a

201.- Is it permitted for two or more players to challenge an opponent at the same time?

- a) No, never.
- b) Yes, if the challenges are legal.
- c) Yes, if the challenges are not reckless.
- d) Yes, if the challenges are not committed with excessive force.

Respuesta: b

202.- A defender starts holding an attacker outside the penalty area but stops holding just inside the penalty area. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards a penalty kick.
- b) The referee awards a direct free kick as the action of holding started outside the penalty area.
- c) The referee awards an indirect free kick inside the penalty area.
- d) Play continues.

Respuesta: a

203.- After the referee has dropped the ball, before it touches the ground, a defending player violently kicks an opponent. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The player is cautioned and play restarts with a dropped ball.

- b) The player is sent off for violent conduct and play restarts with a dropped ball.
- c) The player is sent off for serious foul play and play restarts with a dropped ball.
- d) The player is sent off for violent conduct and play restarts with a penalty kick.

Respuesta: b

204.- While the ball is in play, two players from the same team commit acts of unsporting behaviour or violent conduct towards each other on the field of play. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee cautions them or sends them off and restarts play with an indirect free kick to the opposing team from the place where the offence occurred.
- b) The referee cautions them or sends them off and restarts play with a direct free kick to the opposing team from the place where the offence occurred.
- c) The referee cautions them or sends them off and restarts play with an indirect free kick to the team which had possession when play was stopped from the place where the offence occurred.
- d) The referee sends them off and play restarts with a dropped ball from the place where the offence occurred.

Respuesta: a

205.- Can a captain caution a player from his own team for an offence punishable by a yellow card?

- a) Yes, to prevent him from being sent off.
- b) No, never.
- c) Yes, as captain of his team and after consulting his coach.
- d) No, only after consulting his coach can he substitute the player.

Respuesta: b

206.- What decision should the referee make if a player on the field of play lights a cigarette when the ball is in play?

- a) The player is cautioned for unsporting behaviour and an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team.
- b) The player is cautioned for unsporting behaviour and play is restarted with a dropped ball.
- c) The player is cautioned for unsporting behaviour and a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team.
- d) No action is required. This is not mentioned in the Laws of the Game.

Respuesta: a

207.- Which of the following is not a basic requirement to penalise a foul?

- a) The ball is in play.
- b) The offence occurs on the field of play.
- c) The offence is committed against an opponent.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: c

208.- Is it an offence if a goalkeeper picks up the ball with his hands after it has been deliberately passed to him by a team-mate using his leg?

- a) Yes, always.
- b) No
- c) Yes, but only if he picks it up with his hands.
- d) Yes. The offence is committed by the player who deliberately kicked the ball. He is cautioned for unsporting behaviour.

Respuesta: b

209.- How should a challenge which endangers the safety of an opponent be penalised?

- a) Serious foul play.
- b) Violent conduct.
- c) Unsporting behaviour.
- d) Dangerous play.

Respuesta: a

210.- A player pretends to be fouled in an attempt to deceive the referee. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The player is cautioned only if the simulation took place inside the opposing team's penalty area.
- b) The player is warned but is not shown a yellow card for the first offence.
- c) The player is cautioned for unsporting behaviour and an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team.
- d) The player cannot be shown a yellow card for this offence, but the referee can draw attention to it so the player behaves more sportingly.

Respuesta: c

211.- Can a player who has been sent off remain inside the technical area?

- a) No, never.
- b) Yes, if he is properly identified.
- c) Yes, if he remains silent.
- d) No, unless he is one of those that have already been substituted.

Respuesta: a

212.- A player makes a challenge from behind using excessive force. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The player is sent off and the referee awards an indirect free kick.
- b) The player is cautioned and the referee awards a direct free kick.
- c) Play continues.
- d) The player is sent off and the referee awards a direct free kick or a penalty kick.

Respuesta: d

213.- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a player commits one of the following four offences.

- a) Plays in a dangerous manner.
- b) Holds an opponent.
- c) Handles the ball deliberately, except the goalkeeper inside his own penalty area.
- d) Spits at an opponent.

Respuesta: a

214.- Before the ball is in play at a free kick, a player inside his own penalty area violently strikes an opponent. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee cautions the offending player and awards a dropped ball.
- b) The referee sends off the offending player and upholds the previous free kick.
- c) The referee sends off the offending player and awards a penalty kick.
- d) All the answers could be correct.

Respuesta: b

215.- With the ball in play, a player makes an insulting gesture to the crowd. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the offending player and awards a direct free kick to the opposing team.
- b) The referee cautions the offending player and awards a dropped ball.
- c) The referee sends off the offending player and awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team.
- d) The referee cautions the offending player and awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team.

Respuesta: c

216.- What decision should the referee make if a player trips an opponent which denies an obvious goal scoring opportunity?

- a) The referee cautions the offending player.
- b) The referee sends off the offending player.

- c) The referee warns the offending player.
 - d) None of the answers is completely correct.
- Respuesta: b

217.- An indirect free kick should be awarded to the opposing team if a goalkeeper commits one of the following offences inside his own penalty area.

- a) Touches the ball with his hands after a team-mate has deliberately kicked the ball to him with his foot.
- b) Holds the ball in his hands for more than six seconds.
- c) Touches the ball with his hands again after releasing it into play without any other player touching it.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: d

218.- Of the following offences committed by a goalkeeper, which is punishable by a sending off?

- a) Serious foul play.
- b) Violent conduct.
- c) Uses offensive, insulting or abusive language or gestures.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: d

219.- A player asks permission to leave the field of play, and on his way to the touchline, he strikes an opponent using excessive force. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the offending player and restarts play with a dropped ball.
- b) The referee sends off the offending player and restarts play with an indirect free kick.
- c) The referee sends off the offending player and restarts play with a direct free kick.
- d) Two of the answers may be correct.

Respuesta: c

220.- Can the referee show a yellow or red card to a player in the dressing room?

- a) Yes, always.
- b) No
- c) Yes, but only if it is for an assault.
- d) Yes, but only if a team official is present.

Respuesta: b

221.- Two opponents accidentally leave the field of play as a result of their playing movement. At that moment, one of them strikes the other in the face using excessive force while the ball is in play. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows play to continue because the offence was committed off the field of play.
- b) The referee applies advantage. He then cautions or sends off the offending player depending on the seriousness of the offence at the next stoppage in play.
- c) The referee sends off the offending player and awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team.
- d) The referee awards a dropped ball and sends off the offending player.

Respuesta: d

222.- Can the captain of a team send off a team-mate from the field of play?

- a) Yes, to benefit play and prevent aggression.
- b) No, never.
- c) No, only the coach of the team is empowered to make that decision.
- d) Yes, after consulting his coach and to prevent incidents.

Respuesta: b

223.- With the ball in play a player claps his hands in dissent at a referee's decision. What action should the referee take?

- a) The referee cautions the offending player for unsporting behaviour.

- b) The referee cautions the offending player for unsporting behaviour and awards a direct free kick from where the offence took place, unless advantage is applied.
- c) The referee cautions the offending player and awards an indirect free kick from where the offence took place, unless advantage is applied.
- d) Send off the offending player for making an offensive gesture and award an indirect free kick from where the action took place, unless advantage is applied.

Respuesta: c

224.- What decision does the referee make if a player strikes him when the ball is in play?

- a) The referee sends off the player and restarts play with a dropped ball.
- b) The referee sends off the player and restarts play with a direct free kick.
- c) The referee applies advantage and sends off the player when the ball next goes out of the play.
- d) The referee sends off the player and awards an indirect free kick.

Respuesta: d

225.- A dropped ball is about to be taken inside the penalty area when a defender strikes an opposing player with excessive force before the ball has touched the ground. What decision does the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the player for unsporting behaviour and restarts play with a dropped ball.
- b) The referee sends off the player for violent conduct and restarts play with a dropped ball.
- c) The referee sends off the player for serious foul play and restarts play with a dropped ball.
- d) The referee sends off the player for serious foul play and restarts play with an indirect free kick.

Respuesta: b

226.- Is the ball considered to be an object if it is used to strike an opponent?

- a) No, never.
- b) Yes, always.
- c) Yes, but only if it actually strikes the opponent. Otherwise no.
- d) Yes, but only if it occurs against an opponent.

Respuesta: b

227.- A player strikes an opponent using excessive force with the ball out of play. What offence does he commit?

- a) The player is guilty of serious foul play.
- b) The player is guilty of violent conduct.
- c) The player is guilty of unsporting behaviour.
- d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

228.- Of the following infringements, indicate which is stated in the Laws of the Game as an offence punishable with a caution under Law 12.

- a) Entering or re-entering the field of play without the referee's permission.
- b) Being guilty of unsporting behaviour.
- c) Dissent by word or action.
- d) All are correct.

Respuesta: d

229.- Of the following infringements, indicate which is stated in the Laws of the Game as an offence punishable with a sending off under Law 12.

- a) Being guilty of violent conduct.
- b) Being guilty of serious foul play.
- c) Receiving a second caution in the same match.
- d) All are correct.

Respuesta: d

230.- A goalkeeper blocks an opponent's shot but as he releases the ball from his hands, it enters his own goal. Is the goal valid?

- a) Yes, the ball is in play.
 - b) No, because you cannot score a goal directly in your own goal.
 - c) No, a corner kick should be awarded against him.
 - d) It remains at the discretion of the referee, according to the Rules of the Competition.
- Respuesta: a

231.- If two players from the same team challenge an opponent for the ball...

- a) it is always a direct free kick.
- b) it is always an indirect free kick.
- c) it is not always a foul. It depends on how the challenges are made.
- d) it is always a direct or indirect free kick.

Respuesta: c

232.- Which of the following offences is punishable by a direct free kick?

- a) Jumps at an opponent.
- b) Kicks or attempts to kick an opponent.
- c) Spits at an opponent.
- d) All answers are correct.

Respuesta: d

233.- A player inside his own penalty area, strikes the referee when the ball was in play. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the player and awards a penalty kick.
- b) The referee sends off the player and awards a dropped ball.
- c) The referee sends off the player and awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team.
- d) Play is allowed to continue.

Respuesta: c

234.- A player is cautioned if he commits one of the following offences. Which is not correct?

- a) Being guilty of unsporting behaviour.
- b) Persistently infringing the Laws of the Game.
- c) Using offensive, insulting or abusive language and or gestures.
- d) Delaying the restart of play.

Respuesta: c

235.- What decision should the referee take if a player strikes a team-mate inside his own penalty area when the ball is in play?

- a) The referee sends off the offending player and restarts play with a dropped ball from where the ball was when play was stopped.
- b) The referee sends off the offending player and restarts play with a penalty kick.
- c) The referee sends off the offending player and restarts play with an indirect free kick from where the offence was committed.
- d) The referee sends off the offending player and restarts play with a direct free kick from where the offence was committed.

Respuesta: c

236.- A goalkeeper holds the ball in the palm of his hand. An opponent heads the ball out of his hand. Is this allowed?

- a) Yes, always.
- b) No, never.
- c) Yes, if not done in a dangerous way.
- d) It is left to the discretion of the referee.

Respuesta: b

237.- As a goalkeeper is trying to put the ball into play with his hands, an opponent intercepts it. Is this permitted?

- a) Yes, the fact that the goalkeeper is prevented from putting the ball into play with his hands does

not constitute an offence.

b) No, it is an offence to prevent the goalkeeper from putting the ball into play with his hands. The referee stops play and it is restarted with an indirect free kick to the opposing team.

c) No, the fact that the goalkeeper is prevented from putting the ball into play with his hands is an offence. The player is cautioned and play is restarted with a direct free kick to the opposing team.

d) No, the fact that the goalkeeper is prevented from putting the ball into play with his hands is an offence. The player is cautioned and play is restarted with an indirect free kick to the opposing team.

Respuesta: b

238.- When can the referee penalise a foul?

a) At any time, except in the half-time interval.

b) Only when the ball is in play.

c) Whenever the ball is on the field of play.

d) From the start of the match to the end.

Respuesta: b

239.- A free kick is taken from inside a player's own penalty area. When may opposing players enter the penalty area?

a) At any time.

b) After the ball is kicked and it moves.

c) Players may not enter until the ball is played by another player.

d) The players may not enter until the ball has passed outside the penalty area.

Respuesta: d

240.- An indirect free kick is awarded to the attacking team outside the opponents' penalty area. The referee fails to raise his arm to indicate that the kick is indirect and the ball is kicked directly into the goal. What decision should the referee make?

a) He has the free kick retaken because of his mistake.

b) The goal is awarded.

c) A goal kick is awarded to the opposing team.

d) A dropped ball is awarded.

Respuesta: a

241.- A free kick is awarded and the player decides to take the kick quickly. An opponent who is less than 9.15m from the ball intercepts it. What decision should the referee make?

a) He has the free kick retaken and cautions the opponent for delaying the restart of play.

b) He allows play to continue.

c) The opponent is cautioned for not respecting the required distance and the kick is retaken.

d) He allows play to continue and cautions the opponent during the next stoppage in play.

Respuesta: b

242.- A defending player is awarded a free kick in his own penalty area. He decides to take it quickly before his opponent leaves the penalty area. What decision should the referee make?

a) The referee stops play immediately and restarts the match with a dropped ball.

b) The referee stops play, cautions the opponent for not respecting the required distance and awards an indirect free kick.

c) The referee allows play to continue if the opponent does not touch the ball before leaving the penalty area.

d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

243.- A player takes a free kick quickly with an opponent five metres away, and the ball hits the opponent. What decision should the referee make?

a) Let play continue.

b) Caution the opponent and retake the free kick.

c) Always order the free kick to be retaken in all cases.

d) Let play continue and during the next stoppage, caution the opponent.

Respuesta: a

244.- After a direct free kick taken by the defending team from inside their penalty area, the ball is in play...

a) the moment the ball rolls its circumference.

b) the moment the ball has left the penalty area completely, after being kicked and touched again.

c) the moment the ball has left the penalty area, after being kicked by a player from the defending team.

d) the moment the ball has left the penalty area, inside the field of play, after being kicked by a player from the defending team.

Respuesta: d

245.- A player, after taking a direct free kick, plays the ball again before any other player has touched it or played it. The ball rebounds off the referee. What decision should the referee make?

a) Award an indirect free kick against the team of the player who touched the ball twice consecutively.

b) Award a direct free kick against the team of the player who touched the ball twice consecutively.

c) Allow play to continue if advantage is applied.

d) All of the answers may be correct.

Respuesta: d

246.- A defending team is awarded an indirect free kick inside their penalty area. They take a quick free kick. The ball rebounds off an opponent who is inside their penalty area and goes into the goal. Is the goal valid?

a) No. The indirect free kick should be retaken.

b) No. A goal kick should be awarded.

c) Yes. When a free kick is taken quickly, the kicking team loses their right to the requirement that opponents be positioned outside the penalty area.

d) Yes, because the opponent did not intend to play the ball.

Respuesta: a

247.- A player, outside his penalty area, takes a free kick towards his goal. The goalkeeper tries unsuccessfully to stop the ball going into the goal, although he touches it. What decision should the referee make?

a) Allow the goal.

b) Order the free kick to be retaken.

c) Award a corner kick.

d) If the goalkeeper touches the ball, even though he does not prevent the goal, he awards an indirect free kick against him.

Respuesta: a

248.- After moving the defending players to the required distance at a direct free kick, the referee sees that the goalkeeper is still next to a post moving the players into place. What decision should the referee make?

a) He waits for the wall to be put in place and then whistles for the free kick to be taken.

b) He whistles for the free kick to be taken.

c) He waits an appropriate length of time and then whistles for the free kick to be taken.

d) He waits for a signal from the goalkeeper before whistling for the free kick to be taken.

Respuesta: b

249.- When an indirect free kick is taken within the penalty area, is it required for the referee to put his arm up? If yes, when should he put it down?

a) Yes. The referee may put his arm down when the ball leaves the penalty area.

b) Yes. The referee may put his arm down when the ball is in play.

c) No, it is only for guidance for the players.

d) Yes, always. The referee may put his arm down when the ball has been touched or played by

another player or if it leaves the field of play.

Respuesta: d

250.- Is a goal valid if, after taking an indirect free kick towards the opponents' goal, the ball rebounds off an opponent and goes into the goal?

- a) No, it must be touched or played deliberately by another player.
- b) Yes, if the kick has been taken correctly.
- c) No, as it must be played by a team-mate of the kicker.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

251.- Should the referee accept the request of a defender at a free kick who asks the referee to indicate the required distance from the ball?

- a) No, but the referee states that the distance of 9.15 metres be respected.
- b) No, only the team that received the offence can request the required distance of 9.15 metres.
- c) Yes, the defending team also has the right to request the required distance.
- d) Yes, but only if the request is made by the captain of the defending team.

Respuesta: b

252.- From a direct free kick outside the penalty area, the ball hits the referee and enters the goal of the team of the kicker. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Orders the kick to be retaken. The offender can never benefit.
- b) Orders the kick to be retaken. In this situation a goal cannot be awarded.
- c) Awards a corner kick.
- d) None of the answers are completely correct.

Respuesta: c

253.- Where should a free kick awarded to the defending team inside their own goal area be taken from?

- a) From anywhere, as long as it is within the penalty area.
- b) On the line of the goal area at the closest point to the place where the offence was committed.
- c) On the top of the goal area, closest to the place where the referee indicated the offence.
- d) From anywhere in the goal area.

Respuesta: d

254.- The referee awards a direct free kick against team "A." Team "B" takes the kick and the ball goes directly into a goal. Is the goal valid?

- a) No
- b) Yes, unless it touches either goal post or the crossbar before entering the goal. It must enter the goal directly.
- c) Yes, always.
- d) Yes If it goes into the goal of team "A."

Respuesta: d

255.- A defender takes a free kick from his own penalty area to his own goalkeeper, who is also within his penalty area, and the goalkeeper catches it with his hands. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Awards an indirect free kick in favour of the opposing team.
- b) Orders the free kick to be retaken and cautions the player for delaying the restart.
- c) Awards an indirect free kick because the goalkeeper caught the ball with his hands when it was passed over by a team-mate.
- d) Orders the free kick to be retaken.

Respuesta: d

256.- For a free kick taken by a defender within his own goal area, where should the opponents be?

- a) Outside the penalty area.

- b) Wherever they like, if there is no wall.
- c) At 9.15 metres from the ball.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

257.- What distance must opponents be from the ball at a free kick, if an attacker requested the required distance?

- a) 10 feet.
- b) An approximate distance of 9.50 metres.
- c) A minimum of 9.15 metres.
- d) A minimum of 9.15 metres and also outside of the penalty area if the free kick is taken by a team from inside their own penalty area.

Respuesta: d

258.- Play is restarted with a free kick on the touch line. The player kicks the ball directly out of the field of play over the touch line. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards a throw-in.
- b) The referee orders the free kick to be retaken.
- c) The referee orders the free kick to be retaken as he considers that the ball was not in play.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

259.- Which player(s) can ask the referee for the required distance at a free kick?

- a) The player awarded the free kick.
- b) Any player of the team that committed the offence.
- c) Any member of the team awarded the free kick.
- d) Any player from the team awarded the free kick or any defenders so they know how far their wall should be from the ball.

Respuesta: c

260.- The referee orders a penalty kick to be retaken because the goalkeeper moves forward from his goal line. May a different player take the retaken penalty kick?

- a) Yes, if identified previously.
- b) No
- c) Yes, with the permission of the opposition captain.
- d) No, unless he is injured.

Respuesta: a

261.- When a penalty kick is being taken, the goalkeeper moves forward before the ball is kicked and saves it in front of the goal line. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The penalty kick is retaken.
- b) Play continues.
- c) The goalkeeper is cautioned and the penalty kick is retaken.
- d) The referee awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team.

Respuesta: a

262.- On a waterlogged field of play a player places the ball for a penalty kick to the side of the penalty mark. Is this permitted?

- a) Yes, if the penalty mark is underwater.
- b) Yes, always.
- c) Yes, with the permission of the opposing captain.
- d) No - the ball must be placed on the penalty mark.

Respuesta: d

263.- Can the referee award a penalty kick for a foul by a defender inside the penalty area if the ball is outside the penalty area?

- a) Yes, if the player to be penalised is inside the penalty area and the ball is in play.

- b) Yes, as long as the foul committed is one of the 10 that is penalised with a penalty kick, the player to be penalised is within the penalty area and the ball is not in play.
c) No, never.
d) Yes, but only if the player to be penalised is inside the goal area and the ball is in play.
Respuesta: a

264.- Should a player who has already been cautioned during a match, and who commits an offence which merits a caution during kicks from the penalty mark be sent off?

- a) No, but it should be noted in the referee's report and he cannot take part in the kicks from the penalty mark.
b) Yes, and the other team shall reduce to equate.
c) Yes
d) No, because the match has already finished.
Respuesta: c

265.- At a penalty kick, which of the following statements is not correct:

- a) The ball is positioned on the penalty mark.
b) The kicker must play the ball forward with his foot.
c) The kicker cannot play the ball again until the ball has touched one or both of the goal posts, crossbar, goalkeeper or any combination of these three.
d) The ball is in play from the moment that it is played with the foot and moves forward.
Respuesta: c

266.- A referee orders a penalty kick to be retaken because the goalkeeper has moved forward. Must the same player retake the kick?

- a) Yes, the same player has to take it, as he was the one who took it previously.
b) No, another player must take it. It is not necessary to inform the referee.
c) No, another player may take it and it is necessary to inform the referee.
d) None of the answers is correct.
Respuesta: c

267.- The referee awards a penalty kick. The kicker quickly positions the ball on the penalty mark and before the referee's signal, kicks the ball and scores a goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Allows the goal.
b) Orders the penalty kick to be retaken.
c) Orders the penalty kick to be retaken, and cautions the kicker.
d) Allows the goal and cautions the kicker for unsporting behaviour.
Respuesta: b

268.- At a penalty kick is it permitted for the kicker to kick the ball forward so a team-mate can score a goal?

- a) Yes, as long as the team-mate is standing directly behind the kicker.
b) Yes, as long as the procedures for penalty kicks have been followed.
c) No
d) No, because the Laws of the Game clearly state that the ball is in play at the moment it is kicked forward.
Respuesta: b

269.- The referee has given the signal to take a penalty kick and, before the ball is in play, a player from each team positions themselves less than 9.15 metres from the ball. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows play to continue and cautions both players when the ball is out of play.
b) The referee cautions both players and the kick is retaken.
c) He stops the penalty kick and verbally warns the players.
d) The referee orders the kick to be retaken.
Respuesta: d

270.- A player taking a penalty kick passes the ball backward to a team-mate who scores a goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee disallows the goal and orders to retake the penalty kick.
- b) The referee disallows the goal and play is restarted with an indirect free kick against the team who took the penalty kick.
- c) The referee awards the goal.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

271.- Can a player change places with the goalkeeper during kicks from the penalty mark to determine the winner of a match?

- a) Yes, any eligible player may change places with the goalkeeper at any time, as long as the referee is advised, and he puts on a shirt which distinguishes him from the rest of the players.
- b) No
- c) Yes, but only the player who has been nominated for this before the kicks commenced.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

272.- A player takes a penalty kick before the referee whistles. Is the penalty kick always retaken?

- a) No
- b) It depends if the referee can apply advantage or not.
- c) Yes
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

273.- Can a goal be scored directly from a throw-in?

- a) Yes, but only in the opposing goal.
- b) Yes, provided the throw-in is taken correctly.
- c) Yes, always.
- d) No, never.

Respuesta: d

274.- What is the required distance that opponents must stand from the point where the throw-in is taken?

- a) 1 - 1.5 metres.
- b) At least 9.15 m.
- c) No less than 2 metres.
- d) No required distance.

Respuesta: c

275.- Which of the following is incorrect with regard to the throw-in procedure? At the moment of delivering the ball, the thrower must:

- a) Face the field of play.
- b) Use both hands.
- c) Deliver the ball from just above his head.
- d) Have part of each foot either on the touch line or on the ground outside the touch line.

Respuesta: c

276.- A player taking a throw-in jumps off the ground as he releases the ball from his hands. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows play to continue.
- b) The referee stops play and awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team.
- c) The referee awards a new throw-in to the opposing team.
- d) The referee stops play and restarts with a dropped ball.

Respuesta: c

277.- When is the ball in play after a throw-in?

- a) As soon as the ball leaves the thrower's hands.
- b) As soon as the ball travels a distance equal to its circumference.
- c) As soon as the ball enters the field of play.
- d) As soon as the ball enters the field of play and the throw-in has been taken correctly.

Respuesta: d

278.- Can an opponent stand in front of the thrower during a throw-in?

- a) Yes, provided that he is not nearer than 2 metres from the touch line.
- b) Yes, if he is on the field of play.
- c) Yes, if he does not move and is on the field of play.
- d) Yes, even if he jumps slightly to impede the throw.

Respuesta: a

279.- Can an opposing player stand less than two metres from the thrower to impede him without being cautioned during a throw-in?

- a) Yes. It is not necessary to caution an opponent for this if the player taking the throw in is able to put the ball into play.
- b) No. The opposing player is cautioned.
- c) Yes, as long as he does not jump or make gestures.
- d) It is at the discretion of the referee.

Respuesta: b

280.- A player who is taking a throw-in steps on the touch line with one of his feet. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards a throw-in to the opposing team.
- b) The referee orders the throw-in retaken.
- c) The referee allows play to continue because an infringement has to be committed with both feet.
- d) The referee allows play to continue.

Respuesta: d

281.- The ball goes completely over a touch line. Before the throw-in is taken a player strikes an opponent with excessive force. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the offending player for violent conduct and awards an indirect free kick from where the ball was at the time of the striking.
- b) The referee sends off the offending player for violent conduct and awards a direct free kick from the touch line.
- c) The referee sends off the offending player for violent conduct and awards a throw-in.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

282.- A player takes a throw-in with his back to the field of play but with his feet outside the touch line. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows play to continue.
- b) The referee awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team.
- c) The referee awards a throw-in to the opposing team.
- d) The referee awards a throw-in to the same team because the ball was not in play.

Respuesta: c

283.- If a throw-in is taken incorrectly, can the referee apply advantage?

- a) No, unless there is a clear chance of scoring.
- b) Yes, always.
- c) Yes, as long as the ball is received by a player from the opposing team.
- d) No, never.

Respuesta: d

284.- A player takes a throw-in incorrectly and the referee believes that the player threw the ball at

an opponent with excessive force. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the offending player and awards a direct free kick from where the offence occurred.
- b) The referee sends off the offending player and awards a throw-in to the opposing team.
- c) The referee sends off the offending player and awards a new throw-in to the same team.
- d) The referee sends off the offending player and awards a dropped ball.

Respuesta: b

285.- A throw-in is not taken from the place the referee indicated the ball left the field of play. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows play to continue.
- b) The referee awards a new throw-in to the same team.
- c) The referee awards a new throw-in to the opponents.
- d) The referee cautions the player who took the throw-in incorrectly for unsporting behaviour and awards a new throw-in to the opponents.

Respuesta: c

286.- When a goal kick is about to be taken, can an opponent stand inside the penalty area?

- a) Yes, provided the opponent is not interfering with play.
- b) Yes, provided the opponent is at least 9.15 meters (10 yards) away.
- c) No, all opponents have to be outside the penalty area until the ball is in play.
- d) Yes, always.

Respuesta: c

287.- A goal kick is taken and an opponent intercepts the ball before it leaves the penalty area. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee stops play and the goal kick is retaken.
- b) The referee continues play.
- c) The referee stops play and awards a dropped ball.
- d) The referee stops play and an indirect free kick is awarded to the defending team.

Respuesta: a

288.- At a goal kick the ball is in play...

- a) when it is kicked and moves.
- b) when it is kicked directly out of the goal area.
- c) when it is kicked directly out of the penalty area.
- d) when it is kicked from any point within the goal area by a player of the defending team.

Respuesta: c

289.- Can a goal kick be taken at any point within the goal area?

- a) Yes, always.
- b) No, never.
- c) Yes, but only by the goalkeeper.
- d) No, the placement depends on which side of the goal the ball left the field of play.

Respuesta: a

290.- When a player takes a goal kick, the ball strikes the referee inside the penalty area and continues into play. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee stops play and restarts with a dropped ball.
- b) The referee stops play and awards an indirect free kick to the opponents.
- c) The referee stops play and orders the goal kick retaken.
- d) The referee allows play to continue.

Respuesta: d

291.- A player kicks the ball from a goal kick and it enters his own goal without another player touching the ball. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee orders the goal kick to be retaken if the ball had not left the penalty area. He awards

- a corner kick if the ball was in play before entering the goal.
b) The referee allows the goal.
c) The referee always orders the goal kick to be retaken.
d) The referee disallows the goal and restarts with a dropped ball.

Respuesta: a

292.- After a goal kick is taken, but before the ball has left the penalty area, an opponent enters the penalty area and is tackled in a reckless manner. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The player who committed the offence is sent off and the goal kick is retaken.
b) The referee cautions the player who committed the offence and the goal kick is retaken.
c) The referee awards a penalty kick.
d) The player who committed the offence is cautioned and the referee awards a penalty kick.

Respuesta: b

293.- A goal kick is taken. The ball first strikes the referee and then a defender without leaving the penalty area before going into the goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards a dropped ball where the ball hit the referee.
b) The referee awards a corner kick.
c) The referee orders the goal kick to be retaken.
d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

294.- The ball fails to leave the penalty area after the taking of a goal kick. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows play to continue since there was no infringement.
b) The referee allows play to continue if it has crossed the goal area line.
c) The referee orders the goal kick to be retaken.
d) The referee orders the goal kick to be retaken by a different player of the same team.

Respuesta: c

295.- Which is correct? At a corner kick, the opponents should be a minimum of 9.15 metres from...

- a) the corner arc until the ball is in play.
b) the corner flag until the ball is in play.
c) the ball until it is in play.
d) None of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: a

296.- After a goal kick is taken, the ball leaves the penalty area but a gust of wind sends it back into the penalty area and the ball enters the goal without having been touched by any other player. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards a corner kick because an own goal cannot be scored from a goal kick.
b) The referee orders the goal kick to be retaken. The ball was never in play.
c) The referee awards a goal.
d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

297.- Is it possible to score a goal directly from a goal kick?

- a) No, never.
b) Yes, in both goals.
c) No, because a goal cannot be scored directly from a goal kick.
d) Yes, in the opponent's goal.

Respuesta: d

298.- From where in the goal area must a goal kick be taken when the ball went out of play to the right of the goal?

- a) From the nearest point in the goal area to where the ball went out.

- b) From any point in the goal area to the right of the goal.
- c) From anywhere in the goal area but always with the ball on the line.
- d) From anywhere in the goal area.

Respuesta: d

299.- A player takes a goal kick. After leaving the penalty area, the ball bounces off the referee, who is outside the penalty area. The ball is played by an opponent outside the area who shoots and scores a goal. The referee...

- a) disallows the goal and awards a new goal kick.
- b) disallows the goal because the ball is not in play.
- c) allows the goal.
- d) disallows the goal and awards an indirect free kick from where the ball hit the referee.

Respuesta: c

300.- A goal kick is taken correctly but a gust of wind returns the ball into the penalty area. The player who took the goal kick stops the ball with his hand to prevent it from entering the goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards an indirect free kick for touching the ball a second time before it had touched another player.
- b) The referee orders the goal kick to be retaken.
- c) The referee awards a penalty kick and sends off the offending player for denying an obvious goalscoring opportunity.
- d) The referee awards a penalty kick or an indirect free kick.

Respuesta: d

301.- A goal is scored directly into the opposing goal from a goal kick taken correctly. Is this valid?

- a) Yes, always.
- b) No, never.
- c) Yes, sometimes.
- d) No, if it was not taken by the goalkeeper.

Respuesta: a

302.- A player takes a corner kick correctly. Can a goal be scored in both goals?

- a) No, a goal cannot be scored directly from a corner kick.
- b) Yes, in either of the two goals.
- c) No, you can only score a goal in the opponents goal.
- d) No. If an own goal is scored, the corner kick is retaken.

Respuesta: c

303.- Law 16 refers to:

- a) The Throw-in.
- b) The Corner kick.
- c) The Goal kick.
- d) The Penalty kick.

Respuesta: c

304.- A player takes a corner kick. The ball hits the goal post and then enters the goal as a team-mate of the kicker is in an offside position standing next to a defender. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows the goal.
- b) The referee has the corner kick retaken.
- c) The referee should disallow the goal and award a goal kick for the team-mate interfering with play.
- d) The referee should disallow the goal and award an indirect free kick to the opposing team for the team-mate interfering with play.

Respuesta: a

305.- Is it necessary for the ball to leave the corner arc for it to be in play?

- a) Yes. The ball is in play when it rolls its circumference.
- b) Yes, the ball must leave the corner arc completely.
- c) Yes, as long as the corner arc is marked.
- d) No, never.

Respuesta: d

306.- Can a goal be scored direct from a corner kick?

- a) No, never.
- b) Yes, in all cases.
- c) Yes, but only in the opponents goal.
- d) Yes, as long as the kick is taken by any player except the goalkeeper.

Respuesta: c

307.- A player taking a corner kick back heels the ball slightly without it completely passing over the touch line or the goal line. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows play to continue.
- b) The referee stops play and the corner kick is retaken if the ball did not leave the corner arc.
- c) The referee stops play and restarts with a dropped ball.
- d) The referee stops play and an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team.

Respuesta: a

308.- When a corner kick is about to be taken, a player places the ball at the edge of the corner arc. Is this allowed?

- a) No, never.
- b) No. The ball has to be completely within the corner arc.
- c) Yes, if at least a quarter of the ball is within the corner arc.
- d) Yes, as long as the ball is not completely outside of the corner arc.

Respuesta: d

309.- What is the minimum distance an opponent has to stand from the corner arc at a corner kick?

- a) 9.15 meters.
- b) 10 meters.
- c) 5 meters.
- d) 4 meters.

Respuesta: a

310.- When is the ball in play at a corner kick?

- a) When the ball moves forward.
- b) When the ball is touched.
- c) When the ball is kicked and moves.
- d) When the ball leaves the corner arc.

Respuesta: c

311.- A corner kick is awarded to a team and the goalkeeper decides to take the kick. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows it.
- b) The referee does not allow it.
- c) The referee must caution the goalkeeper for leaving the penalty area.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

312.- Which of the following is incorrect in a corner kick procedure?

- a) The ball is placed inside the corner arc at the nearest corner flag.
- b) Opponents remain at least 9.15m from the corner arc until the ball is in play.
- c) Only the kicker is allowed to play the ball a second time before it has touched another player.
- d) The ball is kicked by a player of the attacking team.

Respuesta: c

313.- During the taking of a corner kick, the player lifts the ball up with one or both of his feet. The referee...

- a) allows play to continue.
- b) stops play and awards a dropped ball.
- c) stops play and awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team.
- d) stops play and has the corner kick retaken.

Respuesta: a

314.- A corner kick is taken whilst the ball is not stationary. Can advantage be applied?

- a) No
- b) Yes, if the opposing team benefits from such an advantage.
- c) Yes, always.
- d) It depends on the referee.

Respuesta: a

315.- A player takes a corner kick, scoring an own goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Awards a corner kick for the other team and cautions the kicker.
- b) Has the corner kick retaken and cautions the kicker.
- c) Has play restarted with a corner kick, taken by a player from the opposing team.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

316.- Does the referee allow a player to momentarily remove the corner flag in order to take a corner kick?

- a) Yes, on condition that it is put back immediately after the kick is taken.
- b) Yes, if it obstructs the kicker.
- c) No, the referee does not allow the kick to be taken until the corner flag is replaced. If the referee considers removal of the flag to be an act of unsporting behaviour he cautions the player who removed the flag.
- d) No, the assistant referee should prevent him from removing it.

Respuesta: c

317.- An attacking player takes a corner kick. The ball hits the referee and goes into the opponents goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee orders the corner kick to be retaken.
- b) The referee disallows the goal and awards a dropped ball, taken at the place where the ball hit the referee.
- c) The referee allows the goal.
- d) The referee disallows the goal and awards a goal kick.

Respuesta: c

318.- A player who has taken a corner kick plays the ball for a second time with his hand. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards an indirect free kick for playing the ball twice.
- b) The referee has the corner kick retaken.
- c) The referee allows play to continue.
- d) The referee awards a direct free kick (or penalty kick). The referee takes disciplinary action only if misconduct was committed.

Respuesta: d

319.- A player takes a corner kick. The ball rebounds from a goal post and is played again by the same player, who scores a goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee disallows the goal and awards a dropped ball.
- b) The referee disallows the goal and awards a goal kick.
- c) The referee disallows the goal, cautions the offending player for unsporting behaviour and

awards an indirect free kick.

d) The referee disallows the goal and awards an indirect free kick.

Respuesta: d

320.- After taking a corner kick, the ball strikes a foreign object and becomes defective. What decision should the referee make?

a) The referee has the corner kick retaken with a new ball.

b) The referee awards a dropped ball to be taken with a new ball inside the corner arc.

c) The referee awards a dropped ball to be taken with a new ball where the ball touched the foreign object.

d) None of the answers is completely correct.

Respuesta: c

DIFFICULT LEVEL QUESTIONS

1.- How far from the touch line must the advertising boards be?

- a) A minimum of 2 metres.
- b) A minimum of 3 metres.
- c) A minimum of 1 metre.
- d) A minimum of 5 metres.

Respuesta: c

2.- How many people, from those authorised to be in the technical area, can get up to give instructions?

- a) Two, as long as they are the two coaches of the team.
- b) Only one person at a time.
- c) Only the coach.
- d) All answers are correct.

Respuesta: b

3.- Is the area between the goal net and goal line considered part of the field of play?

- a) No
- b) Yes
- c) It depends on the rules of the competition.
- d) It depends on the dimensions of the field of play.

Respuesta: a

4.- What is the distance between the penalty mark and the closest penalty area line?

- a) 9.15 m
- b) 11 m
- c) 5.5 m
- d) 7.32 m

Respuesta: c

5.- Should a match be abandoned if the crossbar is displaced due to a break or faulty construction and it cannot be repaired?

- a) No. The crossbar can be replaced by a rope until the match finishes.
- b) Yes
- c) It depends on the importance of the match.
- d) Answers b) and c) are correct.

Respuesta: b

6.- According to Law 1, relating 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 play is stopped by the referee, e.g. when an injured player is being treated.
- c) Microphones may not be placed inside the posts and corner flags.
- d) The use of advertising, whether real or virtual, less than 1.5m from the touch line off the field of play is prohibited once a match has started.

Respuesta: a

7.- A goalkeeper makes marks with his foot on the field of play with the ball in play. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Caution the goalkeeper for unsporting behaviour when the ball is next out of play.
- b) Caution the goalkeeper and attempt to remove the marks.
- c) Stop the game and caution the goalkeeper for unsporting behaviour.

d) Stop the game if an advantage cannot be applied, then caution the goalkeeper for unsporting behaviour and restart play with a dropped ball.

Respuesta: a

8.- Who determines how many authorised people can be in the technical area?

- a) The member associations.
- b) The rules of the competition.
- c) FIFA.
- d) The Referee.

Respuesta: b

9.- 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.

Respuesta: a

10.- What can measure 90m (100 yards) on a field of play?

- a) The radius of the centre circle.
- b) The width of the penalty area.
- c) The length of a field of play.
- d) The width of the lines.

Respuesta: c

11.- If the ball bursts after a penalty kick, without having touched another player, goalkeeper, outside agent, etc., how should the game be restarted?

- a) Always with the retaking of the penalty kick.
- b) Always with a dropped ball from the penalty mark.
- c) Always with a dropped ball from where the ball burst.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

12.- Marking the distance of 9.15m outside the boundaries of the field of play near the corners of the field of play is...

- a) required. It indicates the 9.15m of distance from the corner arc.
- b) required. It indicates the 9.15m of distance from the corner flagpost.
- c) optional. It indicates the 9.15m of distance from the corner arc.
- d) optional. It indicates the 9.15m of distance from the corner flagpost.

Respuesta: c

13.- Who can be on the bench in the technical area?

- a) Only the coach or the person who gives instructions to the players.
- b) Only the trainer, other team officials and players who have been sent off are permitted to sit there.
- c) Team officials, substitutes and substituted players are permitted to be on the bench.
- d) All of the answers are incorrect.

Respuesta: c

14.- Is it possible to use portable goals?

- a) No
- b) Yes, as long as they are firmly anchored to the ground.
- c) Yes, as long as the net is correctly fixed.
- d) No, but their use is at the discretion of the association concerned.

Respuesta: b

15.- Is the marking of the technical area required?

- a) No, but it is recommended.
 - b) No, except for international matches.
 - c) Yes, in all matches.
 - d) Yes, but only for matches played in stadiums with benches.
- Respuesta: a

16.- What conditions must the nets fulfil to conform with the Laws of the Game?

- a) They must be fixed to the goal posts and the ground behind the goal, properly supported and not interfere with the goalkeeper.
 - b) They must be made of hemp, jute or nylon, the latter being the same thickness as the previous material.
 - c) They must be fixed to the goal and the ground behind the goal in an appropriate manner.
 - d) No answer is correct.
- Respuesta: a

17.- Is it permissible to make a mark outside the boundary of the field of play?

- a) No
 - b) Yes - 9.15 m from the corner arc.
 - c) Yes - 9.15 m from the corner flagpost.
 - d) None of the answers is correct.
- Respuesta: b

18.- How wide are the goalposts?

- a) 12 cm maximum.
 - b) 12 cm minimum.
 - c) The same width as the goal lines.
 - d) None of the answers is correct.
- Respuesta: a

19.- Is the use of nets required?

- a) Yes, the Laws of the Game clearly stipulate this. Nets must be fixed to the goal and the ground behind the goal, and must be attached appropriately, not interfering with the goalkeeper.
 - b) It depends on the type of match, whether it is official or friendly.
 - c) No - nets may be attached to the goals and the ground behind the goal, provided they are properly supported and do not interfere with the goalkeeper.
 - d) None of the answers is correct.
- Respuesta: c

20.- What should the referee do in a match if he notices a sports brand logo on the corner flags?

- a) Disregard it as unimportant.
 - b) Disregard it as unimportant but report the incident to the relevant authority.
 - c) Order that they be changed for flags without any advertising.
 - d) Abandon the match if there are no other flags available.
- Respuesta: c

21.- Subject to the agreement of the member associations concerned and provided the principles of the Laws of the Game are maintained, the Laws of the Game may be modified in their application for matches ...

- a) for players under the age of 16.
 - b) for players with disabilities.
 - c) for veteran footballers (over 35 years of age).
 - d) All of the answers are correct.
- Respuesta: d

22.- What must the distance be between the penalty mark and the penalty arc?

- a) 11m (12 yards).
- b) 7.32m (8 yards).

- c) 9.15m (10 yards).
 - d) None of the answers is correct.
- Respuesta: c

23.- During the game, another ball enters the field of play. Should the referee stop the game?

- a) No, the referee stops play only if the second ball interferes with play.
- b) Yes, the referee stops play immediately.
- c) No, the referee stops play only if one of the match officials sees the second ball.
- d) Yes, the referee stops play but not immediately.

Respuesta: a

24.- Is advertising allowed within the goals?

- a) No
- b) Yes, if the advertising is positioned one metre from the goal line and it does not interfere with the goalkeeper.
- c) Yes, but not on the goal nets.
- d) Yes, before the game begins and during half time.

Respuesta: a

25.- The circumference of the ball is...

- a) not more than 70cm (28ins) and not less than 68cm (27ins).
- b) not more than 65cm (26ins) and not less than 60cm (24ins).
- c) not more than 75cm (30ins) and not less than 70cm (28ins).
- d) not more than 60cm (24ins) and not less than 55cm (22ins).

Respuesta: a

26.- If measured at sea level, the pressure of the ball is...

- a) 0.7 to 1.2 atmospheres (700 to 1,200g/cm²).
- b) 0.5 to 1.0 atmospheres (500 to 1,000g/cm²).
- c) 0.6 to 1.1 atmospheres (600 to 1,100g/cm²).
- d) 0.8 to 1.3 atmospheres (800 to 1,300g/cm²).

Respuesta: c

27.- After 15 minutes of play, the ball is found to weigh less than 15oz (or just under 430g). Should the referee change the ball?

- a) Yes
- b) It is the decision of the referee.
- c) Yes, unless another ball is not available. .
- d) No

Respuesta: b

28.- Indicate which of the following statements is correct:

- a) The ball must be spherical, have a circumference of 67cm at the beginning of the match, a weight of 445 grams and pressure equivalent to 0.6-1.1 atmospheres.
- b) The ball must be spherical, have a diameter of 69cm, a weight of 450 grams at the beginning of the match, and pressure equivalent to 0.7-1.1 atmospheres at sea level.
- c) The ball must be spherical, have a weight of not more than 450 grams at the beginning of the match and pressure equivalent to 0.6-1.1 atmospheres at sea level.
- d) The ball must be spherical, have a circumference of 69cm, a weight of 455 grams, and pressure equivalent to 0.6-1.1 atmospheres at sea level.

Respuesta: c

29.- What name must be on the ball for FIFA competition matches?

- a) The International Matchball Standard reference.
- b) The official Board Approved logo.
- c) The official Board Inspected logo.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: a

30.- In FIFA competition matches, the ball must have a logo. Which is correct?

- a) The International Matchball Standard logo.
- b) The official logo of FIFA.
- c) The FIFA Inspected logo.
- d) The Approved by FIFA logo.

Respuesta: c

31.- Who is responsible for ensuring the balls used in a match comply with the technical specifications of Law 2?

- a) The competition organiser.
- b) The referee.
- c) The fourth official.
- d) The referee and/or the fourth official.

Respuesta: b

32.- The referee stops play because a substitute has entered the field of play without the referee's permission. How should the match be restarted? With...

- a) a direct free kick.
- b) an indirect free kick.
- c) a dropped ball at the point the player entered the field of play.
- d) a dropped ball where the ball was when play was stopped.

Respuesta: b

33.- A player being substituted leaves the field of play and the referee signals for the substitute to enter. Before entering the field of play, the substitute takes a throw-in. Is this permitted?

- a) Yes, always.
- b) No
- c) Yes, as he has the referee's permission to join the match as a substitute, he has the same rights as any other player.
- d) Yes, because the substituted player has left the field of play.

Respuesta: b

34.- Can a player voluntarily leave the field of play to drink water?

- a) Yes, players are allowed to drink during stoppages in play.
- b) No, players are allowed to drink during stoppages in play, but only on the touch line.
- c) Players are allowed to drink during stoppages in play, but only next to the touchline in front of the technical area.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

35.- Can a substitute who arrives late take part in the match?

- a) No
- b) Yes, in all cases.
- c) It is at the discretion of the referee.
- d) Yes, providing the player was named before the match.

Respuesta: d

36.- A defender and a forward accidentally leave the field of play and remain off the pitch momentarily. The referee...

- a) allows play to continue.
- b) stops play if it is the goalkeeper who leaves.
- c) always stops play.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

37.- Players from both teams are on the field of play before starting a game. Player no. 8 approaches player no. 3 of the opposing team and insults him. What decision should the referee take?

- a) He should send off player no. 8, leaving his team with ten players.
- b) He should caution player no. 8, who can be substituted by one of the named substitutes or not, depending on what the team decides.
- c) He should send off player no. 8, who can be replaced by one of the named substitutes.
- d) It is at the discretion of the referee whether he cautions or sends him off.

Respuesta: c

38.- A player leaves the field of play with the permission of the referee to be treated for an injury. A minute later, he re-enters the field of play without permission and plays a ball passed by a teammate. The referee...

- a) stops play, cautions the player and the match is restarted with an indirect free kick from the position of the ball at the time of the stoppage.
- b) lets the game continue because his exit was due to an injury.
- c) cautions the player and awards an indirect free kick against his team from where he entered the field of play.
- d) cautions the player and awards a dropped ball from where the ball was at the time of the interruption.

Respuesta: a

39.- From the following statements, indicate which are the necessary conditions for a correct substitution procedure:

- a) A substitute can only enter the field of play from the halfway line and during a stoppage in play.
- b) Substitutes are subject to the authority and jurisdiction of the referee when they begin to participate in the game.
- c) A substitution is completed when the substitute enters the field of play and plays the ball.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: a

40.- A player deliberately handles the ball inside the penalty area to prevent a goal. At the time of this foul, his team has only seven players. What decision should the referee take?

- a) Send off the player and restart the game with a direct free kick.
- b) Send off the player and add extra time to take or retake a penalty. The referee decides when the penalty kick is completed.
- c) Send the player off and stop the match unless the member association has decided their matches may continue with fewer than seven players in a team.
- d) Send off the player. The two managers should agree whether to extend the playing time to take or retake a penalty kick.

Respuesta: c

41.- According to the International FA Board, what is the minimum number of players necessary for a team to start a match?

- a) 6
- b) 8
- c) 10, unless the member association has decided otherwise with respect to the minimum number of players.
- d) 7

Respuesta: d

42.- Is it possible for a substitute to enter at the halfway line and the substituted player not to exit at the same place?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) It depends.
- d) This is only allowed if it wastes less time.

Respuesta: a

43.- A named substitute, not called to participate in the game, enters the field of play with the ball in play and strikes an opponent. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee should stop play unless advantage can be applied, send off the substitute and award an indirect free kick to the opponents.
- b) The referee should send off the substitute and award a dropped ball where the offence took place.
- c) The referee should send off the substitute and award a direct free kick to be taken from where the offence took place.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

44.- A player, whose team has only seven players on the field of play, leaves to receive medical attention when the ball is out of play. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The match is stopped until the player has received treatment and has returned to the field of play. If he cannot return, the match is abandoned, unless the member association has decided otherwise with respect to the minimum number of players.
- b) The game must be abandoned as the team has only six players available to play.
- c) The match is stopped until the player has received treatment and has returned to the field of play. If he cannot return, the match resumes with the remaining players.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

45.- According to the correct procedures for a substitution, is it always necessary for the substitute to enter the field of play for the substitution to be completed?

- a) Yes
- b) No, if he goes to take a corner or a throw-in.
- c) No, if he goes to take a corner or a throw-in and the referee allows it.
- d) Depending on the circumstances, a) and b) may be correct.

Respuesta: a

46.- Can a player, who was sent off before the start of the match, be replaced by one of the named substitutes?

- a) No, under no circumstances.
- b) Yes, but is left to the discretion of the referee.
- c) Yes, he can be replaced by one of the named substitutes.
- d) None of the answers is completely correct.

Respuesta: c

47.- A player scores a goal while his team has twelve players on the field of play, and just after the restart, the referee realises. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Stop play, caution the extra player and order him to leave. Disallow the goal and restart the match with a dropped ball.
- b) Stop play, send off the extra player, disallow the goal and restart the match with a dropped ball.
- c) Let the game continue and during the next stoppage in play order him to leave the pitch. Restart the match according to the Laws of the Game and include the incident in his report.
- d) Stop play, caution the extra player and order him to leave. Uphold the decision to allow the goal, restart the match with an indirect free kick and report the situation to the authorities.

Respuesta: d

48.- A team is about to score a goal. At the moment that the ball is about to enter the goal, a defender whose team only has seven players deliberately leaves the field of play. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee immediately abandons the match from the moment the player leaves the field of play.
- b) If the goal is scored, the referee does not allow it.

- c) The referee allows the goal. If the player who left the field of play does not return for the kick off, the match should be abandoned and the player reported to the appropriate authority.
 d) The match should continue, as the player did not leave the field of play through injury or being sent off.

Respuesta: c

49.- During the half-time interval, a player changes position with the goalkeeper without informing the referee. The new goalkeeper denies a goal with his hand and the ball goes for a corner kick. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards a penalty kick and sends off the new goalkeeper.
 b) The referee awards a goal and sends off the two players involved in the change during the next stoppage in play.
 c) The referee awards a corner kick. He sends off the new goalkeeper and cautions the other player involved in the change.
 d) The referee awards a corner kick in favour of the attacking team and cautions the two players involved in the change.

Respuesta: d

50.- A substitute enters the field of play without the permission of the referee and he immediately stops an opposing team's attack by using his hand. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Award an indirect free kick, caution the substitute and order him to leave the field of play.
 b) Award an indirect free kick and send off the substitute for two cautions.
 c) Award an indirect free kick only.
 d) None of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: b

51.- Can substitutions be made during kicks from the penalty mark to determine the winner of a match?

- a) No, because the match is considered finished before the penalties.
 b) Yes, if a team has not made all of its permitted substitutions.
 c) Yes, if the goalkeeper is injured and his team has not used all of its permitted substitutions.
 d) Yes, if it is due to injury and the team has not used all of its permitted substitutions.

Respuesta: c

52.- A team does not name any substitute players before the start of a match, so...

- a) no substitutes will be allowed for this team during the match.
 b) substitutes will not be allowed before the start of the second half.
 c) substitutes will be allowed when they arrive after the start of the match and they give their name to the referee.
 d) None of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: a

53.- The minimum number of players in a team, according to the International FA Board, is seven players. Is it acceptable in a member association competition for a team to play with six players?

- a) No, never.
 b) Yes, if the member association allows it.
 c) No, unless there are special reasons.
 d) Not at the start the match, but it is possible during the match.

Respuesta: d

54.- Before the start of a match, the referee sends off six players from a team. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Abandon the match.
 b) Allow them to be replaced by the named substitutes and other players of the team who are in the vicinity to complete the team with 11 players.
 c) Allow them to be replaced by the named substitutes.
 d) No answer is correct.

Respuesta: c

55.- A team gives the referee the names of its substitutes before the start of the match. Three substitutes are on the field of play at the start of the game. Should they be allowed to play?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Only to complete the first team.
- d) No answer is correct.

Respuesta: a

56.- A substitute enters the field of play without the referee's permission and prevents a goal by catching the ball with his hands. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee should award a direct free kick and send off the substitute for preventing a goal with his hand.
- b) The referee should award an indirect free kick and send off the substitute for preventing a goal with his hand.
- c) The referee should award a dropped ball and caution the substitute for unsporting behaviour.
- d) The referee should award a dropped ball and send off the substitute for preventing a goal with his hand.

Respuesta: b

57.- A team playing with twelve players scores a goal. The referee realises this before play is restarted. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Disallow the goal. The 12th player should be cautioned and ordered to leave the field of play. Restart the match with a dropped ball.
- b) Allow the goal. The 12th player should be cautioned for entering the field of play without the permission of the referee and required to leave the field of play.
- c) Disallow the goal. Caution the 12th player and require him to leave the field of play. Restart the match with an indirect free kick from the defending team's goal area.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

58.- Any player may change positions with the goalkeeper, provided that:

- a) The change takes place during a stoppage in play and the fourth official is informed.
- b) The change takes place during a stoppage in play and the referee is informed.
- c) The change takes place during a stoppage in play and the assistant referee is informed.
- d) All the answers are correct.

Respuesta: b

59.- A substitute enters the field of play without the referee's permission so his team is playing with an extra player. While the ball is in play, an opponent strikes him with excessive force. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Stop play, send off the opponent for violent conduct. Order the substitute to leave the field of play. The match should be restarted with a direct free kick.
- b) Stop play, send off the opponent for violent conduct. Order the substitute to leave the field of play. The match should be restarted with an indirect free kick, against the substitute's team, from where the ball was when play was stopped.
- c) Stop play, send off the opponent for violent conduct, caution the substitute and order the substitute to leave the field of play. The match should be restarted with an indirect free kick, against the substitute's team, from where the ball was when play was stopped.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

60.- A substitute enters the field of play when the ball is in play and kicks it with his foot as it rolls towards an opponent. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Award an indirect free kick and caution the substitute for unsporting behaviour.
- b) Award an indirect free kick and send off the substitute for two cautionable offences.

- c) Caution the substitute for entering the field of play without permission and award an indirect free kick.
 d) Award a dropped ball and caution the substitute for unsporting behaviour.
 Respuesta: a

61.- During half time, one of the teams makes a substitution without informing the referee and the substitute scores a goal. The referee realises before the game restarts. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Allow the goal and caution the player for improper entry onto the field of play.
 b) Allow the goal and caution the coach for not communicating the change.
 c) Disallow the goal and caution the player for unsporting behaviour. Restart play with an indirect free kick against the substitute's team taken from the defending team's goal area.
 d) Disallow the goal and caution the player for unsporting behaviour. Restart the match with a dropped ball taken from the defending team's goal area.
 Respuesta: c

62.- A substitute enters the field of play instead of a named player at the start of the match. The referee was not informed of this change. What decision should the referee make?

- a) He allows play to continue but cautions the player during the first stoppage in play.
 b) He allows play to continue but counts it as a substitution.
 c) He allows play to continue without cautioning the player and will report the incident to the relevant authorities.
 d) He does not allow play to continue, and insists that the named player enters the field of play.
 Respuesta: c

63.- If a substitution is made during the half time interval...

- a) the procedure is to be completed before the second half kicks off.
 b) the substitute cannot enter the field of play until the substituted player has left the field of play and he has received the hand signal from the referee.
 c) the substitution procedure is completed when the substitute enters the field of play.
 d) None of the answers is correct.
 Respuesta: a

64.- Which of the following is not an acceptable way for a player to leave the field of play?

- a) A player crosses the touch line as a result of play.
 b) An injured player crosses one of the lines of the field of play to receive treatment while the ball is in play.
 c) A player who is in an offside position steps off the field of play to show the referee that he is not involved in active play.
 d) A defending player steps behind his own goal line in order to place an opponent in an offside position.
 Respuesta: d

65.- How many substitutes may be used by each team in a match?

- a) The rules of the competition should stipulate how many substitutes may be used, from 3 to a maximum of 5.
 b) The rules of the competition should stipulate how many substitutes may be used, from 3 to a maximum of 7.
 c) The rules of the competition should stipulate how many substitutes may be used, from 3 to a maximum of 10.
 d) The rules of the competition should stipulate how many substitutes may be used, from 3 to a maximum of 12.
 Respuesta: d

66.- A non-international match begins. One team starts with eight players, and after ten minutes, five more appear. Can these five players participate in the game?

- a) No, only three to complete the starting eleven. In these cases, substitutes are not permitted.

- b) Yes. As long as their names were given to the referee before the match, three may complete the side immediately and the other two may come on later as substitutes.
- c) Yes, when the referee is advised and they wait for his permission to join the match during a stoppage.
- d) Yes, if their names were communicated to the referee before the start of the match. But they cannot join until the second half of the match.

Respuesta: b

67.- When a non-international match has begun and one of the teams has only submitted the names of 11 first-team players, is it possible for their substitutes to join the bench during the course of the match?

- a) No, because the names of the substitutes must be given to the referee prior to the start of the match.
- b) Yes, as long as they arrive before the start of the second half.
- c) Yes, because they are part of the team but not nominated to play that day.
- d) This depends on the referee's opinion.

Respuesta: a

68.- What is the minimum number of players to start an official match? Can a member association amend this minimum?

- a) The minimum number of players needed to start an official match is seven. Yes, this may be amended but a request must be made to FIFA first.
- b) The minimum number of players needed to be able to start an official match is seven. Yes, this may be amended but only if the member association has the authority to do it.
- c) A match may not start if either team consists of fewer than seven players. No, this minimum cannot be amended.
- d) The minimum number of players needed to be able to start an official match is eleven. Yes, this may be amended but only if the member association has the authority to do it.

Respuesta: c

69.- A player exchanges shirts with his goalkeeper without telling the referee. Moments later, he catches the ball with his hands. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Award a penalty kick and caution both players.
- b) Allow play to continue and caution both players during the next stoppage in play.
- c) Stop the game, caution the player and restart the match with an indirect free kick.
- d) Stop the game, caution both players and restart the match with an indirect free kick.

Respuesta: b

70.- A player has left the field of play with the referee's permission. From which part of the field of play may he re-enter when the ball is in play?

- a) From anywhere, provided the player does not interfere with play.
- b) From either of the touch lines.
- c) From the goal line.
- d) At the halfway line.

Respuesta: b

71.- A player leaves the field of play to be substituted. The substitute enters the field of play and insults the fourth official. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Send off the substitute and restart the match with the player on the field of play again. The change does not take effect as the substitute had not yet officially entered when he was sent off.
- b) Send off the new substitute player and restart the match under the Laws of the Game. The substitution was completed.
- c) Send off the substitute, and restart the match with an indirect free kick to the opposing team. The substitution is not complete as play had not restarted.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

72.- The attacking team is playing with 7 players. An attacking player falls down holding his knee which is not considered serious. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Stop play, wait until the player recovers or is replaced and if the team is unable to continue with 7 players, abandon the match.
- b) Allow play to continue and once play has stopped, check the player has recovered or can be substituted. If they cannot continue with 7 players, abandon the match.
- c) Stop play and allow the player to be treated. If the doctors say that the player can continue in a few minutes the referee restarts the match. After some minutes, if the player cannot return, the referee abandons the match.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

73.- In which of these actions is the referee's permission needed to leave the field of play?

- a) To celebrate a goal.
- b) To drink water or receive instructions.
- c) To receive treatment for an injury.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

74.- A substitute enters the field of play without permission from the referee and immediately returns to the bench. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Stop play if advantage cannot be applied. Send off the substitute for two cautionable offences and if play has been stopped, restart with an indirect free kick to be taken from where the ball was when play was stopped.
- b) Stop play if advantage cannot be applied. Caution the substitute for unsporting behaviour and if play has been stopped, restart with a dropped ball from where the ball was when play was stopped.
- c) Stop play if advantage cannot be applied. Caution the substitute for unsporting behaviour and if play has been stopped, restart with an indirect free kick from where the ball was when play was stopped.
- d) Stop play if advantage cannot be applied. Caution the substitute for entering the field of play without the referee's permission. If play has been stopped, restart with an indirect free kick from where the ball was when play was stopped.

Respuesta: c

75.- Is it possible for a goalkeeper to take a throw-in, corner kick or penalty kick?

- a) Yes, he is a player of the team.
- b) Yes, he is another player of the team but then must return to his penalty area.
- c) No
- d) Only if the referee gives permission

Respuesta: a

76.- A substitute from each team is on the field of play when one of the teams scores a goal, the referee...

- a) disallows the goal, cautions the players for unsporting behaviour and orders them from the field of play. Play restarts with an indirect free kick from where the ball was last played before entering the goal.
- b) disallows the goal, cautions the players for unsporting behaviour and orders them from the field of play. Play restarts with a dropped ball from the goal area.
- c) disallows the goal, cautions the players for entering the field of play without permission orders them from the field of play. Play restarts with a dropped ball from where the ball was last played before entering the goal.
- d) disallows the goal, cautions the players for unsporting behaviour and orders them from the field of play. Play restarts with an indirect free kick from the goal area.

Respuesta: b

77.- A player changes positions with the goalkeeper during half time without prior permission from

the referee. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Caution both players and restart the match with a free kick or penalty kick.
- b) Send off the player occupying the position of the goalkeeper and caution the goalkeeper playing in the player's position. Play restarts with an indirect free kick.
- c) Send off the player occupying the position of the goalkeeper and caution the goalkeeper playing in the player's position. Play restarts with a free kick or penalty.
- d) Caution both players as soon as the referee realises. If the ball is in play, wait until the next stoppage.

Respuesta: d

78.- A player re-enters the field of play without receiving a signal from the referee and deliberately touches the ball with his hand. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Caution the player for re-entering the field of play without permission.
- b) Restart play with a direct free kick or penalty kick.
- c) If the referee believes he is also guilty of unsporting behaviour for deliberately touching the ball with his hand, he should send the player off for a second cautionable offence in one match. The player should be sent off directly if he prevented a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: d

79.- A substitute is injured while warming up before the match. His team wants to replace him with another player. Is this permitted?

- a) No, never.
- b) Yes, because the match has not yet started. The referee should be informed.
- c) Yes but only if the other team accepts that.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

80.- Until which moment of a match can the rest of the players join to complete the maximum number, if the match has begun with fewer than 11?

- a) Until half time.
- b) At any time during a stoppage, with permission from the referee, provided the referee was given their names before the start of the match.
- c) At any time of the match, during a stoppage and with permission from the referee.
- d) At no time can they join once the game has started.

Respuesta: b

81.- Is this statement correct? "Whenever a substitute hits a ball in play with an object, the match should restart with a dropped ball."

- a) Yes, always.
- b) No
- c) Yes, except at a penalty kick.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

82.- A player is preparing to kick off before the match when a team-mate strikes a player from the opposing team. Is it right that the player is sent off and his team plays with 10 players?

- a) No, never.
- b) Yes
- c) No, the team can replace the player with one of the named substitutes. If it has no named substitutes, it is correct for the team to play with 10 players.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

83.- When may a player return to the field of play after having left it to adjust his equipment?

- a) The referee will give his permission when the ball is in play to re-enter but only via the touchline.
- b) The referee will give his permission when the ball is in play to re-enter from any part of the field

of play.

c) The referee will give his permission when the ball is not in play to re-enter from any part of the field of play.

d) The referee will give his permission when the ball is not in play to re-enter but only via the touchline.

Respuesta: c

84.- A player, who has his shorts ripped, accidentally loses a boot and immediately scores a goal with only a sock on his foot. What decision should the referee make?

a) Disallow the goal, caution the player, instruct him to leave the field of play to correct his equipment and restart play with an indirect free kick.

b) Disallow the goal, caution the player, instruct him to leave the field of play to correct his equipment. Restart the match with an indirect free kick, taken by a player from the opposing team from where the ball was when the referee stopped play.

c) Disallow the goal, instruct the player to change his shorts and put on his boot. Restart play with a dropped ball from where the shot was taken.

d) Allow the goal if the player lost his boot accidentally.

Respuesta: d

85.- Is it permitted for a goalkeeper to wear stockings that cover all of his legs?

a) No.

b) Yes, if it is cold.

c) Yes, as long as they cover his shinguards.

d) It depends on whether it is an international match or not.

Respuesta: c

86.- Both goalkeepers' shirts are the same colour and neither of them has another shirt. What decision should the referee make?

a) Suspend the match. They must have different colours.

b) Allow the match to start but instruct the captains that the goalkeepers cannot enter the opposing penalty area in an attack.

c) Allow the match to start.

d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

87.- Consider the following statement: "The goalkeeper does not have to wear a number on his jersey." This is...

a) true, unless numbers on the players' jerseys are required by the rules of the competition.

b) false.

c) true because goalkeepers can only wear the number 1 jersey.

d) true because goalkeepers can only wear the number 1 or 13 jersey.

Respuesta: b

88.- In the event of any infringement of Law 4, the referee should...

a) stop play and ask the player to correct his equipment.

b) stop play and caution the player, restarting the match with a dropped ball.

c) instruct the player to leave the field of play to correct his equipment.

d) stop play and instruct the player to leave the field of play to correct his equipment.

Respuesta: c

89.- Can a player participate in an official match with non-sports shoes?

a) Yes, provided that the other players use the same type of footwear.

b) No, not under any circumstances.

c) Yes, provided that they are not dangerous to himself or another player.

d) It depends on the type of pitch surface.

Respuesta: c

90.- Can a player wear protection during a match to prevent injury?

- a) Players cannot wear knee or elbow pads, facemasks or head protectors as these are dangerous to other players.
- b) Players can protect themselves with knee or elbow pads, facemasks or head protectors as long as they are not dangerous to other players.
- c) No, because facemasks and head protectors can be dangerous to other players.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

91.- Indicate which of the following statements is not correct in the event of any infringement of Law 4.

- a) The referee instructs the player to leave the field of play to correct his equipment.
- b) The player may re-enter the field of play when the ball is in play.
- c) Play need not be stopped.
- d) The player leaves the field of play when the ball is next out of play, unless he has already corrected his equipment.

Respuesta: b

92.- Can a player wear glasses during a match?

- a) No, the Laws of the Game do not allow it.
- b) Yes, the Laws of the Game do not mention anything about glasses.
- c) Yes, if they are considered safe by the referee.
- d) Yes, as long as the rules of the competition allow it.

Respuesta: c

93.- Can the referee stop the game to caution a player for an infringement of Law 4?

- a) Yes
- b) Yes, and he restarts the match with a dropped ball.
- c) No
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

94.- A team decides to play a match with long trousers. What decision should the referee make?

- a) He should not allow it.
- b) He should not allow it because the Laws of the Game stipulate that only shorts are permitted.
- c) He should allow it, provided that they are of a different colour to those of the opposing team.
- d) He should allow it, provided that they wear shorts and socks over them and they are the same colour as the shorts.

Respuesta: d

95.- When is a player allowed to wear undershorts?

- a) When deemed appropriate, provided that the colour of the shorts stands out.
- b) When deemed appropriate, e.g. cold weather.
- c) Any time, provided they are the same main colour as the shorts.
- d) When it is considered necessary for medical purposes.

Respuesta: c

96.- Under doctor's orders, a player has to wear a plaster cast on his arm to prevent further injuries. What should the referee do?

- a) Permit his participation after checking that there is no physical danger to him and the rest of the players.
- b) Not permit his participation because the plaster cast represents a danger to the other players.
- c) Allow him to play as he has medical permission.
- d) Nothing, it is not under the remit of the referee as the player has a medical certificate.

Respuesta: a

97.- The referee instructs a player to remove his jewellery. Several minutes later, he realises that

he is still wearing it. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Caution the player for not complying with his instructions. The referee instructs the player to leave the field of play to remove the jewellery.
- b) Take no disciplinary action but instruct the player again to leave the field of play and remove the jewellery.
- c) Caution the player for unsporting behaviour. If play was stopped to issue the caution, restart the match with an indirect free kick taken from where the ball was when play was stopped.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

98.- A player, in possession of the ball, rips his shorts and becomes naked from the waist down. The referee...

- a) allows play to continue and as soon as play stops, instructs the player to replace his clothing, and allows him to re-enter when he has done so.
- b) allows play to continue. When play stops, instructs the player to replace his shorts. The player may only re-enter when the ball is out of play.
- c) stops play, instructs the player to replace his clothing and restarts play with a dropped ball from where the ball was.
- d) stops play, instructs the player to replace his clothing and restarts play with an indirect free kick from where the ball was.

Respuesta: b

99.- A player refuses to cover his shinguards with his stockings, arguing that he has a wound. What decision should the referee make?

- a) After checking the wound, the referee allows him to play because it is a valid reason.
- b) Not allow him to continue if he refuses to cover the shinguards completely.
- c) Instruct his team officials to substitute the player.
- d) Instruct the doctor to cover the wound so he can continue playing.

Respuesta: b

100.- A player refuses to remove an earring, or any other dangerous object, during a match. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Not allow him to continue in the match.
- b) Instruct him to leave the field of play during the next stoppage in play.
- c) Caution him if he refuses to obey the order.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: d

101.- A team's players are wearing sleeveless shirts. What should the referee do?

- a) Suspend the match because sleeveless shirts are not permitted.
- b) Delay the start of the match until the team in question obtains equipment that meets the specifications of the Laws of the Game. If this is not possible, the match does not start.
- c) Allow the team to play with these shirts if they cannot resolve the problem, and mention the incident in his post-match report.
- d) The Laws of the Game do not state that shirts must have sleeves.

Respuesta: b

102.- Does Law 4 require the use of football boots?

- a) Yes
- b) Yes, provided that all players wear the same type of boots.
- c) No, but only in some cases.
- d) No, the "Basic equipment" section of Law 4 only mentions footwear and non-dangerous equipment for players.

Respuesta: d

103.- Are rubber or aluminium studs permitted?

- a) Yes

- b) No
- c) Yes, as long as the material is approved by the organisers of the competition.
- d) Yes, provided they are not dangerous.

Respuesta: d

104.- What would happen if the colours of the goalkeepers' shirts were the same and neither had a spare one of a different colour?

- a) The referee should suspend the match, mentioning the fact in his report.
- b) The referee should allow the goalkeepers to participate in the match.
- c) The referee should instruct the visiting goalkeeper to wear a bib of a different colour.
- d) The referee should instruct the visiting goalkeeper to wear his team's second shirt.

Respuesta: b

105.- A player takes off his shirt to reveal another shirt beneath with a message. What decision should the referee make?

- a) None, unless the message is political or religious.
- b) The incident should be mentioned in the referee's report.
- c) Caution the player for unsporting behaviour for revealing the message.
- d) Send off the player for displaying the message on the inner shirt.

Respuesta: b

106.- 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 touch lines.

Respuesta: a

107.- The referee is struck in the face by the ball, which then enters the goal while he is temporarily incapacitated. Should the goal be allowed?

- a) Yes, after consultation with the assistant referees and fourth official.
- b) Yes, everybody else knows the ball entered the goal so the referee should allow the goal.
- c) No, since he did not see the goal.
- d) No, not unless both captains confirm that the goal was correctly scored.

Respuesta: a

108.- During a match, an object thrown by a spectator hits the referee, one of the assistant referees or a player. Play is stopped for this person to receive medical attention. May the referee continue the match?

- a) The referee should continue the match as long as the injured person has received proper treatment.
- b) The referee must abandon the match because it is considered a very dangerous incident. He must report the incident to the appropriate authorities.
- c) Depending on the match commissioner's decision, the referee may allow the match to continue, suspend play or abandon the match.
- d) Depending on the severity of the incident, the referee may allow the match to continue, suspend play or abandon the match. He must report the incident to the appropriate authorities.

Respuesta: d

109.- Is the referee authorised to stop play if, in his opinion, the floodlights are inadequate?

- a) No, the referee should continue play even if the floodlights are slightly inadequate.
- b) Yes
- c) It depends on the match situation. The referee may stop play depending on the match score at that moment.
- d) No, never.

Respuesta: b

110.- A player is guilty of a cautionable or sending-off offence, but the referee allows play to continue to give an advantage to the opposing team. When should the player be cautioned or sent off?

- a) The referee must stop play if the player is guilty of a cautionable or sending-off offence.
- b) The referee must stop play only if the player is guilty of a sending-off offence and show the red card immediately.
- c) The advantage must be played but if the opposing team regains possession, the referee must stop play and caution or send off the player.
- d) The player should be cautioned or sent off when the ball is next out of play.

Respuesta: d

111.- The referee allows the match to continue when a player is guilty of a cautionable offence. Play is stopped to award a free kick to the opponents, who want to take the free kick quickly. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee should not allow the kick until he blows the whistle. A caution will be shown to the player guilty of the cautionable offence when the ball next goes out of play after the kick is taken.
- b) The referee may allow the kick to be taken quickly and the player is not cautioned later when the ball next goes out of play.
- c) The referee should not allow the kick to be taken quickly. A caution is shown to the offending player before play is restarted.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

112.- Can the referee show yellow or red cards during the half-time interval or after the match is finished?

- a) Yes, he may continue to do so until he leaves the stadium.
- b) Yes, he may continue to do so until he leaves the field of play.
- c) Yes, he can do so even in the half-time interval but not after the match is finished.
- d) No, he may not show yellow or red cards once the match is finished or during the half-time interval.

Respuesta: b

113.- Does the referee have the authority to expel team officials from the field of play and its immediate surroundings?

- a) No, the referee can only ask officials to be quiet during the match.
- b) No, never.
- c) Yes, but only the coach.
- d) Yes, the referee has the right to take such action.

Respuesta: d

114.- An assistant referee signals that the ball has passed over the touch line. A defender inside the penalty area violently strikes an attacker after the ball leaves the field of play. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee should send off the defender for violent conduct. Play is restarted with a throw-in.
- b) The referee should send off the defender for violent conduct. Play is restarted with a penalty kick.
- c) The referee should caution the defender for unsporting behaviour. Play is restarted with a throw-in.
- d) The referee should caution the defender for unsporting behaviour. Play is restarted with a penalty kick.

Respuesta: a

115.- According to the Laws of the Game, the referee can caution...

- a) players, substitutes and substituted players.
- b) the officials of both teams, players and substitutes.
- c) players who are, at that moment, involved in a match.

d) players, substitutes, substituted players and team officials.

Respuesta: a

116.- Can the referee change his decision?

a) It depends on the seriousness of the offence.

b) No, never.

c) Yes, if he realises that it is incorrect or, on the advice of an assistant referee or fourth official, provided that play has not restarted or the match has not finished.

d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

117.- At a direct free kick, the ball accidentally bounces off the referee and enters the goal. What decision should the referee make?

a) The referee should always allow the goal.

b) The referee should disallow the goal and play is restarted with a dropped ball.

c) It depends on the position where the direct free quick was taken and which team is kicking the ball.

d) In such a situation, a goal can never be awarded.

Respuesta: c

118.- 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 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.

Respuesta: c

119.- Applying advantage means...

a) the referee allows play to continue if the team against which the offence was committed will benefit from such an advantage.

b) the player, who commits the offence, benefits from the action.

c) play continues if the team the offence was committed against remains in possession of the ball.

d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

120.- If the referee sends off a player but the player refuses to leave the field of play, what decision should the referee make?

a) The referee speaks to the captain to oblige the player to leave the field of play.

b) The referee allows play to continue but mentions the situation in the match report.

c) The referee speaks to the team officials to oblige the player to leave the field of play.

d) The referee speaks to the captain and team officials to ensure the player leaves the field of play. If the player does not leave, the referee abandons the match.

Respuesta: d

121.- According to the Laws of the Game, players who have left the field of play through injury...

a) can return during play from any boundary line with the permission of an assistant referee, the fourth official or the referee.

b) depending on the injury, they may or may not return with the ball in play.

c) they must wait until play has stopped to return.

d) if the ball is in play they must always re-enter the match from the touch line after receiving the referee's permission.

Respuesta: d

122.- A player suffers a careless foul. The ball ends up with a team-mate and the referee applies the advantage. After controlling the ball the team-mate loses it to an opponent. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee should stop play and penalise the original offence.
- b) The referee should allow play to continue and caution the offending player during the next stoppage in play.
- c) The referee should allow play to continue.
- d) The referee should immediately penalise the original offence and if necessary, caution or send off the player.

Respuesta: c

123.- In which situation may a player return to the field of play while play continues?

- a) If the referee required the player to leave the field of play to repair dangerous equipment.
- b) If the player had to leave the field of play because of a bleeding wound.
- c) If the player had to leave the field of play to put on a boot.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: b

124.- A defender, not the goalkeeper, and a forward from different teams collide during play and are injured. The referee allows the medical staff to enter the field of play. So...

- a) it is not necessary for the players to leave the field of play as they are being treated on it.
- b) if the referee considers that one of them is taking too long to recover, that player must leave the field of play.
- c) the two players must leave the field of play after being treated, only if they have a bleeding wound.
- d) the two players must leave the field of play after being assessed.

Respuesta: d

125.- The referee is injured before the start of the match. Which other official takes his place?

- a) The fourth official takes his place unless the rules of the competition provide for another alternative.
- b) Both teams decide by mutual agreement if the fourth official should referee the match or suspend it.
- c) The most senior assistant referee takes the referee's place. The fourth official replaces the assistant referee.
- d) The decision should be made by the referee.

Respuesta: a

126.- A player challenging for the ball becomes injured. The referee stops play and after the player has recovered or left the field of play for treatment, the referee...

- a) restarts play with a dropped ball from where the player was.
- b) restarts play with a dropped ball from where the ball was when play was stopped.
- c) restarts play with a dropped ball from where the referee was.
- d) restarts play by dropping the ball to a team-mate of the injured player.

Respuesta: b

127.- What changes do the Laws of the Game allow for under-16 matches?

- a) The size of the field of play.
- b) The size, weight and material of the ball.
- c) Match duration.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: d

128.- Which answer is correct?

- a) The referee should always stop play for infringements of Law 3 and Law 4.
- b) The referee should not always stop play for infringements of Law 3 and Law 4.
- c) The referee should always stop play for infringements of Law 3 but not for all infringements of Law 4.
- d) The referee should always stop play for infringements of Law 4 but not for all infringements of Law 3.

Respuesta: b

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

Respuesta: c

130.- When can the referee stop play?

- a) The referee can stop play at his discretion for any infringement of the Laws of the Game.
- b) The referee can stop play for any kind of outside interference.
- c) The referee can stop play if, after having applied advantage, it does not ensue at that time.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: d

131.- The referee suspects that neither team is trying to score a goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee draws the attention of both captains to this fact.
- b) The referee warns the two captains that if it continues, he will suspend the match.
- c) The referee cannot do anything about it and should allow play to continue.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

132.- Can the referee allow a match to start if the goals have no nets attached?

- a) The referee decides whether they can play or not.
- b) The Laws of the Game require the goals to have nets attached but the referee may allow the match to begin without them.
- c) The Laws of the Game do not require the goals to have nets attached so the match can be started.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: c

133.- Can a player, who is off the field of play to receive treatment, re-enter from the goal line if the ball is in play?

- a) Yes, if he left the field of play because of injury.
- b) Yes, with the referee's permission.
- c) No. If the ball is in play, he can only re-enter from a touch line.
- d) It is at the discretion of the referee because the Laws of the Game do not mention it.

Respuesta: c

134.- Which of the following is incorrect? Cooperation provided by the assistant referee includes...

- a) indicating when foul play has occurred near to him during a match.
- b) informing the referee that a player who was previously bleeding is now ready to return.
- c) checking a player who has left the field of play to adjust his kit and is standing next to him is ready to return.
- d) giving permission for medical staff to enter the field of play to check on injured players.

Respuesta: d

135.- Which of the following signals is correct for an assistant referee to give when the ball has completely passed over the touch line?

- a) He raises the flag with his left or right hand and makes a signal to indicate the direction of the throw-in.
- b) He always raises the flag with his right hand and then switches depending on the direction he has to indicate.
- c) It is not necessary for him to give a signal.

d) He always raises the flag with his left hand and later switches depending on the direction he has to indicate.

Respuesta: a

136.- Which of these signals given by the assistant referee is expected if a goal has been scored but the ball remains in play?

- a) He remains motionless, level with the edge of the penalty area.
- b) He quickly runs 25-30m along the touch line towards the halfway line.
- c) He does not give a signal.
- d) He first raises his flag to attract the referee's attention and then continues with the normal goal procedure of quickly running 25-30m along the touch line toward the halfway line.

Respuesta: d

137.- Can the assistant referee enter the field of play to help check if the defenders' wall is 10 yards (9.15m) from the ball?

- a) No
- b) Yes, always.
- c) Yes, as long as the free kick is given near the touch line and the referee is aware the assistant referee is entering the field of play.
- d) It is at the discretion of the referee.

Respuesta: c

138.- Which of the following tasks is not the responsibility of the assistant referee while a penalty kick is being taken?

- a) Checking that the ball has crossed the line.
- b) Signalling if the goalkeeper has moved forward before the ball is kicked.
- c) Confirming when a goal has been scored.
- d) Signalling if the kicker has infringed the Laws of the Game.

Respuesta: d

139.- An assistant referee notices a player is guilty of violent conduct when the ball is in play and the incident is out of view of the referee. What decision should the assistant referee make?

- a) Unless there is an opportunity for the opponents to score a goal, he should raise his flag to attract the referee's attention and inform him accordingly.
- b) He should raise his flag immediately to attract the referee's attention and explain what happened.
- c) He should communicate it to the referee the next time play is stopped.
- d) He should do nothing as it is not his responsibility.

Respuesta: a

140.- When a foul or misconduct is committed out of the view of the referee, the assistant referee must immediately...

- a) establish eye contact with the referee.
- b) raise his flag.
- c) use the electronic beep signal on the flag, if available.
- d) All the answers are correct.

Respuesta: a

141.- What is NOT the correct action of an assistant referee when a foul is committed?

- a) He raises the flag if the foul is out of the referee's vision.
- b) He raises the flag even if the referee applies advantage.
- c) He raises the flag if the offence occurred closer to him than to the referee.
- d) He raises the flag if, in his opinion, the referee's view was obstructed.

Respuesta: b

142.- Which of the following actions by the assistant referee is considered unnecessary intervention?

- a) Raising the flag when the ball has completely left the field of play.
- b) Raising the flag when a player should be penalised for being in an offside position.
- c) Informing the referee when misconduct or any other incident has occurred out of the view of the referee.
- d) Raising the flag for every foul or misconduct committed on the field of play.

Respuesta: d

143.- Which of the following actions must be carried out by the assistant referee when a foul is committed by a defender in the penalty area near his position and it is not seen by the referee?

- a) He should make eye contact with the referee to establish where he is and what action has been taken.
- b) He should raise his flag in his right hand and give a slight wave if the referee has not taken any action.
- c) After the referee blows his whistle, the assistant referee should move along the touch line towards the corner flag.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: d

144.- What should the closest assistant referee do at a mass confrontation?

- a) Enter the field of play and attempt to separate the players.
- b) Only observe what is happening.
- c) It is not his responsibility to intervene.
- d) Enter the field of play to assist the referee.

Respuesta: d

145.- An assistant referee indicates the ball has crossed the goal line but the referee does not see the flag. Then a defender strikes an opponent inside the penalty area using excessive force. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the defender and play restarts with a penalty kick.
- b) The referee sends off the defender and play restarts with a goal kick, a kick off or a corner kick.
- c) The referee restarts play with a goal kick or a corner kick but does not take any disciplinary action.
- d) The referee sends off the defender. Play restarts with a goal kick or a corner kick.

Respuesta: b

146.- Is there a particular situation where the referee is obliged to accept the decision of one of his assistant referees?

- a) Yes, at throw-ins, goal kicks and for offside.
- b) No, the referee is never obliged to consider an assistant referee's decision.
- c) Yes. If the referee has become temporarily incapacitated and play has continued under the supervision of the assistant referee.
- d) Yes, provided that the assistant referee is closer to the play.

Respuesta: c

147.- Where should the assistant referees stand during kicks from the penalty mark to determine the winner of a match?

- a) One assistant referee should stand level with the penalty area line and the other should stand in the centre circle to control the other players.
- b) One of them should stand at the intersection of the goal area line and the goal line. The other should be in the centre circle to control the other players.
- c) One of them should stand at the intersection of the penalty area line and the goal line. The other should be in the centre circle to control the other players.
- d) Answers a) and c) might be correct.

Respuesta: b

148.- If an assistant referee raises his flag, is the referee required to penalise the offence or infringement the assistant is indicating?

- a) Yes, as an infringement of the Laws of the Game has been signalled.
- b) No, unless the referee has become temporarily incapacitated and play has continued under the supervision of the assistant referee.
- c) Yes, always.
- d) Answers b) and c) are correct.

Respuesta: b

149.- What is the assistant referee's responsibility during a penalty kick?

- a) Ensure that no player enters the penalty area before the kick is taken.
- b) Indicate if the goalkeeper moves off the goal line before the ball is kicked and that the ball crosses the goal line.
- c) Signal if the kicker infringes the Laws of the Game.
- d) Answers b) and c) are correct.

Respuesta: b

150.- How should an assistant referee signal a goal if there is no doubt about the decision?

- a) He should confirm the goal with his hand.
- b) He should run 25-30 metres quickly up the touch line toward the halfway line without raising his flag.
- c) He should run toward the halfway line, signalling with his hand.
- d) He should run and position himself level with the last defender.

Respuesta: b

151.- What should an assistant referee do if he sees an offence committed by the attacking team during the scoring of a goal that has not been penalised by the referee?

- a) He should make eye contact with the referee.
- b) He should raise his flag with the left hand.
- c) He should wave the raised flag lightly.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: d

152.- The referee mistakenly stops the first half of a match after 40 minutes instead of the normal 45 minutes. He does not realise his error until after the match has finished. What action should the referee take?

- a) He should report the fact to the appropriate authorities, specifying the reasons for the decision.
- b) He should recommence play for a further five minutes.
- c) Nothing.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

153.- Is it at the referee's discretion to decide the amount of time lost through injuries or other causes that will be added at the end of each half?

- a) Yes, it is always at the discretion of the referee.
- b) No, the fourth official decides how much time to add on to the end of each half.
- c) No, it is not discretionary.
- d) No, the decision is made together with his assistants.

Respuesta: a

154.- Extra time is to be played to determine the winner of a match. Are players entitled to an interval at half-time of extra time?

- a) No, the teams must only change ends and attack the opposite goals.
- b) Players should be allowed to take an interval between the two periods of extra time.
- c) Yes, but it should be no more than five minutes.
- d) An interval of no more than ten minutes is allowed.

Respuesta: a

155.- Does the announcement of the number of minutes of added time state the exact time left in

the match??

- a) Yes, once stated the time cannot be changed.
- b) No, it simply indicates the minimum amount of time that the referee will add on at the end of the half.
- c) Yes, but it should be no more than five minutes.
- d) Yes, the final whistle must be blown as soon as that amount of time has elapsed.

Respuesta: b

156.- Can the referee compensate for an error in timekeeping during the first half by adding or reducing time in the second half?

- a) Yes
- b) Yes, the same amount of time can be added or subtracted.
- c) No
- d) No, only reductions can be made.

Respuesta: c

157.- When is no allowance made for time lost?

- a) Assessment of injury to players.
- b) Time wasting.
- c) When the ball goes out of play in any normal situation of a match.
- d) Substitutions.

Respuesta: c

158.- What decision should the referee take if the two captains agree to forego the half-time interval but one of the players insists on his right to an interval?

- a) The referee should ignore it.
- b) The referee must grant an interval.
- c) The referee should grant an interval, but shorter than stipulated in the rules of the competition.
- d) He should not grant the interval if the coaches are also in agreement.

Respuesta: b

159.- A match is abandoned. What action should the referee take?

- a) He should report the incident to the appropriate authorities.
- b) The match should not be replayed.
- c) Order the taking of kicks from the penalty mark to determine the winner.
- d) Conduct a coin toss to determine the winner of the match.

Respuesta: a

160.- What should a referee do if the two captains agree to shorten the time of the half-time interval but one of the players insists on having the full interval?

- a) Players have to accept the decision of the two team captains so the half-time interval can be shortened.
- b) The referee can ignore the player's request and shorten the half-time interval.
- c) Players can negotiate whether to shorten or eliminate the half-time interval or not.
- d) Players are entitled to a full interval and if one player requests it the referee must allow it.

Respuesta: d

161.- A match has two halves of 45 minutes each. Can these times be changed?

- a) Yes, by mutual agreement between the referee and the two participating teams. As long as such a decision is taken before the start of the match and in accordance with the rules of the competition.
- b) No, never.
- c) Yes, as long as the visiting team wants to change.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

162.- For which of the following can the duration of either half be extended?

- a) Substitutions.
- b) Assessing a player's injury.
- c) Taking a penalty kick.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: c

163.- If both teams want half time to last 20 minutes, does the referee have to agree to the request?

- a) No, the duration of the half-time interval cannot be changed, as it is established by the member associations.
- b) Yes, if authorised by the referee.
- c) No, because the break cannot exceed 15 minutes.
- d) Yes, if both teams agree.

Respuesta: c

164.- Is it left to the discretion of the referee to decide if he wants to add time for time lost for an injury or other reason?

- a) No
- b) No, the referee should add all the lost time in each half of the match for reasons noted in the Laws of the Game. However, the total amount is at the discretion of the referee.
- c) Yes, because the Laws of the Game do not state anything with respect to whether the referee should add lost time or not, it is left to his discretion.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

165.- Each half must have additional time for situations of time lost for...

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

Respuesta: d

166.- After the end of the first half and when in the dressing room, the referee realises that play finished four minutes too early. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Order the teams to return to the field of play to play the remaining minutes and if the players refuse, add the time to the second half.
- b) Given that only four minutes were not played, he should consider the first half finished.
- c) Given that only four minutes were not played, he should add them to the second half.
- d) Order the teams to return to the field of play to play the remaining minutes and if the players refuse, include the incident in his report.

Respuesta: d

167.- Who or what determines the amount of additional time to be added to recover lost time in a period of play?

- a) The rules of the competition.
- b) The number of substitutions made during the match.
- c) It is at the discretion of the referee.
- d) The Laws of the Game stipulate half a minute for each substitution made, plus incidents that have occurred.

Respuesta: c

168.- All matches must always have a duration of 90 minutes. Is this correct?

- a) Yes, always.
- b) No, not always.
- c) Yes, but the referee decides.
- d) Answers a) and c) are correct.

Respuesta: b

169.- After the first half is complete, both teams agree to start the second half without a break. Should the referee agree to the request?

- a) Yes, provided that no player requests a break, which they are entitled to do.
- b) No, the rules of the competition stipulate that players are entitled to a break.
- c) No, the length of the break cannot be changed.
- d) Yes, if the referee so desires.

Respuesta: a

170.- Before the start of the second half, the goalkeeper of the team not kicking off is in his own half of the field of play but some 25m out of his goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Delay the start of the second half of the match until the goalkeeper moves inside his penalty area.
- b) Whistle for the kick-off to start the second half.
- c) Delay the start of the second half of the match and caution the goalkeeper for unsporting behaviour.
- d) Start the second half of the match when the two teams agree.

Respuesta: b

171.- A player who took the kick-off correctly touches the ball with his hand before any other player has touched or played the ball. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Award an indirect free kick to the opposing team.
- b) Award a direct free kick to the opposing team, to be taken from where the offence occurred.
- c) Order the kick-off to be retaken.
- d) Award an indirect free kick to the opposing team, and caution the offending player.

Respuesta: b

172.- Can a goalkeeper contest a dropped ball like any other player?

- a) Yes, any player can take part.
- b) No
- c) It is at the referee's discretion.
- d) Only if both goalkeepers take part.

Respuesta: a

173.- When the game is being restarted with a dropped ball, the players of one team refuse to participate. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Insist that at least one of the players from both teams participates.
- b) The referee drops the ball at the place where it was located when play was stopped.
- c) After the match, the referee submits a report on the incident to the appropriate authorities.
- d) Tell the player who will receive the dropped ball to kick it back to the other team.

Respuesta: b

174.- Before the kick-off, a team-mate of the player taking the kick-off is standing in the opponents' half of the field of play. The player takes the kick-off and scores directly in the opponents' goal. The referee...

- a) orders the kick-off to be retaken.
- b) orders the kick-off to be retaken and caution the player for unsporting behaviour.
- c) awards a goal kick to the opposing team.
- d) awards a goal kick to the opposing team and cautions the player for not complying with the kick-off procedure.

Respuesta: a

175.- At a kick-off, two players from the opposing team are less than 9.15m from the ball. The referee orders the kick-off to be taken and one of these players touches the ball. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Order the kick-off to be retaken and caution the player for unsporting behaviour.
- b) Order the kick-off to be retaken and caution the player for not maintaining an appropriate

distance during a kick-off.
 c) Allow play to continue.
 d) Order the kick-off to be retaken.
 Respuesta: d

176.- Who takes the kick-off in the first half of extra time?
 a) The team that wins the coin toss.
 b) The team that wins the coin toss decides.
 c) The team that loses the coin toss.
 d) The opposite team to that which kicked off the second half of the match.
 Respuesta: c

177.- A player takes a kick-off correctly, but the strong wind blows the ball back into his own goal without having been touched by another player. What decision should the referee make?
 a) Award a corner kick to the opposing team.
 b) Order the kick-off to be retaken.
 c) Order a dropped ball.
 d) Order a goal kick to the defending team.
 Respuesta: a

178.- A player takes a kick-off and scores a goal without the opposing goalkeeper touching the ball. Is the goal valid?
 a) Yes, as long as it bounced before entering the goal.
 b) No
 c) No, it is necessary for the ball to be played by another player.
 d) Yes, as long as the kick-off was properly taken according to the Laws of the Game.
 Respuesta: d

179.- How many players from each team can participate in a dropped ball?
 a) At least two from each team.
 b) Any equal number for each team.
 c) Any number.
 d) None of the answers is correct.
 Respuesta: c

180.- A player taking a kick-off plays the ball a second time with his foot without it being touched or played by another player. What decision should the referee make?
 a) If advantage cannot be applied, award an indirect free kick to the opposing team from where the infringement occurred.
 b) Allow play to continue.
 c) Award a direct free kick to the opposing team from where the ball was.
 d) Award an indirect free kick to the opposing team from where the infringement occurred.
 Respuesta: a

181.- Which of the following statements is correct:
 a) A dropped ball awarded to the defending team in its goal area may be taken from anywhere in the area.
 b) A direct free kick awarded to the defending team inside the goal area is taken from the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the closest point to where the infringement occurred.
 c) A direct free kick awarded to the attacking team in the goal area is taken from the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the closest point to where the infringement occurred.
 d) A direct free kick awarded to the defending team inside the goal area is taken from anywhere in the area.
 Respuesta: d

182.- A player enters the opponent's half before starting play with a kick-off. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Retake the kick-off.
- b) Penalise the player's team with an indirect free kick.
- c) Allow play to continue.
- d) Retake the kick-off and caution the player for unsporting behaviour.

Respuesta: a

183.- The team that wins the initial coin toss...

- a) takes the kick-off at the start of the first half.
- b) takes the kick-off at the start of the second half.
- c) can let their opponent make the decision to kick off or which end they would like to defend.
- d) can choose between taking the kick-off or choosing ends.

Respuesta: b

184.- If a team refuses to participate in a dropped ball, what decision should the referee make?

- a) Caution the player nearest to him.
- b) Caution the player nearest to him and restart the match with a dropped ball.
- c) Continue with the dropped ball.
- d) Put the ball in play and when the ball is out of play, caution the captain of the team that refused to participate.

Respuesta: c

185.- A player takes a kick-off at the beginning of a match. At the beginning of the second half, the same team takes the kick-off. The referee realises after a minute. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Stop play, caution the player who took the kick-off and restart play with a dropped ball from where the ball was at the time play was stopped.
- b) Stop play, caution the player who took the kick-off and award an indirect free kick from where the ball was at the time play was stopped.
- c) Allow play to continue. After the match, mention the incident in the report.
- d) Stop the match and the other team retakes the kick-off. The clock is reset.

Respuesta: c

186.- Prior to taking the kick-off at the start of a game, a player recklessly strikes another player of the opposing team. What decision should the referee take?

- a) Send off the player but he may be substituted.
- b) Send off the player, and he may not be substituted so the team will play with 10 players.
- c) Caution the player and ask the coach to substitute him.
- d) Caution the player.

Respuesta: d

187.- According to the International FA Board, what is the minimum number of players required on the field of play for a match to continue?

- a) 6
- b) 7
- c) 14
- d) 13

Respuesta: c

188.- A dropped ball is kicked directly into the opponent's goal. What decision should the referee take?

- a) Award a corner kick.
- b) Award a goal clearance.
- c) Award the goal.
- d) Repeat the dropped ball.

Respuesta: b

189.- A dropped ball is kicked directly into the team's own goal. What decision should the referee

take?

- a) Award a corner kick.
- b) Award a goal clearance.
- c) Award the goal.
- d) Repeat the dropped ball.

Respuesta: a

190.- A player takes a free kick by lifting the ball using both feet simultaneously, and he scores a goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Award the goal.
- b) Show the player the yellow card and restart the game with an indirect free kick.
- c) Disallow the goal.
- d) Show the player the yellow card and restart the game with a dropped ball.

Respuesta: a

191.- A player asks to leave the field of play and, while doing so, the ball comes to him and he shoots at goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Caution the player for unsporting behaviour. The match is restarted with a dropped ball at the place where the infringement occurred.
- b) Caution the player for unsporting behaviour. The match is restarted with a direct free kick taken by a player from the opposing team at the place where the infringement occurred.
- c) Caution the player for unsporting behaviour. The match is restarted with an indirect free kick taken by a player from the opposing team at the place where the infringement occurred.
- d) Send the player off for unsporting behaviour. The match is restarted with an indirect free kick taken by a player from the opposing team at the place where the infringement occurred.

Respuesta: c

192.- During the match, the ball strikes the assistant referee and as a result does not completely cross the touch line. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Award a dropped ball.
- b) Allow play to continue.
- c) Award an indirect free kick to the team whose player last touched the ball.
- d) Award a throw-in to the team that did not play the ball last.

Respuesta: b

193.- A second ball comes into the field of play during the match. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Stop the match and restart with an indirect free kick for the home team.
- b) Allow play to continue and wait until the next stoppage in play to remove the second ball from the field of play.
- c) Stop play and order a dropped ball.
- d) Allow the match to continue if there is no interference with play, otherwise stop play and restart with a dropped ball.

Respuesta: d

194.- If the ball hits the referee in the face and then enters the goal while the referee is temporarily incapacitated, should the goal be allowed even though the referee did not see it?

- a) Yes, but only if the assistant referee and/or the fourth official consider that the goal was scored legally.
- b) Yes, in all cases.
- c) No.
- d) Yes, but only if in the referee's opinion the goal was scored legally.

Respuesta: a

195.- If the goalkeeper has the ball under control in his hands, when is the ball in play?

- a) When he kicks it.
- b) When it is played by a team-mate or an opposing player.

- c) The ball is in play at this time.
- d) When he bounces it.

Respuesta: c

196.- The ball completely crosses the goal line outside the goal posts in the air or along the ground, without an infringement being committed. What decision should the referee make?

- a) A corner kick or goal.
- b) A goal kick, or a corner kick .
- c) A corner kick, goal kick, goal, dropped ball or throw-in.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

197.- The ball is in play when...

- a) it bounces off the goal posts, corner posts, referee or assistant referees situated on the field of play and remains on it.
- b) it bounces off the goal posts, crossbar, corner posts, referee or assistant referees situated on the field of play and remains on it.
- c) it bounces off the goal posts, crossbar, corner posts, posts in the halfway line (if applicable) or assistant referees situated off the field of play and remains on it.
- d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

198.- To evade an opponent, a forward voluntarily leaves the field of play and as he passes the opposing team's bench, he insults the doctor. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Award an indirect free kick and caution the player.
- b) Award an indirect free kick and send off the player.
- c) Award a dropped ball and send off the player.
- d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

199.- During a match, a goal is scored after a deliberate handball. Is there any way this goal could be valid?

- a) No, never.
- b) Yes, it is not an infringement to handle the ball deliberately.
- c) Yes
- d) No, because it is an offence punishable by a direct free kick under Law 12.

Respuesta: c

200.- In order to determine the winner of a match, the rules of the competition of member associations may include...

- a) only procedures approved by the International FA Board and described in the Laws of the Game.
- b) only procedures approved by the member associations.
- c) Any type of procedure approved by the rules of the competition.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

201.- If the rules of the competition establish that there must be a winning team at the end of a match or home-and-away tie that ends in a draw, which of the following procedures approved by the International FA Board are allowed?

- a) Away goals.
- b) Extra time.
- c) Kicks from the penalty mark.
- d) All the previous answers are correct.

Respuesta: d

202.- Can an own goal be scored by a player who handles the ball deliberately?

- a) No.
- b) Yes, but only by the goalkeeper and if the Laws of the Game were not infringed.
- c) Yes, provided the ball was in play at that time.
- d) It is at the referee's discretion.

Respuesta: c

203.- A substitute, warming up behind his team's goal, sees that his team is in danger of conceding a goal. He enters the field of play and stops a goal being scored by kicking the ball away. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Stop play, caution the substitute and restart play with a dropped ball to be taken from where the ball was located when the match was stopped.
- b) Stop play, send off the substitute and restart play with an indirect free kick against the substitute's team, to be taken from where the ball was located when the match was stopped.
- c) Stop play, send off the substitute and restart play with a penalty kick against the substitute's team.
- d) Stop play, caution the substitute and restart play with an indirect free kick against the substitute's team, to be taken from where the ball was located when the match was stopped.

Respuesta: d

204.- If the referee awards a goal before the ball has completely crossed the goal line but immediately realises the error, what decision should he make?

- a) Restart play with a dropped ball.
- b) Award the goal.
- c) Award a goal kick to the defending team.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

205.- A goal is scored against a team that has 12 players on the field of play. The referee realises this fact before the match is restarted. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Disallow the goal.
- b) Award the goal and instruct the twelfth player to leave the field of play.
- c) Award the goal, caution the twelfth player for unsporting behaviour and instruct him to leave the field of play.
- d) Award the goal and instruct the player to leave the field of play.

Respuesta: c

206.- When the goalkeeper is holding the ball inside his own penalty area, can he score a legal goal?

- a) Yes, always.
- b) No, because the goalkeeper cannot voluntarily score a goal with his hand.
- c) Yes.
- d) No, because the goalkeeper cannot score a goal without the ball touching another player.

Respuesta: c

207.- A ball is kicked and enters the goal after accidentally bouncing off the referee. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Disallow the goal and restart play with a dropped ball, subject to Law 8.
- b) Disallow the goal as the referee cannot be considered to be part of the game.
- c) Allow the goal as long as there has been no infringement by the attacking team.
- d) Allow the goal unless the ball was received by the kicker from an indirect free kick or a throw-in.

Respuesta: c

208.- The ball hits the referee in the face and then enters the goal while he is temporarily incapacitated. Can the goal be allowed even though the referee did not see it?

- a) Yes, but only if, in the opinion of the number one assistant referee, the goal was scored legally.
- b) Yes, but only if, in the opinion of both assistant referees, the goal was scored legally.
- c) Yes, but only if, in the opinion of the assistant referees and the fourth official, the goal was

scored legally.

d) All answers are correct.

Respuesta: c

209.- Can a goal be scored by deliberately handling the ball?

a) Yes, sometimes.

b) Yes, always.

c) No, never.

d) No, because according to the Laws of the Game, it would be a direct free kick or a penalty in favour of the opposing team.

Respuesta: a

210.- After a goal is scored, the assistant referee informs the referee that a few seconds before, the goalkeeper of the team that just scored the goal hit an opponent inside his penalty area. What decision should the referee make?

a) Award the goal and caution the goalkeeper.

b) Award the goal and send off the goalkeeper.

c) Disallow the goal, send off the goalkeeper and award a penalty kick in favour of the opposing team.

d) Disallow the goal, send off the goalkeeper and award a dropped ball from where the attacker shot.

Respuesta: c

211.- As the ball is about to enter the goal a spectator throws an object, which strikes the ball, but does not prevent it from entering the goal. What decision should the referee make?

a) Stop play and restart the match with an indirect free kick from where the object hit the ball.

b) Stop play and restart the match with a dropped ball from where the object hit the ball.

c) Allow play to continue, award the goal and write a detailed report after the match.

d) Stop play and restart the match with a dropped ball from where the ball was when the object was thrown.

Respuesta: b

212.- Which of the following statements is not correct?

a) During a dropped ball situation, the ball hits the ground but enters the goal without anyone touching it. The drop ball is repeated.

b) During a substitution, the substitute enters the field of play at the halfway line during a stoppage.

c) During kicks from the penalty mark to determine the winner of a match, all players and substitutes must remain inside the centre circle, except for the player taking a kick and the two goalkeepers.

d) A player, who has left the field of play to be treated for a bleeding wound, can return when the referee gives permission, even if the ball is in play, after having been checked by the fourth official or the assistant referee.

Respuesta: c

213.- After scoring a goal, can a player or his team-mate celebrate by climbing over a perimeter fence to go into the stands?

a) Yes, because players can celebrate a goal as long as they do not incite violence or remove their shirt.

b) Yes, and players can remove their shirts to celebrate.

c) No, the player is cautioned for unsporting behaviour.

d) Yes, it is a way to celebrate a goal as long as the shirt is not removed.

Respuesta: c

214.- 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) Award a dropped ball.

b) Award the goal if the spectator did not interfere with play.

- c) A goal is always awarded.
 - d) Disallow the goal, always.
- Respuesta: b

215.- Should a goal be given if an outside agent tries to stop the ball but does not succeed before it crosses the goal line, between the posts and below the crossbar?

- a) No, never.
- b) No. The referee should stop play and restart the match with a dropped ball from where the ball was when play was stopped.
- c) In all cases, advantage should be applied and if a goal results, it should be allowed.
- d) If the outside agent interferes with play the goal should be disallowed. If there is no interference, the goal should be awarded.

Respuesta: d

216.- Can a goalkeeper score a goal with his hands from his own penalty area in either of the two goals?

- a) Yes, always.
- b) No, never.
- c) Yes, as long as the ball is in play.
- d) No, only in the goal of the opposing team.

Respuesta: c

217.- During a throw-in towards the opposing goal, the ball hits a goal post, rebounds towards the penalty area and touches the referee before entering the opponents' goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Disallow the goal and award a corner kick.
- b) Disallow the goal and award a dropped ball from the six-yard box line parallel to the goal line, at the nearest point to where the ball entered the goal.
- c) Disallow the goal and award a goal kick.
- d) Award the goal.

Respuesta: c

218.- A player moving quickly towards the opponents' goal is penalised for an offside offence. From what position is the resulting indirect free kick taken?

- a) The kick is taken from the position where the offending player interfered with play.
- b) The kick is taken from the position of the offending player when the referee whistles to stop play.
- c) The kick is taken from the position of the offending player when the ball was last played to him by one of his team-mates.
- d) The kick is taken from the position of the second last defender or the ball, when the offside occurred.

Respuesta: c

219.- A player who is in an offside position moves off the field of play to show the referee that he is not involved in active play. What decision should the referee take?

- a) The referee should caution him for leaving the field of play without permission.
- b) The referee should caution him for being offside.
- c) The referee should caution him for unsporting behaviour.
- d) The referee should allow play to continue.

Respuesta: d

220.- A defending player moves beyond his own goal line in order to place an opponent in an offside position. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee cautions the defender for unsporting behaviour.
- b) The referee allows play to continue if advantage can be applied and penalises the defender for unsporting behaviour at the next stoppage in play.
- c) The referee allows play to continue if advantage can be applied and cautions the defender for deliberately leaving the field of play without his permission during the next stoppage in play.

d) The referee allows play to continue.

Respuesta: c

221.- An attacking player positions himself in the goal and, at the same time, a team-mate scores a goal. What action does the referee take if the player's action distracts an opponent?

a) He disallows the goal, cautions the player for leaving the field of play without the referee's permission and play is restarted with a dropped ball from the position of the ball when play was stopped.

b) He disallows the goal, cautions the player for leaving the field of play and play is restarted with an indirect free kick from the position of the ball when play was stopped.

c) He disallows the goal for an offside offence and play is restarted with an indirect free kick from the position of the ball when play was stopped.

d) He disallows the goal, cautions the player for unsporting behaviour and play is restarted with a dropped ball from the position of the ball when play was stopped.

Respuesta: d

222.- Is a team-mate of the kicker allowed to stand in an offside position when a penalty kick is being taken?

a) No. All team-mates of the kicker must be behind the penalty mark.

b) Yes. Players are allowed to position themselves anywhere outside the penalty area.

c) Yes, always.

d) No, the player is cautioned for unsporting behaviour.

Respuesta: a

223.- A defender leaves the field of play across the goal line so that an opponent is put in an offside position. What decision should the referee make?

a) Penalise the defending team with an indirect free kick and caution the defender for unsporting behaviour.

b) Allow play to continue if the ball is in the possession of the opposing team, and when the ball is out of play, caution the defender for deliberately leaving the field of play without his permission.

c) Always stop play and penalise the defender for deliberately leaving the field of play without his permission.

d) All answers are correct.

Respuesta: b

224.- The ball is played to a player in an offside position by a team-mate. Before the ball is received by the offside player, a defending player touches it deliberately with his hand. What decision should the referee make?

a) If, in the opinion of the referee, the player in the offside position was interfering with play, he should penalise the offside offence.

b) If, in the opinion of the referee, the player in the offside position was interfering with the opponent, he should penalise the offside offence.

c) If, in the opinion of the referee, the player in the offside position was not interfering with the opponent, he should penalise the handball offence.

d) Answers b) and c) may be correct.

Respuesta: d

225.- An attacking player takes a throw-in correctly. The ball is received by a team-mate who is in an offside position. After controlling the ball he then scores a goal. What decision should the referee make?

a) The goal is disallowed and the game restarted with an indirect free kick for actively participating in play from an offside position.

b) The referee penalises the offside offence.

c) The referee disallows the goal. Play is restarted with a goal-kick.

d) The referee awards the goal.

Respuesta: d

226.- A player is in an offside position and his team-mate is in an onside position. They both run towards the ball at the same time. The team-mate plays the ball. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee takes no action and play continues.
- b) The referee stops the game and restarts play with an indirect free kick for offside against the player.
- c) The referee stops the game immediately and awards a dropped ball.
- d) The referee stops play and awards an indirect free kick against the attacking team for unsporting behaviour.

Respuesta: a

227.- A player is in an offside position and clearly obstructing the goalkeeper's line of vision. His team-mate takes a shot and scores a goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards the goal.
- b) The referee awards the goal if the ball does not touch the player.
- c) The referee disallows the goal and play is restarted with an indirect free kick.
- d) The referee awards the goal. He cannot penalise the player for being in an offside position.

Respuesta: c

228.- There is no offside offence if...

- a) a player receives the ball directly from a goal kick, throw-in or a corner kick.
- b) a player is in his own half of the field of play or is level with the second last opponent or is level with the last two opponents.
- c) the ball is last played by an opponent.
- d) All of the previous answers may be correct.

Respuesta: d

229.- A defender and his goalkeeper collide during play and due to this action the defender leaves the field of play for a non-serious injury. The referee...

- a) should stop play to allow the player receive treatment.
- b) should allow play to continue and consider the defender off the field of play line for the purposes of offside until the next stoppage in play.
- c) should allow play to continue and consider the defender on the field of play line for the purposes of offside until the next stoppage in play.
- d) should allow play to continue and consider the defender on the field of play line for the purposes of offside until his team has clear possession of the ball.

Respuesta: c

230.- A player in an offside position leaves the field of play to avoid being penalised for offside. How can he then re-enter the field of play?

- a) At any moment, with the permission of the referee.
- b) At any moment, without the permission of the referee, as long as he left via the touch line when the ball was in play.
- c) At any moment, without the permission of the referee, as long as his entry does not give his team a tactical advantage.
- d) At any moment, without the permission of the referee, but if the ball is in play he must enter by the touch line or if the ball is not in play, by any line on the field of play.

Respuesta: a

231.- Is it possible to penalise a player for being in an offside position if half his body is in each half of the field of play?

- a) Yes if he interferes with play or an opponent.
- b) No, because the centre of his body is over the halfway line.
- c) Yes, but only if his foot touches the opposing half.
- d) None of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: a

232.- A player in an offside position receives the ball from a rebound off a defender after a team-mate's shot. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows play to continue because the ball came off an opponent.
- b) The referee allows play to continue if the player who receives the ball has not interfered with an opponent.
- c) The referee penalises the offside offence. Play is restarted with an indirect free kick.
- d) No answer is correct.

Respuesta: c

233.- A player leaves the field of play to show the referee that he is not involved in active play. When can he re-enter the field of play?

- a) At any time after receiving permission from the referee.
- b) At any time, without prior permission from the referee, provided that he left by one of the touch lines when the ball was in play.
- c) At any time, without prior permission from the referee under the condition that his re-entry does not create a tactical advantage for his team.
- d) At any time, without prior permission from the referee, but if the ball is in play he must re-enter by a touch line, and if play has been stopped by any line.

Respuesta: a

234.- When is a player who is in an offside position, considered to be involved in active play?

- a) When he interferes with play.
- b) When he tries to interfere with play.
- c) When he tries to gain an advantage from that position.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: a

235.- When is a player not penalised for being in an offside position if he receives the ball from a team-mate?

- a) As long as he is in the opponents' half of the field of play.
- b) Whenever he receives the ball directly from a goal kick, throw-in or corner kick.
- c) He is penalised in all cases.
- d) As long as he is not interfering with play.

Respuesta: b

236.- What requirement must be met for a player, in an offside position, to be penalised?

- a) He is the only one running towards the ball.
- b) He touches the ball.
- c) He is in the line of vision of an opponent.
- d) All answers may be correct.

Respuesta: d

237.- How is a player in an offside position penalised?

- a) With an indirect free kick.
- b) With a dropped ball.
- c) There is no offence.
- d) With a direct free kick.

Respuesta: c

238.- In which of these cases is there no offside offence?

- a) At a free kick.
- b) When the ball rebounds off an opponent.
- c) During a penalty kick.
- d) An offside offence is possible in all of these cases.

Respuesta: c

239.- Is it possible to be penalised for an offside offence if a player receives the ball from a team-

mate who passes the ball backwards?

- a) No, because the ball is moving towards the attacker's area.
- b) No. A player cannot be offside from a pass backwards.
- c) Yes, if the player who tries to get the ball interferes from a offside position.
- d) All answers are correct.

Respuesta: c

240.- A pass is made to a team-mate in an offside position. Before receiving the ball, the team-mate is fouled by a defender. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Penalise the offside because this occurred before the foul. Sanction disciplinarily the defender if needed.
- b) Penalise the foul if offside had not yet been given. The foul is considered more serious. Sanction the defender as appropriate.
- c) Penalise the offside because this occurred before the foul.
- d) Penalise the foul as long as the player in an offside position is not involved in play. Sanction the defender as appropriate.

Respuesta: a

241.- When can a player in an offside position be penalised for being involved in active play?

- a) When the ball is passed to him by a team-mate directly from a goal kick.
- b) When he gets the ball that has rebounded off an opponent after it was played by a team-mate.
- c) When the ball is passed to him by a team-mate directly from a corner kick.
- d) None of the previous answers are correct.

Respuesta: b

242.- Can a player who is down injured on the ground be penalised for offside?

- a) No, never.
- b) Yes, always.
- c) Yes, if he touches the ball.
- d) Not if he touches the ball unintentionally.

Respuesta: c

243.- A player is in his own half of the field of play when he receives the ball from a team-mate. Can he be penalised for being offside?

- a) Yes, if he was in an offside position when the pass was made.
- b) No, because he received the ball in his own half.
- c) No, because it is one of the exceptions stated by Law 11.
- d) No answer is completely correct.

Respuesta: a

244.- A ball kicked by an attacker rebounds off the referee to a team-mate who is in an offside position. He controls the ball and scores a goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows the goal because the ball came off the referee rather than a team-mate.
- b) The referee disallows the goal and play is restarted with an indirect free kick.
- c) The referee allows the goal provided the ball touches another player before entering the goal.
- d) All answers are correct.

Respuesta: b

245.- A player in an offside position receives the ball from a rebound off a defender after a team-mate's shot. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows play to continue because the ball came off an opponent.
- b) The referee allows play to continue if the player who receives the ball has not interfered with an opponent.
- c) The referee penalises the offside offence. Play is restarted with an indirect free kick.
- d) It is at the discretion of the referee.

Respuesta: c

246.- A player who is in an offside position but not interfering in any way with an opponent runs towards the ball. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee must wait until the player in an offside position touches the ball.
- b) The referee must wait and see if the player in an offside position interferes with play by touching the ball or is the only attacking player who can participate.
- c) The referee must immediately penalise the offside.
- d) No answer is correct.

Respuesta: b

247.- Is there any occasion when the referee should apply advantage in an offside situation?

- a) No, advantage is never applied in the defending zone.
- b) No, advantage cannot be applied to offside offences.
- c) Yes, as long as the ball is clearly controlled by a player from the defending team and they benefit from the decision.
- d) Yes, always.

Respuesta: c

248.- If an attacker is in line with the goalkeeper, who is the last defender, is he in an offside position?

- a) No, because the Laws of the Game state that being in line is not offside.
- b) Yes, the Laws of the Game state that he must be in line with the second last opponent or the ball.
- c) No, because he has an opponent between him and the goal line.
- d) No, never.

Respuesta: b

249.- If the referee has not penalised a player in an offside position because he is not interfering with an opponent, is it correct to do so after the ball has rebounded to him from the goal post or the goalkeeper?

- a) No, never.
- b) Yes, provided that he gained an advantage from being in that position.
- c) No, it is always considered a second play.
- d) Yes, always.

Respuesta: b

250.- A player is tripped but manages to pass the ball to a team-mate who is standing in an offside position. Should the referee apply the advantage?

- a) Yes, apply advantage and when the team-mate receives the ball he should be penalised for interfering with play.
- b) No, the offence committed before the pass should be penalised.
- c) Yes, advantage should be applied and once the pass has been completed, he should penalise the offending player for unsporting behaviour.
- d) No, advantage should not be applied in such situations. The offending team should always be penalised with a direct free kick and the offending player cautioned for unsporting behaviour.

Respuesta: b

251.- A defender takes a goal kick, which goes straight to a team-mate in an offside position. The team-mate controls the ball and scores. Is the goal legal?

- a) No, as the player was in an offside position.
- b) Yes, as long as the ball touches another player before entering the goal.
- c) Yes, because it is not possible to be offside from a goal kick.
- d) Yes, as long as the ball touches an opponent before entering the goal.

Respuesta: c

252.- The referee sees a defender leave the field of play with an obvious injury, putting an opponent in an offside position. Should this attacker be penalised if he interferes with play?

- a) Yes, always.

- b) No, because the defender is considered to be on his own goal line or touch line for the purposes of offside.
- c) No, and the defender should be cautioned for leaving the field of play without the referee's permission.
- d) No, and the defender should be cautioned for unsporting behaviour.

Respuesta: b

253.- A player is charged in a careless manner when the ball is not within playing distance. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards the opposing team a direct free kick or a penalty kick.
- b) Play continues because the ball is not within playing distance.
- c) The referee sends off the offending player for violent conduct.
- d) The referee stops play and awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team for impeding the progress of an opponent.

Respuesta: a

254.- A player other than the goalkeeper, standing in his own penalty area, hits the ball with his shinguard which is held in his hand to prevent it entering the goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards a penalty kick and the player is cautioned for unsporting behaviour.
- b) The referee awards an indirect free kick and the player is cautioned for unsporting behaviour. The shinguard should be considered part of the player's equipment.
- c) The referee awards a penalty kick and the player is sent off for denying an obvious goalscoring opportunity.
- d) The referee awards a dropped ball and the player is cautioned for unsporting behaviour. The shinguard is considered part of the player's equipment.

Respuesta: c

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

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

Respuesta: a

256.- A player running with the ball sees an opponent in front of him and runs off the field of play to continue playing the ball. The opponent holds him outside the field of play to prevent him continuing his run. The referee...

- a) cautions the opponent for unsporting behaviour. Play is restarted with a dropped ball where the ball was when play was stopped.
- b) cautions the opponent for unsporting behaviour. Play is restarted with a direct free kick from where the ball was located when play was stopped.
- c) cautions the opponent for unsporting behaviour. Play is restarted with an indirect free kick from where the ball was located when play was stopped.
- d) allows play to continue. The action took place outside the field of play.

Respuesta: a

257.- While the ball is in play, a player from within his own penalty area throws an object at an opponent with excessive force. The opponent is outside the penalty area. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The player is sent off for serious foul play. Play is restarted with a direct free kick from where the object struck or would have struck the opponent.
- b) The player is sent off for violent conduct and a penalty kick is awarded.
- c) The player is sent off for violent conduct. Play is restarted with a direct free kick taken from the

place where the object struck or would have struck the opponent.

d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

258.- A player throws an object, e.g. a boot, using excessive force from inside the field of play, at a person seated in the technical area when his team has possession and the ball is in play. What decision should the referee make?

a) The player is sent off for violent conduct. Play is restarted with an indirect free kick from where the ball was located when play was stopped.

b) The player is sent off for serious foul play. Play is restarted with an indirect free kick from the place where the object was thrown.

c) The player is sent off for violent conduct. Play is restarted with a direct free kick from the place where the object was thrown.

d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

259.- A player inside the penalty area strikes the referee. What decision should the referee make?

a) The player is sent off for violent conduct. Play is restarted with a penalty kick.

b) The player is sent off for violent conduct. Play is restarted with a dropped ball.

c) The player is sent off for violent conduct. Play is restarted with an indirect free kick to the opposing team taken from where the offence occurred.

d) The player is sent off for violent conduct. Play is restarted with a direct free kick to the opposing team taken from where the offence occurred.

Respuesta: c

260.- A player unsuccessfully attempts to prevent a goal by deliberately handling the ball. What decision should the referee make?

a) The referee allows the goal and cautions the player for unsporting behaviour.

b) The referee allows the goal as long as it is not the goalkeeper who is involved and cautions the player for unsporting behaviour.

c) The referee cautions the player for unsporting behaviour unless it is the goalkeeper within his own penalty area.

d) The referee allows the goal. A caution is not required.

Respuesta: c

261.- A player is guilty of unsporting behaviour while the ball is in play. The referee stops play and cautions him. How should play be restarted?

a) Play is restarted with an indirect free kick.

b) Play is restarted with a direct free kick.

c) Play is restarted with either a free kick, penalty kick or dropped ball.

d) Play is restarted with a dropped ball.

Respuesta: c

262.- Can the referee show a yellow or red card to a player inside the tunnel during the half-time interval?

a) Yes. A yellow or red card can be shown from the beginning until the end of the match, including the half-time interval.

b) No, the referee must verbally inform the officials and captain of the player's team.

c) No, the referee must verbally inform the player and team officials of the disciplinary action.

d) Yes, always.

Respuesta: c

263.- A player leaves the field of play with the ball in play and strikes an official of the opposing team with excessive force. What decision should the referee make?

a) The referee cautions the offending player and awards an indirect free kick.

b) The referee sends off the offending player and awards a dropped ball.

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

d) If advantage is not applied the referee stops play, sends off the player for violent conduct and awards an indirect free kick from the place where the ball was when play was stopped.

Respuesta: d

264.- Two players from the same team who are on the field of play strike each other with excessive force while the ball is in play. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows play to continue and cautions the two players when play is stopped.
- b) The referee sends off the two players and awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team.
- c) The offence is not committed against an opponent so the referee allows play to continue.
- d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

265.- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a goalkeeper touches the ball with his hands after it has been deliberately kicked to him by a team-mate. Is this a cautionable offence?

- a) Yes, always.
- b) Yes, if the referee decides it was an act of unsporting behaviour.
- c) Yes, but only if it is considered time wasting.
- d) No

Respuesta: d

266.- As the ball is about to enter the goal, a spectator enters the field of play with the intention of preventing the goal. The spectator touches the ball but does not stop it from entering the goal. The referee...

- a) awards a goal if the spectator did not interfere with a player.
- b) stops play and restarts the match with a dropped ball.
- c) awards a goal kick or corner kick, depending on who touched the ball last.
- d) stops play and restarts the match with an indirect free kick.

Respuesta: b

267.- A player lifts up the ball with his foot and heads it to his goalkeeper, who clears it with his foot. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee cautions the offending player for unsporting behaviour and awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team from where the player lifted the ball.
- b) The referee cautions the offending player for unsporting behaviour and awards an indirect free kick from where the goalkeeper was.
- c) The referee allows play to continue.
- d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

268.- A defender, outside the penalty area, removes his boot and throws it at the ball in his penalty area to prevent an obvious goalscoring opportunity. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the offending player for preventing an obvious goalscoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball and play is restarted with a direct free kick from where the offending player was.
- b) The referee sends off the offending player for denying an obvious goalscoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball and play is restarted with a penalty kick.
- c) The referee sends off the offending player for preventing an obvious goalscoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball and play is restarted with an indirect free kick from where the offending player was.
- d) The referee cautions the offending player for unsporting behaviour and play is restarted with a penalty kick.

Respuesta: b

269.- Spitting at an opponent or any other person is...

- a) serious foul play.
- b) violent conduct.
- c) unsporting behaviour.

d) It has its own specification under Law 12. Spitting at someone is punishable by a sending off.

Respuesta: d

270.- 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.

Respuesta: b

271.- Where should play be restarted after the unsporting behaviour of a player who lifts the ball with his foot to head the ball back to his own goalkeeper?

- a) From where the offending player was when the goalkeeper received the ball.
- b) From where the goalkeeper was.
- c) From the position of the player who commits the offence.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

272.- Ten minutes after being sent off, a player re-enters the field of play with his team in possession of the ball and strikes the goalkeeper inside the goal area. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows play to continue. When the ball is next out of play, the referee sends off the offending player again. Play is restarted according to the Laws of the Game.
- b) The referee sends off the offending player. Play is restarted with an indirect free kick from where the ball was.
- c) The referee restarts play with a dropped ball from where the player entered the field of play.
- d) The referee orders the offending player to leave the field of play and restarts play with a dropped ball from where the ball was when play was stopped. The referee must include the incident in his match report.

Respuesta: d

273.- Which of the following offences committed when the ball is in play is not penalised with a direct free kick?

- a) Pushing an opponent.
- b) Violent conduct against a team-mate provided that the action occurs within the field of play.
- c) Charging an opponent.
- d) Holding an opponent.

Respuesta: b

274.- A player is guilty of dangerous play, lifting his leg when an opponent tries to head the ball and striking him on the head. What decision does the referee make?

- a) He penalises the offending team with a direct free kick or penalty kick.
- b) He penalises the offending team with an indirect free kick.
- c) He stops play and restarts with a dropped ball.
- d) He lets play continue.

Respuesta: a

275.- The assistant referee signals a penalty kick to the referee, but the referee does not agree and ignores the signal. Can he do this?

- a) Yes, because the assistant referee only indicates offside.
- b) Yes, the referee should make the final decision, as the assistant referee's advice is subject to the referee's decision.
- c) No, never.
- d) No, if the assistant referee was better placed and could see the action better.

Respuesta: b

276.- An attacking player is inside the opponent's goal as a team-mate scores. What decision should the referee make if the player distracts the goalkeeper?

- a) The referee awards the goal because the player who distracts the opponent is outside the field of play.
- b) The referee disallows the goal and cautions the player for unsporting behaviour for leaving the field of play without the referee's permission.
- c) The referee disallows the goal and cautions the player for unsporting behaviour.
- d) The referee awards the goal because the player was outside the field of play but cautions the player for unsporting behaviour.

Respuesta: c

277.- Is the referee authorised to show a red card to a substitute and order him to leave the technical area and go to the changing rooms, whether or not he has participated in the match, if he has made gestures or used obscene, offensive or insulting language?

- a) Yes. All first-team players, substitutes and substituted players are under the referee's authority whether they are on the field of play or not. The red card is used to clearly indicate the disciplinary sanction.
- b) No, only the players who are on the field of play are subject to the authority of the referee.
- c) No, it is not permitted to show yellow or red cards to substitutes or to substituted players, only to the players who are on the field of play.
- d) No, the referee can only show the yellow card to the substitutes but never to the substituted players.

Respuesta: a

278.- A player, not the goalkeeper, in his own penalty area, deliberately plays the ball with his hand, trying to prevent it going to an opponent. What should the referee do if he is unsuccessful?

- a) The referee stops play and awards a penalty, provided he cannot apply advantage.
- b) The The referee stops play, cautions the player for unsporting behaviour and awards a penalty kick, provided he cannot apply advantage.
- c) The referee applies advantage and verbally cautions the player during the next stoppage in play.
- d) He lets play continue.

Respuesta: b

279.- What decision should the referee make if a player spits at him while the ball is in play?

- a) Send off the player and restart play with a direct free kick to the opposing team.
- b) Send off the player and restart play with a dropped ball.
- c) Send off the player and restart play with an indirect free kick to the opposing team from where the ball was when the offence was committed.
- d) Send off the player and restart play with an indirect free kick to the opposing team from where the offence was committed.

Respuesta: d

280.- A spectator blows a whistle and a defender, inside his own penalty area, handles the ball believing that play has been stopped. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee stops play and restarts play with a dropped ball.
- b) The referee stops play and restarts play with a direct free kick or penalty.
- c) The referee allows play to continue.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

281.- How should play be restarted after a player spits at, insults or assaults an assistant referee, fourth official or the referee?

- a) With a direct free kick or penalty kick to the opposing team if the offence occurred on the field of play or a dropped ball if it occurred outside the field of play.
- b) With an indirect free kick to the opposing team if the offence occurred on the field of play or a dropped ball if the offence occurred outside the field of play.

- c) Always with a dropped ball.
 - d) Always with an indirect free kick.
- Respuesta: b

282.- A player is guilty of serious foul play if...

- a) he uses excessive force or brutality against an opponent or anyone when challenging for the ball.
- b) he uses excessive force or brutality against anyone when challenging for a ball in play.
- c) he uses excessive force or brutality against an opponent when challenging for a ball in play.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

283.- A player scores a goal by supporting himself on the shoulders of a team-mate. The referee ...

- a) cautions the player and awards an indirect free kick.
- b) cautions the player and awards a direct free kick.
- c) awards a direct free kick.
- d) awards an indirect free kick.

Respuesta: a

284.- The attacking team correctly takes a throw-in, and the defending goalkeeper tries to catch the ball. The goalkeeper does not touch the ball, and a team-mate of the goalkeeper punches the ball over the crossbar. What decision does the referee make?

- a) The referee awards a penalty kick and sends off the player for preventing a goal with his hand.
- b) The referee awards a penalty kick and cautions the team-mate for unsporting behaviour.
- c) The referee awards a penalty kick and warns the player.
- d) The referee orders the throw-in to be retaken.

Respuesta: b

285.- Which of the following offences committed with the ball in play is not penalised as serious foul play?

- a) Spitting at an opponent.
- b) Kicking an opponent in the stomach with excessive force while challenging for the ball.
- c) Charging an opponent with excessive force.
- d) Endangering the safety of an opponent while challenging for the ball.

Respuesta: a

286.- A player who is off the field of play to receive medical treatment trips a player who is on the field of play. What decision does the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the player and play is restarted with an indirect free kick.
- b) The referee cautions the player and play is restarted with an indirect free kick.
- c) The referee either cautions or sends off the player as appropriate. Play is restarted with either a penalty kick or a direct free kick.
- d) The referee cautions the player and restarts play with a dropped ball.

Respuesta: c

287.- The assistant referee observes a player's violent conduct and signals. The referee does not see the signal and the offender's team scores a goal. At that moment, the referee sees the assistant referee's signal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Disallow the goal, send off the offending player and restart play with an indirect free kick.
- b) Disallow the goal, send off the offending player and restart play with a penalty kick or a direct free kick.
- c) Disallow the goal, send off the offending player and restart play with a free kick, penalty kick or dropped ball.
- d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

288.- The goalkeeper, who is outside his penalty area, stops the ball with a shinguard in his hand.

The ball at that time was inside his penalty area. What decision does the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the goalkeeper and awards an indirect free kick.
- b) The referee cautions the goalkeeper and awards a direct free kick.
- c) The referee sends off the goalkeeper and awards a direct free kick.
- d) The referee cautions the goalkeeper and awards an indirect free kick.

Respuesta: d

289.- A player, who has already been cautioned, leaves the field of play to put an opponent in an offside position. The referee applies advantage and at that moment the player in question re-enters the field of play and controls the ball. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee cautions the offender and sends him off for receiving two cautions.
- b) The referee cautions the offender and then sends him off for receiving two cautions. Play is restarted with an indirect free kick from where the offence was committed.
- c) The referee cautions the offender and then sends him off for receiving two cautions. Play is restarted with a dropped ball from where the offence was committed.
- d) The referee cautions the offender, and sends him off for receiving two cautions. Play is restarted with an indirect free kick from where the ball was.

Respuesta: d

290.- A player asks permission to leave the field of play. As he is running off, the ball comes towards him and he kicks it away. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee cautions the player for unsporting behaviour and awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team from where the offence was committed.
- b) The referee awards a throw-in to the opposing team.
- c) The referee awards a dropped ball from where contact with the ball was made.
- d) The referee cautions the player and awards a dropped ball from where contact with the ball was made.

Respuesta: a

291.- 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.

Respuesta: d

292.- A player lowers his head below the waist of an opponent who is challenging for the ball, preventing him from playing the ball. The referee...

- a) cautions the player and awards an indirect free kick.
- b) cautions the player and awards a direct free kick.
- c) awards an indirect free kick.
- d) awards a dropped ball.

Respuesta: c

293.- While the ball is in play a player leaves the field of play and violently strikes an official of the opposing team. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the offending player and awards a direct free kick.
- b) The referee sends off the offending player and awards an indirect free kick.
- c) The referee cautions the player for unsporting behaviour and awards an indirect free kick.
- d) The referee cautions the player for unsporting behaviour and awards a direct free kick.

Respuesta: b

294.- 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.

Respuesta: b

295.- While the ball is in play, a player who is outside his penalty area spits at an opponent who has both feet on the line of the penalty area. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards a direct free kick from the line of the penalty area.
- b) The referee awards a penalty kick.
- c) The referee awards a direct free kick from where the offence was committed.
- d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

296.- A substitute who is warming up behind his goal enters the field of play and prevents an obvious goalscoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee cautions the substitute and restarts play with an indirect free kick to the opposing team.
- b) The referee sends off the substitute and restarts play with an indirect free kick to the opposing team.
- c) The referee sends off the substitute and restarts play with a dropped ball.
- d) The referee sends off the substitute and restarts play with a direct free kick to the opposing team.

Respuesta: b

297.- A goalkeeper bounces the ball before kicking it. Is this an offence?

- a) Yes. According to the Laws of the Game the goalkeeper has relinquished possession of the ball.
- b) No. According to the Laws of the Game the goalkeeper has not relinquished possession of the ball.
- c) Yes, provided that he can put it into play without the need to bounce it.
- d) Yes, because it is considered time wasting.

Respuesta: b

298.- Scissors and overhead kicks are allowed as long as...

- a) they are used to score a goal.
- b) an opponent is not hit.
- c) in the opinion of the referee, it is not dangerous for an opponent.
- d) an opponent or the referee are not hit.

Respuesta: c

299.- While the ball is in play a substitute enters the field of play without permission from the referee and recklessly strikes an opponent. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the offending player. Play is restarted with a dropped ball.
- b) The referee sends off the substitute for receiving two cautions. Play is restarted with an indirect free kick where the ball was when the offence was committed.
- c) The referee sends off the offending player. Play is restarted with a direct free kick or penalty kick from where the offence was committed.
- d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

300.- A player who has left the field of play for medical treatment returns without permission from the referee. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows play to continue and during the next stoppage cautions the player.
- b) The referee applies advantage if possible or stops play, cautions the player and awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team from where the ball was when play was stopped.
- c) The referee applies advantage if possible or stops play, cautions the player and awards a dropped ball where the ball was when play was stopped.
- d) The referee allows play to continue.

Respuesta: b

301.- What disciplinary action is taken against a player if he denies the opposing team an obvious goalscoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball, if advantage is not applied?

- a) Caution or no disciplinary action.
- b) A sending off or no disciplinary action.
- c) A sending off, caution, or no disciplinary action.
- d) Always a sending off.

Respuesta: d

302.- A defender on his own goal line, between the goal posts, deliberately handles the ball which rebounds to an opponent who scores a goal directly. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the defender for denying an obvious goalscoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball to prevent a goal and awards a penalty kick.
- b) The referee applies advantage, allows the goal and cautions the defender for unsporting behaviour.
- c) The referee applies advantage, awards the goal and sends off the defender for denying an obvious goalscoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball to prevent a goal.
- d) The referee applies advantage and awards the goal without taking any disciplinary action.

Respuesta: b

303.- A player inside his own penalty area throws a boot at an opponent located outside the penalty area on the field of play. The boot does not strike him. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the player and awards a direct free kick where the opponent was located.
- b) The referee sends off the player and awards a penalty kick to the opposing team.
- c) The referee cautions the player and awards a direct free kick where the opponent was located.
- d) The referee cautions the player and awards a penalty kick to the opposing team.

Respuesta: a

304.- Can the referee show a red card to a substitute and order him to leave the technical area for using offensive language?

- a) No, never.
- b) Yes, always.
- c) Only if the substitute has not yet participated in play and the full number of substitutes has been used.
- d) Only if the substitute has already participated in play.

Respuesta: b

305.- While the ball is in play a defender, positioned inside his penalty area, strikes an opponent who is outside the penalty area with excessive force. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the defender and awards a penalty kick.
- b) The referee sends off the defender and awards a direct free kick where the opponent was located.
- c) The referee sends off the defender and awards a dropped ball where the opponent was located.
- d) The referee sends off the defender and awards a dropped ball where the defender was located.

Respuesta: b

306.- Which of these statements is not correct?

- a) Violent conduct may exist, even if the ball is not in play.
- b) Violent conduct may exist if the ball is in play.
- c) Violent conduct may exist if the ball is not in play if it is committed against players, referees, assistant referees, fourth officials, officials or spectators.
- d) Serious foul play may exist if the ball is in play, even if it is not being challenged for.

Respuesta: d

307.- A substitute is on the field of play but not interfering with 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. 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. Play is restarted with a dropped ball taken from where the substitute player was positioned.

Respuesta: b

308.- The goalkeeper has the ball in his hands. At the moment he releases the ball to kick it, an opponent intercepts it and scores a goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows the goal because the opponent took the ball from the goalkeeper fairly.
- b) The referee awards an indirect free kick against the opponent's team.
- c) The referee awards a direct free kick against the opponent's team for the offence.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

309.- Whilst the ball was in play a player inside his own penalty area violently strikes an opponent who was holding his shirt. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the player who struck his opponent. Play is restarted with a direct free kick.
- b) The referee sends off the player who struck his opponent. Play is restarted with a penalty kick.
- c) The referee cautions the opponent who held the shirt. Play is restarted with a direct free kick.
- d) The referee sends off the player who struck the opponent and cautions the opponent who held the players shirt. Play is restarted with a dropped ball.

Respuesta: a

310.- A player hears a whistle and picks the ball up with his hands in the centre of the field of play. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee cautions the player for unsporting behaviour and awards a direct free kick.
- b) The referee awards a direct free kick.
- c) The referee awards a dropped ball.
- d) The referee awards an indirect free kick.

Respuesta: c

311.- With the ball in play, the referee sees a group of substitutes arguing with officials from the opposing team in the technical area. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows play to continue because the incidents are outside the field of play.
- b) The referee stops play, cautions the offenders and awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team.
- c) The referee stops play, sends off the offenders and awards a direct free kick to the opposing team.
- d) The referee stops play, takes the appropriate disciplinary action and awards a dropped ball.

Respuesta: d

312.- A player plays in a dangerous manner by raising his leg up above his shoulders when an opponent tries to head the ball. The referee...

- a) penalises the player's team with a direct free kick or penalty kick.
- b) penalises the player's team with a direct free kick or penalty kick for violent conduct.
- c) penalises the player's team with a direct free kick or penalty kick for serious foul play.
- d) penalises the player's team with an indirect free kick.

Respuesta: d

313.- A player requests to leave the field of play. As he is walking off the field of play, the ball comes towards him and he kicks it into the opponents' goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee disallows the goal and cautions the player for unsporting behaviour. Play is

restarted with a dropped ball from the place where the offence was committed.

- b) The referee allows the goal as the player was on the pitch at that moment.
- c) The referee disallows the goal and warns the player. Play is restarted with an indirect free kick to the opposing team from the place where the offence was committed.
- d) The referee disallows the goal and cautions the player for unsporting behaviour. Play is restarted with an indirect free kick to the opposing team from the place where the offence was committed.

Respuesta: d

314.- What decision should the referee make if two players from different teams commit two reckless simultaneous fouls?

- a) The referee sends off both players and play is restarted with a dropped ball.
- b) The referee allows play to continue.
- c) The referee cautions both players and play is restarted with a dropped ball.
- d) The referee applies advantage and takes disciplinary action if necessary according to the offences when the ball is next out of play.

Respuesta: c

315.- A defender stops the ball with his foot inside his own penalty area. His goalkeeper, seeing an opponent approach, picks up the ball with his hands. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee applies advantage and cautions the defender for unsporting behaviour at the next stoppage in play.
- b) The referee awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team as he considers the player has passed the ball to the goalkeeper with his foot.
- c) The referee lets the game continue. There was no pass to the goalkeeper.
- d) The referee cautions the defender and awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team.

Respuesta: b

316.- The referee awards a free kick. An opponent stands in front of the ball. Play is restarted and the ball hits the opponent who is less than 9.15m from the ball. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows play to continue. When the ball is next out of play, the referee sends off the offending player again. Play is restarted according to the Laws of the Game.
- b) The referee allows play to continue because the opponent does not prevent the free kick being taken.
- c) The referee cautions the opponent for not respecting the required distance at a free kick. If advantage is not applied the free kick is retaken.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

317.- An attacker with an obvious goalscoring opportunity heads the ball. At this moment, his shirt is pulled by an opponent. The referee applies advantage. The ball is passed directly to a team-mate who scores a goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows the goal and does not take any disciplinary action.
- b) The referee disallows the goal, cautions the opponent for preventing the attacker gaining possession of the ball by holding on to his shirt and awards a direct free kick or penalty kick.
- c) The referee allows the goal and cautions the opponent for unsporting behaviour.
- d) The answers a) and c) are correct.

Respuesta: c

318.- Can a goalkeeper touch the ball with his hands after it has been deliberately passed to him from the knee of a team-mate?

- a) No, never.
- b) No, sometimes.
- c) Yes, always.
- d) Yes, sometimes.

Respuesta: c

319.- A player leaves the field of play and strikes a spectator who has been insulting him. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee applies advantage if there is a clear goalscoring opportunity. If not, he stops play, sends off the player and awards an indirect free kick.
- b) The referee stops play immediately, sends off the player and awards an indirect free kick against the team of the player responsible for the violent conduct.
- c) The referee applies advantage if the opponents have possession and a clear opportunity to attack the opponents goal. If not, he stops play and sends off the player.
- d) The referee allows play to continue and during the next stoppage in play sends off the player for violent conduct.

Respuesta: a

320.- Two players from different teams commit simultaneous offences inside the penalty area of one of the teams. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee restarts play with a dropped ball from where the ball was when play was stopped.
- b) The referee penalises the most serious offence and takes disciplinary action if necessary according to the offences.
- c) The referee takes disciplinary action if necessary according to the offences and restarts play with a dropped ball from where the ball was at the moment the play was stopped.
- d) The referee allows play to continue and takes disciplinary actions only if necessary according to the offences when the ball is next out of play.

Respuesta: c

321.- A substitute enters the field of play without the referee's permission, and while he is trying to take a free kick is violently struck by an opponent. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the opponent for violent conduct, cautions the substitute for unsporting behaviour, and awards an indirect free kick against the substitute player's team, to be taken from the place where the substitute player was struck.
- b) The referee sends off the opponent for violent conduct and restarts play with a free kick.
- c) The referee should make a note of the incident in his report. The substitute player was not taking part in the game at that moment, therefore no decision can be taken against him.
- d) The referee cautions the substitute player for unsporting behaviour and he orders him to leave the field of play, sends off the opponent and play is restarted with a free kick.

Respuesta: d

322.- A player extends his arm, holding an opponent. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards an indirect free kick.
- b) The referee awards a direct free kick.
- c) The referee allows play to continue.
- d) If the referee decides the opponent was impeded he awards an indirect free kick.

Respuesta: b

323.- A player is leaving the field of play to be substituted after having received permission from the referee. Before leaving the field of play, he strikes an opponent using excessive force. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the player and allows the substitution. Play is restarted according to the Laws of the Game.
- b) The referee sends off the player and does not allow the substitution. Play is restarted with a direct free kick.
- c) The referee sends off the player, allows the substitution as it had been requested previously. Play is restarted with an indirect free kick.
- d) The referee sends off the player and does not allow him to be substituted, however another player could be substituted during this stoppage. Play is restarted according to the Laws of the Game.

Respuesta: d

324.- If a defender commits an offence on the line of his penalty area when the ball is in play, the restart is...

- a) an indirect free kick, penalty kick or dropped ball.
- b) a direct free kick, indirect free kick or dropped ball.
- c) a dropped ball.
- d) a penalty kick.

Respuesta: a

325.- During a penalty kick, the referee notices that the goalkeeper is drawing a line with his heel in the centre of the goal area, and the kicker is making a mound of earth on the penalty mark to put the ball on. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee cautions both players for unsporting behaviour.
- b) The referee cautions the kicker as he is the only one guilty of unsporting behaviour.
- c) The referee issues a verbal warning to both players.
- d) The referee allows the penalty kick to proceed.

Respuesta: a

326.- A player, not the goalkeeper, unsuccessfully tries to prevent a goal with a deliberate handball. What decision should the referee take?

- a) Award the goal.
- b) Award the goal and send off the player.
- c) Award the goal and caution the player for unsporting conduct.
- d) Disallow the goal, send off the player and restart play with a direct free kick or penalty kick.

Respuesta: c

327.- At an obvious goalscoring opportunity, a defender tries to prevent the goal by handling the ball but he does not prevent the goal. What decision does the referee make?

- a) Award a goal and caution the defender for unsporting behaviour.
- b) Award a goal and send off the player.
- c) Award a goal and take no disciplinary action.
- d) Award a penalty kick and send off the player.

Respuesta: a

328.- A team-mate of the goalkeeper uses a deliberate trick to circumvent the Laws of the Game by heading the ball back to the goalkeeper after lifting it with his foot. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team from the place where the offence occurred.
- b) The referee cautions the team-mate for unsporting behaviour and awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team from where the offence occurred.
- c) The referee allows play to continue.
- d) The referee cautions the team-mate for unsporting behaviour and awards a dropped ball.

Respuesta: b

329.- 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 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 play is restarted with an indirect free kick.
- d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

330.- With the ball in play, a substitute throws an object with excessive force from his technical area, hitting an opponent who is in the field of play. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the substitute for violent conduct and awards an indirect free kick to be taken from where the ball was at the time play was stopped.
- b) The referee cautions the substitute for unsporting behaviour and awards an indirect free kick to be taken from the place the ball was at the time play was stopped.
- c) The referee sends off the substitute for violent conduct and awards a dropped ball to be taken from the place where the ball was at the time play was stopped.
- d) The referee sends off the substitute for violent conduct and awards a direct free kick to be taken from where the offence took place.

Respuesta: a

331.- Can the yellow or red card be shown to a substitute who is sitting on the bench?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) It depends on the referee.
- d) According to the International FA Board, it is not possible.

Respuesta: a

332.- How is play restarted if a player spits at an assistant referee while the ball is not in play?

- a) Play is restarted with a direct free kick or penalty kick.
- b) Play is restarted according to the Laws of the Game.
- c) Play is restarted with a dropped ball.
- d) Play is restarted with an indirect free kick.

Respuesta: b

333.- What is the difference between serious foul play and violent conduct?

- a) Excessive force or violence.
- b) Serious foul play is committed against an opponent, team-mate, substitutes, referee, officials or spectators.
- c) Serious foul play can only occur in the process of challenging for the ball while it is in play.
- d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

334.- Can a player be sent off for committing an act of dangerous play?

- a) No, this is not possible.
- b) No, unless the action involves a risk of injury.
- c) Yes
- d) Only if there is physical contact.

Respuesta: c

335.- How is play restarted in a match that has been stopped due to violent conduct when there is time remaining to be played?

- a) With a direct free kick, indirect free kick or penalty kick.
- b) With a direct free kick or penalty kick.
- c) With a direct free kick, indirect free kick, penalty kick or dropped ball.
- d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

336.- Charging an opponent in a reckless manner is always punishable by...

- a) a direct free kick.
- b) an indirect free kick.
- c) a free kick or penalty kick.
- d) a direct free kick or penalty kick.

Respuesta: d

337.- If a player uses excessive force or brutality against an opponent when the ball is not in play he is guilty of...

- a) violent conduct.

- b) serious foul play.
- c) violent behaviour or serious foul play.
- d) unsporting behaviour.

Respuesta: a

338.- After a player has committed serious foul play and if the referee stops play for this reason, play is restarted with...

- a) a direct free kick or penalty kick.
- b) a direct free kick, penalty kick or indirect free kick.
- c) a direct free kick or dropped ball.
- d) a direct free kick, penalty kick or dropped ball.

Respuesta: a

339.- A player inside his own penalty area strikes the referee using excessive force. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the player for violent conduct. Play is restarted with an indirect free kick to the opposing team taken from where the ball was when play was stopped.
- b) The referee sends off the player for violent conduct. Play is restarted with a direct free kick to the opposing team taken from where the offence was committed.
- c) The referee sends off the player for violent conduct. Play is restarted with an indirect free kick to the opposing team taken from where the offence was committed.
- d) The referee sends off the player for violent conduct. Play is restarted with a dropped ball from where the offence was committed.

Respuesta: c

340.- 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.

Respuesta: a

341.- A player impedes the progress of an opponent by using his arms. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Play is restarted with a direct free kick or penalty kick for holding an opponent.
- b) Play is restarted with an indirect free kick for impeding the progress of an opponent.
- c) Play is restarted with a free kick or penalty kick for grabbing an opponent.
- d) Play is restarted with a direct free kick or penalty kick for grabbing an opponent.

Respuesta: a

342.- The referee is outside the penalty area when the ball is in play. A player from the defending team throws a shin guard at him from inside the penalty area, hitting him with it. The referee...

- a) sends off the player for violent conduct and awards a direct free kick.
- b) sends off the player for violent conduct and awards a dropped ball.
- c) sends off the player for violent conduct and awards a penalty kick.
- d) sends off the player for violent conduct and awards an indirect free kick.

Respuesta: d

343.- 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 play is restarted with a penalty kick.
- b) The goalkeeper is sent off for denying an obvious goal scoring opportunity and 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 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 play is restarted with a penalty kick.

Respuesta: c

344.- All offences relating to the throwing of objects (or the ball) are sanctioned by...

- a) a sending off.
- b) a sending off, a caution or no disciplinary action.
- c) a sending off or a caution.
- d) a caution.

Respuesta: c

345.- Which of these statements is true?

- a) Impeding the progress of an opponent by physical contact is punished with an indirect free kick.
- b) Handling the ball is unsporting behaviour.
- c) Holding an opponent is not always unsporting behaviour.
- d) Statements b) and c) are correct.

Respuesta: c

346.- A player with an obvious goalscoring opportunity inside the opponents' penalty area is struck by a boot thrown by an opponent who is outside his own penalty area. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows the goal if the player has scored, sends off the offending player for trying to prevent an obvious goalscoring opportunity and awards a direct free kick or penalty kick.
- b) The referee allows the goal if the player has scored, cautions the offending player for trying to prevent an obvious goalscoring opportunity and awards a direct free kick or penalty kick.
- c) The referee disallows the goal if the player has scored, sends off the offending player for trying to prevent an obvious goalscoring opportunity and awards a direct free kick or penalty kick.
- d) The referee allows the goal if the player has scored and may send off the offending player for violent conduct if he threw the boot with excessive force.

Respuesta: d

347.- Which of the following infringements committed by the team in possession of the ball does not require the referee to stop play?

- a) A substitute enters the field of play without the referee's permission.
- b) A substituted player enters the field of play without the referee's permission.
- c) Any infringement of Law 4.
- d) Any infringement of Law 13.

Respuesta: c

348.- Which of the following cases cannot be penalised with a caution for unsporting behaviour?

- a) Tripping an opponent.
- b) Deliberately handling the ball.
- c) Dissent by word or action.
- d) Holding an opponent.

Respuesta: c

349.- If a player uses his hands, arms, legs or body to prevent an opponent from playing the ball he is penalised with...

- a) a direct free kick or a penalty kick.
- b) a dropped ball.
- c) an indirect free kick.
- d) a direct free kick, an indirect free kick, a penalty kick or a dropped ball.

Respuesta: a

350.- At a dropped ball, after the ball has touched the ground but before being touched by any player, a defender inside his own penalty area spits at an opponent inside the penalty arc. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the defender and has the dropped ball retaken.
- b) The referee sends off the defender and awards a penalty kick to the opposing team.

- c) The referee sends off the defender and awards a direct free kick to the opposing team from where the opponent was.
- d) The referee sends off the defender and awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team from where the player was inside the penalty arc.

Respuesta: c

351.- An attacker has an obvious goalscoring opportunity. A defender, not the goalkeeper, deliberately handles the ball to prevent a goal but the ball enters the goal. The referee...

- a) awards a penalty kick and cautions the defender for deliberately handling the ball.
- b) awards a penalty kick and sends off the defender for serious foul play.
- c) awards a goal and sends off the defender for serious foul play.
- d) awards a goal and cautions the defender for unsporting behaviour.

Respuesta: d

352.- What is required for a player to be penalised for playing in a dangerous manner?

- a) While trying to play the ball the action threatens injury to an opponent or himself.
- b) It must be a careless challenge.
- c) There must be a contact with the opponent.
- d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

353.- How does the referee penalise kicking or attempting to kick an opponent using excessive force if the ball is not in play.

- a) Serious foul play.
- b) Violent conduct.
- c) Unsporting behaviour.
- d) Playing in a dangerous manner.

Respuesta: b

354.- Can impeding the progress of an opponent be penalised with a direct free kick?

- a) No, never.
- b) No, unless physical contact takes place with the hands, arms, legs or any other part of the body.
- c) Yes, always.
- d) Yes, it is possible in some cases.

Respuesta: a

355.- When is the goalkeeper considered to be in possession of the ball?

- a) When he deliberately plays it with his hand or arm. For example, lifting it, clearing it or picking it up .
- b) When he touches it with any part of his hands or arms.
- c) When he holds the ball with one or both hands.
- d) All previous answers are correct.

Respuesta: c

356.- A substitute enters the field of play and touches the ball with his hand. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the substitute and play is restarted with a dropped ball.
- b) The referee cautions the substitute and play is restarted with an Indirect free kick.
- c) The referee cautions or sends off the substitute and play is restarted with an indirect free kick.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

357.- Is this statement correct? If a player strikes the ball with an object when the ball is in play, play is restarted with a dropped ball or indirect free kick.

- a) Yes
- b) Only with a dropped ball.
- c) Only with an indirect free kick.

d) No

Respuesta: d

358.- When the ball is in play, a player throws a boot at a person sitting in the technical area. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the player for violent conduct. Play is restarted with a direct free kick where the boot was thrown.
- b) The referee sends off the player for violent conduct. Play is restarted with a dropped ball taken from the position where the ball was located when play was stopped.
- c) The referee sends off the player for violent conduct. Play is restarted with an indirect free kick taken from the position where the ball was located when play was stopped.
- d) The referee sends off the player for violent conduct. Play is restarted with an indirect free kick where the boot was thrown.

Respuesta: c

359.- With the ball in play, a player off the field of play throws a boot into the field of play, hitting the referee. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the player for violent conduct and restarts play with a dropped ball where the referee was hit.
- b) The referee sends off the player for violent conduct and restarts play with a dropped ball, to be taken at the place where the ball was when play was stopped.
- c) The referee sends off the player for violent conduct and restarts play with an indirect free kick at the place where the referee was hit.
- d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

360.- A defender inside his own penalty area kicks an opponent when the ball is in play. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the offending player. Play is restarted with a penalty kick.
- b) The referee sends off or cautions the defender and play is restarted with a penalty kick to the opposing team.
- c) The referee sends off or cautions the defender and play is restarted with a free kick to the opposing team.
- d) The referee cautions, sends off or does not take disciplinary action against the defender and restarts play with a penalty kick to the opposing team.

Respuesta: d

361.- If a player attempts to deceive the referee by feigning injury or pretending to have been fouled...

- a) he is cautioned for unsporting behaviour and a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team.
- b) he is cautioned for unsporting behaviour and an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team.
- c) he is cautioned for dissent by action and an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team.
- d) he is cautioned for dissent by action and a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team.

Respuesta: b

362.- What is required to penalise a foul?

- a) The match has started.
- b) The foul occurs on the field of play and is committed against an opponent.
- c) The foul occurs on the field of play and is committed against a player.
- d) The foul occurs when the ball is in play, it is committed by a player and it occurs on the field of play.

Respuesta: d

363.- An obvious goalscoring opportunity is denied by a player who deliberately kicks his opponent. Is this situation of kicking an opponent considered serious foul play?

- a) Yes, always.

- b) No, never.
- c) Yes, if the offence is committed using excessive force.
- d) Only if it prevents an obvious goalscoring opportunity.

Respuesta: c

364.- A player takes a throw-in towards an opponent, but before the ball is touched by the opponent the thrower deliberately handles the ball to prevent the opponent from kicking it. The referee...

- a) restarts play with an indirect free kick.
- b) cautions the player for unsporting behaviour and play is restarted with a direct free kick.
- c) may caution or send off the player and play is restarted with a direct free kick or penalty kick.
- d) sends off the player for denying an obvious goalscoring opportunity and play is restarted with a direct free kick.

Respuesta: c

365.- Can the referee show a yellow or red card to a player during half time?

- a) Yes, but he should show it until he leaves the field of play before going into the changing rooms.
- b) Yes, but he should only show it until he leaves the field of play. He is also authorised to show yellow or red cards in the changing rooms.
- c) Yes, either on the field of play or its immediate surrounds.
- d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

366.- A player, with the ball in play, throws a shin guard at a trainer who is situated in the technical area. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the player and play is restarted with a dropped ball.
- b) The referee sends off the player and play is restarted with an indirect free kick taken where the ball was when play was stopped.
- c) The referee sends off the player and play is restarted with a direct free kick taken where the player was when play was stopped.
- d) The referee sends off the player and play is restarted with a dropped ball where the player was when play was stopped.

Respuesta: b

367.- Which of the following offences must be committed carelessly, recklessly or with excessive force to be penalised with a direct free kick?

- a) Jumping at an opponent.
- b) Striking or attempting to strike an opponent.
- c) Charging an opponent.
- d) All previous answers are correct.

Respuesta: d

368.- A substitute enters the field of play without the referee's permission. With the ball in play an opponent strikes him using excessive force. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the opponent for violent conduct and cautions the substitute. Play is restarted with a dropped ball where the ball was when play was stopped.
- b) The referee sends off the opponent for violent conduct, cautions the substitute for unsporting behaviour. Play is restarted with an indirect free kick where the ball was when play was stopped.
- c) The referee sends off the opponent for violent conduct. Play is restarted with a dropped ball where the ball was when play was stopped.
- d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

369.- The goalkeeper, using excessive force, strikes an opponent who is inside the goal, behind the goal line and off the field of play. The ball is in play. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the goalkeeper and play is restarted with a penalty kick.
- b) The referee sends off the goalkeeper and play is restarted with a dropped ball.

- c) The referee sends off the goalkeeper and play is restarted with an indirect free kick.
- d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

370.- An attacker charges the goalkeeper who is inside his own goal area. Is this permitted?

- a) Yes, if the charge is not reckless or committed using excessive force.
- b) Yes, if the charge is not careless, reckless, or committed using excessive force.
- c) No, it is not permitted for the attacker to challenge the goalkeeper inside the goal area.
- d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

371.- 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 play is restarted with an indirect free kick.
- b) The referee sends the player off and play is restarted with an indirect free kick.
- c) The referee cautions the player and play is restarted with an indirect free kick.
- d) All the answers are correct.

Respuesta: c

372.- A player takes a free kick from outside his own penalty area and then touches the ball again by deliberately handling the ball before another player has played it. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee punishes the more serious offence by awarding a direct free kick or penalty kick if the offence took place inside his own penalty area.
- b) The referee punishes the more serious offence by awarding an indirect free kick or penalty kick if the offence took place inside the penalty area.
- c) The referee awards a dropped ball.
- d) The referee allows play to continue and takes no action.

Respuesta: a

373.- A team is awarded a free kick in its own penalty area. The player taking the kick hits the ball against a team-mate who is inside the penalty area and the ball enters the goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) If the player was 10 yards (9.15m) away from the ball, a goal will be awarded.
- b) The kick is retaken since the ball is not in play until it has passed outside the penalty area.
- c) The goal is disallowed and the game restarts with a corner kick.
- d) The goal is awarded since the ball is in play from the moment it moves.

Respuesta: b

374.- May a free kick be taken by lifting the ball with one foot or both feet simultaneously?

- a) No, the referee should caution the player for delaying the restart of play.
- b) Yes, the ball is in play when it is kicked with one foot or two and it moves.
- c) No. The ball is in play when it is kicked with only one foot.
- d) No, the referee should caution the player for unsporting behaviour.

Respuesta: b

375.- When taking a free kick awarded to their team, may players use feinting tactics to confuse opponents?

- a) No. It is considered delaying the restart of play. The referee should caution the player and the free kick is retaken.
- b) No. It is considered unsporting behaviour. The referee should caution the player and the free kick is retaken.
- c) Yes. It is permitted and is part of football.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

376.- The referee has not had the opportunity to indicate that a free kick is indirect. A player takes

a quick free kick and the ball goes directly into the opponents' goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) He should award the goal.
- b) He should award a goal kick to the defending team.
- c) He should order the indirect free kick to be retaken from the original spot since he was not given time to signal it.
- d) He should award a dropped ball.

Respuesta: c

377.- A free kick is awarded and the player decides to take the kick quickly. An opponent who is near the ball deliberately prevents him taking the kick. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The opponent is cautioned for unsporting behaviour.
- b) Play should be allowed to continue.
- c) The opponent is cautioned for not respecting the required distance.
- d) The opponent is cautioned for delaying the restart of play.

Respuesta: d

378.- A defending player is awarded a free kick inside his own goal area. He quickly kicks the ball out of the goal area. An attacker, still inside the penalty area, takes possession of the ball and scores. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows play to continue and, during the next stoppage in play, cautions the attacker.
- b) The referee stops play, cautions the attacker and orders the free kick to be retaken. The ball was not in play.
- c) The referee stops play and orders the free kick retaken. The ball was not in play.
- d) The referee allows the goal.

Respuesta: c

379.- A player takes a free kick from inside the goal area. The ball hits the referee and enters the goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Order the free kick to be retaken.
- b) Award the goal.
- c) Award a corner kick.
- d) All of the answers may be correct.

Respuesta: d

380.- A player takes a direct free kick. The ball hits the referee and rebounds back to the player. The ball touches the player again. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Repeat the free kick since the player had no intention of touching the ball again.
- b) Penalise the player with a direct free kick for playing the ball twice before it was touched or played by another player, unless the ball was not in play.
- c) Penalise the player with an indirect free kick for playing the ball twice before it was touched or played by another player, unless the ball was not in play.
- d) Answers a) and b) are correct.

Respuesta: c

381.- If a player takes an indirect free kick and the ball is touched by another player before entering the goal, should the goal be allowed?

- a) Yes, always.
- b) Yes, sometimes.
- c) Both previous answers are correct.
- d) Yes, if the ball is in play and the kicker did not commit an offence.

Respuesta: b

382.- For a direct or indirect free kick taken by the defending team from inside their own penalty area, indicate which of the following statements is not correct.

- a) All the opponents should be 9.15 metres from the ball.
- b) The ball will be in play at the moment that it is kicked directly out of the penalty area.

- c) All the opponents should stay out of the penalty area until the ball is in play.
- d) If the free kick has been awarded inside the goal area, it can be taken from any point within that area.

Respuesta: a

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

- a) Allow the goal.
- b) Disallow the goal and order the direct free kick to be retaken.
- c) Award a corner kick to the opposing team.
- d) Award a corner kick to the opposing team or order the direct free kick to be retaken.

Respuesta: d

384.- At an indirect free kick, the ball rebounds off the referee and enters the goal of the team defending the free kick. How is play restarted?

- a) With a goal kick.
- b) With the indirect free kick being retaken.
- c) With a corner kick.
- d) Allow the goal.

Respuesta: a

385.- If a player takes an indirect free kick and the ball is touched by another player before going into the goal, should this goal be permitted?

- a) Yes, always.
- b) No, never.
- c) Yes, if the ball is in play and no offences were committed by the team scoring the goal.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

386.- A player takes a free kick quickly. An opponent who is close to the ball deliberately prevents the quick kick. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Let play continue.
- b) Caution the player for delaying the restarting of play during the next stoppage in play.
- c) Caution the opponent and order the free kick retaken.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

387.- A player takes a direct free kick outside his own penalty area. The ball rebounds off the referee, bounces back and hits the kicker again. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Retake the free kick. The player did not deliberately touch the ball again.
- b) Award a direct free kick to the opponents for playing the ball twice before it touched another player.
- c) Award an indirect free kick to the opponents for the kicker playing the ball twice before it touched another player.
- d) Answers a) and b) are correct.

Respuesta: c

388.- Can a free kick be taken at a distance of six metres from where the offence took place?

- a) No, at a minimum of 5.5 metres.
- b) No, never.
- c) Yes, in some cases.
- d) Yes, but only if the act has occurred within the goal area.

Respuesta: c

389.- A goalkeeper takes a free kick outside his penalty area. Before the ball is touched by any other player, the wind blows it back at him and he deliberately touches it with his hands outside his penalty area. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Retake the free kick in the spirit of fair play.
- b) Award an indirect free kick.
- c) Award a direct free kick.
- d) Award a direct free kick and issue a caution for unsporting behaviour.

Respuesta: c

390.- What is the minimum distance opponents should position themselves at a free kick?

- a) More than 9.15 metres from the ball in case the defenders move forward before the kick is taken.
- b) 9.15 metres from the ball.
- c) It depends if the foul is direct or indirect.
- d) If the kicking team does not notice they can position themselves where they like.

Respuesta: b

391.- A direct free kick is taken correctly, within the penalty area, by a kicker who is not the goalkeeper. When the ball is in play, it hits the referee and comes back to the goalkeeper who plays it, first with his hand and then with his foot, trying unsuccessfully to stop the ball entering the goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Award the goal.
- b) Disallow the goal and award an indirect free kick.
- c) Disallow the goal, award an indirect free kick and caution the goalkeeper for unsporting behaviour.
- d) Disallow the goal, award an indirect free kick and send off the goalkeeper for denying an obvious goal scoring opportunity.

Respuesta: a

392.- A player wishes to take a free kick quickly when an opponent is only 4.5 metres from the ball. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Allow the free kick to be taken quickly.
- b) Allow the free kick to be taken quickly and when the ball is next out of play he should caution the opponent.
- c) Not allow the free kick to be taken. The opponent is not the required 9.15 metres distance.
- d) Not allow the free kick to be taken and because he is not the required 9.15 metres, the opponent is cautioned.

Respuesta: a

393.- At a free kick taken quickly, an opponent, not a goalkeeper, who is six metres away deliberately intercepts the ball with his hand. The referee...

- a) cautions the defending player and orders a new free kick or penalty kick.
- b) orders the free kick retaken because the opponent was less than 9.15 metres from the ball.
- c) cautions the opponent for unsporting behaviour or sends off the defender if he denied an obvious goalscoring opportunity and awards a free kick or a penalty kick if the handling took place inside the penalty area.
- d) sends off the defending player for two cautionable offences. One caution for failing to respect the required distance and the other for unsporting behaviour.

Respuesta: c

394.- Is it permitted to kick a free kick backwards?

- a) Yes, unless it is inside the goal area.
- b) Yes, as long as it is in play when it is kicked and moves.
- c) Yes, as long as it is direct.
- d) No, unless it is direct.

Respuesta: b

395.- A player, outside his own penalty area, takes a direct free kick towards his own goal. The ball goes directly into the goal without being touched by any other player. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Allow the goal.
- b) Award a corner kick.
- c) Order the direct free kick to be retaken.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

396.- A free kick is taken from outside the penalty area by any player except the goalkeeper. The player who takes it touches the ball for the second time (not with his hands) before it touches another player. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee orders the free kick to be retaken.
- b) The referee awards a dropped ball where the ball touched the ground the second time.
- c) The referee applies advantage or awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team, which is taken from the place where the infringement was committed.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

397.- When should the referee lower his arm after signalling an indirect free kick?

- a) When the ball leaves the field of play.
- b) When an offence is committed.
- c) When the ball is touched again by a another player.
- d) All of the answers can be correct.

Respuesta: d

398.- An indirect free kick is awarded outside the penalty area of the defending team. The referee does not raise his arm to indicate that the kick is indirect and the ball is kicked directly into the goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Allow the goal.
- b) Award a goal kick.
- c) Award a corner kick.
- d) Retake the indirect free kick.

Respuesta: d

399.- A player takes a penalty kick before the referee has signalled. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Order the kick to be retaken.
- b) Play on.
- c) Award an indirect free kick against the kicker.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

400.- When a penalty kick is being taken, after the referee has given the necessary signal, a team-mate of the player identified to take the kick takes it but does not score a goal. The referee...

- a) stops play and restarts the match with a dropped ball where the infringement occurred, e.g. where the player was positioned less than 9.15 metres from the ball.
- b) stops play and restarts the match with an indirect free kick against the kicking team to be taken from the place where he entered the penalty area or the penalty mark.
- c) stops play, cautions the player for unsporting behaviour and restarts the match with a indirect free kick against the kicking team from the penalty mark.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

401.- A player taking a penalty kick passes the ball backward to a team-mate, who kicks the ball into the goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee stops play and restarts the match with an indirect free kick against the kicking team from the penalty mark.
- b) The referee stops play and restarts the match with an indirect free kick, against the kicking team, from where the team-mate touched the ball.

- c) The referee stops play and restarts the match with an indirect free kick, against the kicking team, from where the team-mate entered the penalty area.
 d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

402.- A player taking a penalty kick plays the ball forward for a team-mate to run on to it and score. Is this permitted?

- a) No. The kick must be retaken as this is not permitted.
 b) Yes, provided the correct penalty kick procedures have been followed.
 c) No. The referee stops play and restarts the game with an indirect free kick to the defending team from the penalty mark.
 d) No. The goal is disallowed and the referee restarts play with a goal kick.

Respuesta: b

403.- A defender, standing inside his own penalty area, violently strikes an opponent while the ball is in play in his opponent's penalty area. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Stop play. Send the defender off for violent conduct and award a penalty kick against the defender's team.
 b) Stop play. Send the defender off for serious foul play and award a penalty kick against the defender's team.
 c) Stop play. Send the defender off for unsporting behaviour. Award a penalty kick against the defender's team.
 d) Stop play. Send the defender off. Award a dropped ball because the referee did not see the offence.

Respuesta: a

404.- A match is extended to allow a penalty kick to be taken. May the goalkeeper be replaced before the kick is taken?

- a) No
 b) Yes. He may be change places with a player on the field or by a substitute, provided the permitted number of substitutions is not exceeded.
 c) Yes, but he can be replaced only by another eligible player on the field.
 d) Yes, but he can be replaced by a named goalkeeper only.

Respuesta: b

405.- A player taking a penalty kick feints before kicking the ball. Is this permitted?

- a) Yes, always.
 b) No, never.
 c) Yes, sometimes.
 d) It is at the referee's discretion.

Respuesta: a

406.- The captains of both teams mutually agree to refuse to take kicks from the penalty mark to determine the winners of a match, despite the fact that this is stipulated in the rules of the competition. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Caution the two captains for unsporting behaviour.
 b) Report the situation to the appropriate competition authorities.
 c) Accept the decision of the two captains.
 d) None of these answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

407.- At the end of a match, some players leave the field of play and refuse to return for kicks from the penalty mark to determine the winners. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Order the opposing team to take their kicks from the penalty mark.
 b) All players who are not injured must participate in the taking of kicks from the penalty mark. If they do not return to the field of play, the kicks will not be taken and the referee will report the incident to the appropriate authorities.

c) All players, injured or not, must participate in the taking of kicks from the penalty mark. If they do not return to the field of play, the kicks will not be taken and the referee will report the incident to the appropriate authorities.

d) The referee declares the other team as winners.

Respuesta: b

408.- Can a player be cautioned or sent off during the taking of kicks from the penalty mark?

a) No

b) Yes

c) No, he can only be cautioned.

d) No, he can only be sent off.

Respuesta: b

409.- A goalkeeper is sent off during the taking of kicks from the penalty mark. Can he be replaced by a nominated substitute?

a) Yes

b) No

c) Yes, but only with the permission of the team captain.

d) No, unless the rules of the competition allow it.

Respuesta: b

410.- During kicks from the penalty mark, the goalkeeper is injured and cannot continue. Can he be replaced by a named substitute?

a) Yes, as long as all the substitutes have not been used.

b) No

c) Yes, always.

d) Yes, as long as the captains agree.

Respuesta: a

411.- During kicks from the penalty mark, players are sent off and a team ends up with fewer than seven players. Does the referee stop the kicks or allow them to continue?

a) He allows them to continue because the kicks are part of the match.

b) He stops the kicks and writes a report on what has happened.

c) He allows them to continue. The kicks are not part of the match.

d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

412.- Is it permitted for an injured player to not participate in kicks from the penalty mark to decide a winner?

a) Yes, but he cannot be replaced by another player.

b) No

c) Yes, with the exception of the goalkeeper.

d) Yes, he can only be replaced with the permission of the captain of the opposing team.

Respuesta: a

413.- During kicks from the penalty mark, one player or several players are injured or sent off. Should the referee ensure that an equal numbers of players from each team are to take the kicks during the kicks from the penalty mark?

a) No. An equal number of players is only required at the start of kicks from the penalty mark.

b) Yes, it is required that both teams have the same number of players during the kicks from the penalty mark.

c) Yes, as long as the two captains are in agreement.

d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

414.- During the taking of kicks from the penalty mark to determine the winner of a match or competition, the goalkeeper is sent off. Can he be replaced by a substitute from the bench?

- a) No, not at all.
- b) Yes, but only by the reserve goalkeeper.
- c) Yes, if all the possible substitutions have not taken place.
- d) No, he may only be replaced by a player who finished the match and was taking part in the kicks from the penalty mark.

Respuesta: d

415.- During kicks from the penalty mark to determine the winner of a match, where should the goalkeeper of the team taking a kick stand?

- a) At the top of the penalty area but outside it
- b) On the field of play, at the intersection of the goal line and penalty area behind the referee.
- c) In the centre circle with the other players.
- d) On the field of play, at the intersection of the goal line with the penalty area, behind the assistant referee.

Respuesta: d

416.- A match has finished as a draw. One of the teams has ten remaining players and the other team has eight. Kicks from the penalty mark are to be taken. Therefore.....

- a) the captain of the team which finished with ten players lets the referee know the five who will be taking the penalty kicks.
- b) the captain of the team which finished with ten players lets the referee know the name and number of the two players who will not be taking a kick.
- c) both captains let the referee know which five players will be taking the penalty kicks.
- d) after the coin toss, the kicks will be taken by the players who finished the match.

Respuesta: b

417.- After the referee has given the signal, a team-mate of the player who has been identified as taking a penalty kick moves forward and takes the penalty kick. At the same time, a defender encroaches. The referee...

- a) allows play to continue.
- b) stops play and restarts it with an indirect free kick against the team that took the penalty kick, to be taken from the place where the offence was committed.
- c) cautions the player that took the kick for unsporting behaviour, and orders the kick to be retaken.
- d) orders the kick to be retaken.

Respuesta: d

418.- A match is extended for a penalty kick. The attacker kicks the ball, and after moving 10cm it stops in a puddle. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Order the penalty kick retaken.
- b) End the match.
- c) The referee drops the ball.
- d) The referee lets play continue.

Respuesta: b

419.- At a penalty kick, what must happen for the referee to award an indirect free kick against the kicking team when a team-mate enters the penalty area before the ball is in play?

- a) The ball rebounds off the goalkeeper, crossbar or goalpost and stays in play.
- b) The ball rebounds off the goalkeeper, crossbar or goalpost and is played by an opposing player.
- c) The ball does not go into the goal.
- d) All answers are correct.

Respuesta: d

420.- During a penalty in which the time has been extended in order to take the kick, after being kicked, the ball hits the crossbar and enters the goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Disallows the goal.
- b) Disallow the goal. The penalty kick finishes at the moment when the ball touches the crossbar.
- c) Disallow the goal if the ball does not go directly into the goal.

d) Allow the goal. Law 14 states this goal is valid.

Respuesta: d

421.- Should the referee caution a player who voluntarily leaves the field of play at the moment when a penalty kick is going to be taken?

- a) Yes, always.
- b) No, never.
- c) Yes, except if the player is injured.
- d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

422.- The referee gives the signal to take a penalty kick and, before the ball is in play, a team-mate of the player taking the kick enters the penalty area. The referee allows the game to continue and...

- a) if the ball does not go into the goal, the referee stops play and restarts the match with an indirect free kick in favour of the defending team, to be taken from the place where the offence was committed.
- b) if the ball does not go into the goal, the kick is retaken.
- c) if the ball rebounds off the goalkeeper, the crossbar, or a goalpost and is touched by this player, the referee stops the game, cautions the player and restarts play with an indirect free kick in favour of the defending team.
- d) if the ball rebounds off the goalkeeper, the crossbar or a goalpost and is touched by a different player to the one who took the kick, the referee stops the game and restarts play with an indirect free kick in favour of the defending team.

Respuesta: a

423.- Who can substitute the goalkeeper if he injures himself during kicks from the penalty mark to determine the winner of a match?

- a) The reserve goalkeeper.
- b) Any of the nominated substitutes if the maximum number of substitutes permitted in the rules of the competition have not been used.
- c) Answers a) and b) although with occasional variations and if the captains agree.
- d) None of the previous answers are correct.

Respuesta: b

424.- During the taking of a penalty kick, players from both teams enter the penalty area after the whistle but before the ball is in play. The penalty kick is taken and ends in a goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Caution both players and not allow the penalty kick to be retaken.
- b) Caution both players and order the penalty kick to be retaken.
- c) Allow the goal.
- d) Order the penalty kick to be retaken.

Respuesta: d

425.- Which team takes the first kick in kicks from the penalty mark to determine the winner of a match or competition?

- a) The team whose captain wins the coin toss decides if his team will take the first or second kick.
- b) The team that won the coin toss before the start of the match.
- c) The team that wins the coin toss.
- d) The team that the referee nominates.

Respuesta: a

426.- In the taking of a penalty kick, once the ball is in play, and before the goalkeeper has touched it, or it has hit the posts or crossbar, it is struck by a thrown can of drink. What decision should the referee make?

- a) He orders the penalty kick to be retaken.
- b) He orders a dropped ball at the place where the ball was struck by the can.
- c) If a goal is scored, he accepts it as valid.

d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

427.- During the taking of kicks from the penalty mark to determine the winner of a game, who should choose the goal where the penalties are to be taken?

- a) It depends on a toss of the coin.
- b) The referee, in agreement with the organising club, in order to promote television coverage.
- c) The referee.
- d) The captains of both teams, who should both be in agreement.

Respuesta: c

428.- Kicks from the penalty mark are taken to determine the winner of a match...

- a) the kicks are part of the match.
- b) the kicks are not part of the match.
- c) the kicks are part of the match if it is indicated in the rules of the competition.
- d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

429.- During kicks from the penalty mark to determine the winner of a match or competition, one goal becomes defective, can the other goal be used?

- a) No, the kicks from the penalty mark should be abandoned.
- b) Yes, provided that the captains of both teams agree.
- c) Yes, always.
- d) Yes, provided that the coaches of both teams agree.

Respuesta: c

430.- A player takes a penalty kick backwards. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee orders the penalty kick to be retaken by another player from the same team.
- b) The referee awards an indirect free kick against the team taking the kick, to be taken from the penalty mark.
- c) The referee cautions the kicker and orders the penalty kick to be retaken.
- d) The referee cautions the kicker and awards an indirect free kick against the team taking the kick, to be taken from the penalty mark.

Respuesta: b

431.- If a penalty kick is retaken, can it be taken by another player?

- a) Yes, provided that the captains of both teams agree.
- b) Yes, as long as the player is identified and the referee is told.
- c) No
- d) This decision depends on the referee.

Respuesta: b

432.- During kicks from the penalty mark, can a goalkeeper who is not injured change places with one of his eligible team-mates?

- a) No
- b) Yes, including with a substitute.
- c) No, the match has already finished.
- d) Yes, any eligible player may change places with the goalkeeper at any time when the kicks are being taken.

Respuesta: d

433.- At the moment the referee is going to give the signal to take a penalty kick, a defender insults him. The referee sends him off, leaving his team with six players. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows the penalty kick so the offending player's team does not benefit. After the penalty kick has finished, the referee ends the match.
- b) The referee allows the penalty kick and ends the match when the ball next goes out of play.

- c) The referee abandons the match, without taking the penalty kick, and makes a note of the incident in the report.
 d) It depends on the referee if he lets the penalty kick be taken or not, and then ends the match.
 Respuesta: c

434.- A penalty kick has been taken by a team-mate of the identified player taking the kick. After the goalkeeper has saved the ball, it lands at the feet of the offending player who scores. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Caution the offending player for unsporting behaviour and order the penalty kick to be retaken.
 b) Allow the goal.
 c) Stops play, cautions the player for unsporting behaviour and restarts the match with a indirect free kick against the kicking team from the penalty mark.
 d) Award a dropped ball, to be taken from the place where the offence was committed.

Respuesta: c

435.- Which of the following is not necessary for the referee to award a penalty kick?

- a) That the ball is in play.
 b) That a player participating in the game commits the foul.
 c) The player who commits the foul is outside the penalty area.
 d) One of the offences penalised with a direct free kick has been committed.

Respuesta: c

436.- During kicks from the penalty mark to determine the winner of a match or a competition, can a substitution take place?

- a) No, it is forbidden.
 b) Yes, but only for an injured goalkeeper.
 c) Yes, always.
 d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

437.- Where are the assistant referees, the referee and the fourth official positioned during kicks from the penalty mark to determine the winner of a match or competition?

- a) One assistant referee in the centre circle, the other assistant referee at the intersection of the penalty area and the goal line, the referee between the penalty mark and the goal area, opposite from the assistant, the fourth official at the technical areas.
 b) An assistant referee in the centre circle, the other assistant referee at the intersection of the goal area and the goal line, the referee at the top corner of the opposite side of the goal area from the assistant referee, the fourth official at the technical areas.
 c) An assistant referee in the centre circle, the other assistant referee at the intersection of the goal area and the goal line, the referee between the goal area and the penalty mark, the fourth official at the technical areas.
 d) An assistant referee in the centre circle, the other assistant referee at the intersection of the goal area and the goal line, the referee between the goal area and the penalty mark, the fourth official with the assistant referee in the centre circle.

Respuesta: b

438.- What action does the referee take if, after a penalty kick has been taken correctly, the ball bursts before entering the goal?

- a) The referee orders the penalty kick to be retaken.
 b) He orders a retaking of the penalty kick or awards a dropped ball.
 c) The referee drops the ball.
 d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

439.- During the taking of a penalty kick, and before the ball is in play, a team-mate of the kicker enters the penalty area. When the penalty kick is taken, the ball is saved for a corner by the goalkeeper. The referee...

- a) orders the penalty kick to be retaken.
- b) restarts play with a corner kick.
- c) restarts play with an indirect free kick in favour of the defending team.
- d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

440.- The ball goes out of play over the touch line but before the throw-in is taken, a player, using excessive force, deliberately kicks an opponent. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Allow play to continue.
- b) Send off the player for violent conduct and restart play with a throw-in.
- c) Warn him and restart play with a throw-in.
- d) Send off the player for violent conduct and restart play with an indirect free-kick.

Respuesta: b

441.- A throw-in was not taken correctly but the ball goes directly to an opponent. Can the referee apply advantage and allow play to continue?

- a) Yes, always.
- b) No, the referee must stop play, caution the thrower and award a new throw-in to the opposing team.
- c) No, the referee must stop play and order the throw-in to be retaken.
- d) No, the referee must award a new throw-in to the opposing team.

Respuesta: d

442.- A player takes a throw-in correctly. The ball does not enter the field of play but remains outside the touch line.

- a) The referee awards a new throw-in to the opposing team.
- b) A different player from the same team retakes the throw-in.
- c) The referee orders the throw-in to be retaken by the same team.
- d) The referee cautions the player for delaying the restart of play. The throw-in is retaken by the same team.

Respuesta: c

443.- A player takes a throw-in. He throws the ball directly to his goalkeeper. The goalkeeper touches the ball with his hand, attempting to stop it, but the ball enters the goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Apply advantage and award a goal.
- b) Disallow the goal and award an indirect free-kick to the attacking team.
- c) Disallow the goal and award a dropped ball.
- d) Disallow the goal and award a throw-in to the opposing team.

Respuesta: a

444.- A player, while correctly taking a throw-in, intentionally throws the ball at an opponent in order to play the ball a second time, though not in a careless or reckless manner nor using excessive force. The referee...

- a) stops play and cautions the player for unsporting behaviour.
- b) stops play only if he considers it necessary to do so.
- c) allows play to continue.
- d) stops play. The throw-in is retaken.

Respuesta: c

445.- An opponent unfairly distracts or impedes a player taking a throw-in. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Caution the opponent for unsporting behaviour.
- b) Allow play to continue.
- c) Stop the player taking the throw-in, even if there is a possibility of an advantage.
- d) Caution the player for improper conduct.

Respuesta: a

446.- A goalkeeper takes a throw-in. What happens if, after the ball is in play, he touches it a second time (not with his hands) before it has touched another player?

- a) The referee allows play to continue.
- b) If advantage cannot be applied, the referee awards an indirect free-kick to the opposing team, to be taken from where the infringement occurred.
- c) The referee awards a dropped ball where the infringement occurred.
- d) The referee awards a dropped ball where the ball was when play was stopped.

Respuesta: b

447.- A player is about to take a throw-in. He throws the ball on the ground before it enters the field of play. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards a new throw-in to the same team.
- b) The referee awards a new throw-in, to be taken by a different player from the same team.
- c) The referee awards a new throw-in, to be taken by a player from the opposing team.
- d) The referee cautions the player and awards a new throw-in to the same team.

Respuesta: a

448.- A player takes a throw-in while kneeling. What decision should the referee make?

- a) Stop play and award a throw-in to the opposing team.
- b) Stop play and award a dropped ball.
- c) Continue play.
- d) Stop play and award a new throw-in to the same team.

Respuesta: a

449.- Is there a maximum distance away from the touch line from which a throw-in may be taken?

- a) Yes. The thrower must stand at least 2m from the touch line.
- b) No
- c) Yes
- d) Yes. The thrower must stand no more than 2m from the touch line.

Respuesta: b

450.- A player takes a throw-in correctly. The ball hits the referee and leaves the field of play over the touchline without being touched by any other player. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards a throw-in to the opposing team.
- b) The referee stops play and awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team.
- c) The referee stops play and awards a dropped ball.
- d) The referee awards a throw-in to the same team.

Respuesta: a

451.- A player takes a throw-in with the toes of his feet inside the field of play and his heels on the touch line. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards a throw-in to the opposing team.
- b) The referee always allow play to continue.
- c) The referee orders the throw-in to be retaken by the same team.
- d) The referee allows play to continue if the throw-in was taken correctly.

Respuesta: d

452.- An opponent jumps up and down in front of the thrower during a throw-in. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee always lets play continue, provided the opponent respects the two-metre distance established by the Laws of Game.
- b) The referee cautions the player and awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team.
- c) The referee cautions the offending player and orders the throw-in to be retaken.
- d) The referee awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team.

Respuesta: a

453.- A goal is scored directly from a throw-in by an opponent. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards the goal.
- b) The referee disallows the goal and orders the throw-in retaken.
- c) The referee disallows the goal and awards a throw-in to the opposing team.
- d) The referee disallows the goal and awards a goal kick.

Respuesta: d

454.- A throw-in is taken correctly. A team-mate (not the goalkeeper) of the thrower sees the ball is heading for his own goal. He deliberately handles the ball inside his own penalty area. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the team-mate for denying an obvious goalscoring opportunity and awards a penalty kick to the opponents.
- b) The referee awards a penalty kick to the opponents.
- c) The referee cautions the team-mate for unsporting behaviour and awards an indirect free kick to the opponents.
- d) The referee cautions the team-mate for deliberately handling the ball and awards a penalty kick to the opponents.

Respuesta: b

455.- What decision should the referee make if a player delays taking a throw-in?

- a) The referee cautions the player for delaying the restart of play.
- b) The referee cautions the player for unsporting behaviour.
- c) The referee cautions the player for delaying the restart of play and orders a new throw-in to be taken by the opposing team.
- d) The referee takes no action. The ball is not in play.

Respuesta: a

456.- An assistant referee signals that the ball has crossed the touch line. Before the referee has indicated the ball is out of play, a defender inside his own penalty area strikes an opponent with excessive force. The referee...

- a) sends off the defender for violent conduct. Play is restarted with a penalty kick to the opposing team.
- b) cautions the defender for unsporting behaviour. Play is restarted with a throw-in.
- c) sends off the defender for violent conduct. Play restarts with a throw-in.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

457.- A player who is taking a throw-in correctly intentionally throws the ball at an opponent. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows play to continue if the player did not throw the ball carelessly, recklessly or with excessive force.
- b) The referee sends off the offending player for violent conduct and restarts play with an indirect free kick from the touch line at the point where the ball entered the field of play.
- c) The referee sends off the player for violent conduct and restarts play with a direct free kick or penalty kick from where the ball hit the opponent.
- d) Depending on the action, the referee cautions or sends off the player and restarts play with a throw-in to the opponents.

Respuesta: a

458.- From the following statements regarding Law 15, indicate which is not correct. A throw-in...

- a) is awarded when the ball has completely crossed the touch line along the ground or in the air.
- b) should be taken from where the ball crosses the touch line.
- c) is awarded to the team of the player who last touched the ball.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: c

459.- A player taking a correct throw-in throws the ball and strikes an opponent in a reckless manner. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee sends off the thrower and the throw-in is retaken by the same team.
- b) The referee cautions the thrower and awards a direct free kick from the touch line.
- c) The referee sends off the thrower and awards a direct free kick from where the opponent was hit.
- d) The referee cautions the thrower and awards a direct free kick (or a penalty) from where the opponent was hit.

Respuesta: d

460.- Can an own goal be scored directly from a throw-in?

- a) No, under no circumstances.
- b) An own goal, no, but in the opposing team's goal, yes.
- c) Yes, always.
- d) None of the previous answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

461.- Can a player take a throw-in while seated on the ground?

- a) No
- b) Yes, the procedure for taking a throw-in was followed.
- c) Yes, as long as it is not taken by the goalkeeper.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: a

462.- Which of the following statements is required for a correct throw-in?

- a) Facing the field of play with the feet on the touch line.
- b) Having part of one foot on the touch line or outside of it.
- c) Throwing the ball from behind and over the head.
- d) All of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: c

463.- How should the ball be positioned for a corner kick?

- a) Inside the corner arc, without touching any lines of the area.
- b) Wherever the player likes, on or inside the lines of the corner arc.
- c) Wherever the player likes, but part of the ball must be touching a line that marks the corner arc.
- d) Inside the corner arc, able to be touching but not exiting over any line that marks the limits of the corner arc.

Respuesta: b

464.- A player scores a goal directly from a throw-in. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards the goal.
- b) The referee disallows the goal and orders the throw-in to be retaken by the same team.
- c) The referee disallows the goal and awards a goal kick.
- d) The referee awards a goal kick or corner kick.

Respuesta: d

465.- Which of the following is not the correct procedure for taking a throw-in?

- a) The ball is in play as soon as it has entered the field of play.
- b) There is no offside infringement if the player receives the ball directly from a throw-in.
- c) It is not possible to score a goal directly from a throw-in.
- d) If the ball does not enter the field of play during a throw-in, a new throw-in to the opposing team is awarded.

Respuesta: d

466.- Is it necessary for the player taking a throw-in to face the field of play?

- a) The Laws of the Game refer to "facing the field of play" but the player can turn only 20° to one side or the other.

- b) No, Law 15 recommends that it be taken while facing the field of play.
- c) No, the player can take the throw in how he wants to.
- d) Yes

Respuesta: d

467.- Is it allowed for a player, taking a throw-in, to lift his heels off the ground?

- a) Yes, but he cannot stand on the touchline.
- b) Yes, but he has to have part of both feet on or outside the touchline.
- c) No, both feet must be on or outside the touchline and all of both feet must remain flat on the ground.
- d) No, he cannot lift his heels.

Respuesta: b

468.- After a goal kick has been taken, but before the ball has left the penalty area, an opponent enters the penalty area and makes contact with a defending player. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee may caution, send off or take no disciplinary action, depending on the seriousness of the infraction, and order a penalty kick.
- b) The referee may caution, send off or take no disciplinary action, depending on the seriousness of the infraction, and retake the goal kick.
- c) The referee may caution, send off or take no disciplinary action, depending on the seriousness of the infraction, and order an indirect free-kick.
- d) The referee may caution, send off or take no disciplinary action, depending on the seriousness of the infraction, and order a dropped ball.

Respuesta: b

469.- A player scores a goal directly from a goal kick. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee should not allow the goal, the ball must touch another player first.
- b) The referee should allow the goal if it was scored in the opponents' goal.
- c) The referee should allow the goal in all cases.
- d) The referee should not allow the goal. The goal kick should be retaken.

Respuesta: b

470.- A goalkeeper takes a goal kick and touches the ball a second time before it leaves the penalty area. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows play to continue.
- b) The referee stops play and restarts the match with a dropped ball.
- c) The referee stops play and an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team.
- d) The referee stops play and the goal kick is retaken.

Respuesta: d

471.- A goal kick is taken and it deflects off a team-mate standing in the penalty area and goes into the goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee stops play and the goal kick is retaken.
- b) The referee stops play and restarts the match with a corner.
- c) The referee allows the goal.
- d) The referee stops play and an indirect free-kick is awarded to the opposing team.

Respuesta: a

472.- A player who has taken a goal kick correctly deliberately plays the ball with his hand when the ball has left the penalty area but before another player has touched it. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team. The player could be cautioned, sent off or no disciplinary action could be taken according to the offence.
- b) The referee awards a direct free kick or a penalty kick to the opposing team. The player could be cautioned, sent off or no disciplinary action could be taken according to the offence.
- c) The referee orders the goal kick to be retaken.

d) The referee awards a dropped ball and may caution, send off or take no action against the player according to the offence.

Respuesta: b

473.- Can a team taking a goal kick be penalised with a penalty kick?

- a) Yes, if the ball first leaves the penalty area, is then blown back into the penalty area by a strong wind and a defender deliberately handles it.
- b) Yes, if the ball first leaves the penalty area and a defender inside his own penalty area commits one of the offences punishable with a penalty kick.
- c) Yes, if the ball has previously left the penalty area and the action is committed on the field of play inside the penalty area of the team that took the goal kick.
- d) All of the answers could be correct.

Respuesta: d

474.- A goal kick is taken but the ball bursts after travelling 20 metres. What decision should the referee make?

- a) A dropped ball with a new ball that complies with the specifications of Law 2.
- b) A goal kick with a new ball that complies with the specifications of Law 2.
- c) A corner kick with a new ball that complies with the specifications of Law 2.
- d) The previous three answers could be correct.

Respuesta: d

475.- A goal kick is taken by the goalkeeper and, before it has been touched or played by another player, he deliberately picks it up with his hand. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards a direct free kick to the opposing team.
- b) The referee awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team.
- c) The referee orders the goal kick to be retaken.
- d) All of the answers could be correct.

Respuesta: d

476.- A player takes a goal kick backwards and the ball goes out over the goal line. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee orders the goal kick to be retaken.
- b) The referee awards a corner kick to the opposing team.
- c) The referee cautions the player taking the kick for unsporting behaviour and orders the goal kick to be retaken.
- d) Answers a) and b) may be correct.

Respuesta: d

477.- After a goal kick is taken, the ball strikes the referee before leaving the penalty area. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee orders the goal kick to be retaken.
- b) The referee awards a dropped ball.
- c) The referee allows play to continue.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: c

478.- Where should the players of the opposing team be for a goal kick to be considered valid?

- a) The opponents must be at least 9.15 metres away.
- b) The opponents must be located outside the penalty area until the ball is in play.
- c) The Laws of the Game do not specify any distance as long as the kick can be taken.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

479.- A player, who has taken a goal kick correctly, deliberately handles the ball after it has left the penalty area and without another player having touched it. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards a direct free kick to the opposing team and cautions the player for unsporting behaviour.
- b) The referee awards a direct free kick to the opposing team. If the referee believes the contact was unsporting behaviour, the player should be cautioned.
- c) The referee awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team for touching the ball a second time before it touches another player.
- d) The referee awards a direct free kick to the opposing team but a player is never cautioned for this infringement.

Respuesta: b

480.- The ball travels 20 metres after a goal kick and bursts. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee orders a dropped ball with another ball that meets the specifications of Law 2.
- b) The referee orders a goal kick with another ball that meets the specifications of Law 2.
- c) The referee awards a corner kick with another ball that meets the specifications of Law 2.
- d) The previous three answers could be correct.

Respuesta: d

481.- Can an opponent stand less than two metres from a player taking a goal kick?

- a) Yes, always.
- b) No, never.
- c) Yes, provided that he does not jump or make gestures.
- d) It remains at the discretion of the referee.

Respuesta: b

482.- A player takes a goal kick and the ball goes out over the goal line without leaving the penalty area. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards a dropped ball.
- b) The referee orders the goal kick to be retaken.
- c) The referee awards a corner kick.
- d) None of the answers is correct.

Respuesta: b

483.- Following a goal kick, the ball travels four metres and bursts. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards a dropped ball with another ball that meets the specifications of Law 2.
- b) The referee orders the goal kick to be retaken with another ball that meets the specifications of Law 2.
- c) The referee awards a throw-in with another ball that meets the specifications of Law 2.
- d) The referee awards a corner kick with another ball that meets the specifications of Law 2.

Respuesta: b

484.- During a goal kick, a team-mate of the kicker plays the ball before it has left the penalty area. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee cautions the offending player for unsporting behaviour and orders the goal kick to be retaken.
- b) The referee awards an indirect free kick to the opponents.
- c) The referee orders the goal kick to be retaken. The ball was not in play.
- d) The referee cautions the team-mate for time wasting and awards an indirect free kick to the opponents.

Respuesta: c

485.- During a goal kick, the ball travels ten 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 retaken.

Respuesta: b

486.- While correctly taking a corner kick, a player intentionally kicks the ball at an opponent in order to play the ball a second time, but does so neither in a careless or reckless manner nor using excessive force. The referee...

- a) stops play and cautions the player for unsporting behaviour.
- b) stops play to verbally warn the kicker.
- c) allows play to continue.
- d) stops play and orders the corner kick to be retaken.

Respuesta: c

487.- A player taking a corner kick kicks the ball a second time before it has touched another player. The referee...

- a) stops play and restarts the match with a dropped ball.
- b) stops play if advantage cannot be applied and awards an indirect free kick from where the infringement occurred.
- c) allows play to continue.
- d) stops play, cautions the kicker and awards an indirect free kick from where the infringement occurred.

Respuesta: b

488.- A corner kick is taken and deflects off an opponent, who is standing less than ten yards from the corner arc, and goes into the goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee disallows the goal and restarts play with a dropped ball.
- b) The referee disallows the goal and has the corner kick retaken.
- c) The referee disallows the goal and awards an indirect free kick.
- d) Advantage is applied and a goal is awarded.

Respuesta: d

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

- a) The referee awards a goal.
- b) The referee stops play and a dropped ball is awarded.
- c) The referee stops play and awards an indirect free kick.
- d) The referee stops play and has the corner kick retaken.

Respuesta: a

490.- A player takes a corner kick. The ball rebounds off the goalpost and is played by the kicker a second time. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee allows play to continue.
- b) The referee stops play if advantage cannot be applied and awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team.
- c) The referee stops play and restarts with a dropped ball.
- d) The referee stops play and awards a direct free kick to the opponents.

Respuesta: b

491.- A corner kick has been taken correctly and the ball is touched while on the goal area line by an outside agent, without the ball previously having been played or touched by any other player. The referee...

- a) should apply advantage and allow the goal if the ball enters the goal.
- b) awards a dropped ball on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped.
- c) has the corner kick retaken.
- d) awards a dropped ball on the goal line where the ball was located when play was stopped.

Respuesta: b

492.- A corner kick is awarded if...

- a) an indirect free kick is kicked directly into the opponents' goal.
- b) a direct free kick is kicked directly into the kicking team's goal.
- c) a goal is scored directly from a goal kick against the opposing team.
- d) a throw-in goes directly into the opponents' goal.

Respuesta: b

493.- Is play always restarted with a corner kick when the ball has completely crossed the goal line after being touched last by a player of the defending team?

- a) Yes, always.
- b) Yes, as long as there was no infraction of the Laws of the Game.
- c) No
- d) None of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: c

494.- Is it necessary for the ball to leave the corner arc at the time of taking the corner kick for it to be considered in play?

- a) Yes. The ball is in play at the moment it is played with the foot and moves.
- b) No. The ball is in play at the moment it is played with the foot and moves.
- c) No. The ball is in play at the moment it is played forward with the foot and moves.
- d) None of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: b

495.- Regarding a corner kick, which answer is correct?

- a) The ball is in play at the moment that it is kicked with the foot and moves, even if it has not left the corner arc.
- b) The ball is in play the moment it is kicked with the foot, moves and has left the corner arc.
- c) The ball is in play the moment it has moved its circumference.
- d) None of the answers are correct.

Respuesta: a

496.- The player taking a corner kick kicks it in the direction of his own goal. The ball touches his team's goalkeeper and goes into the goal. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards a goal.
- b) The referee has the corner kick retaken and cautions the player taking the kick for unsporting behaviour.
- c) The referee awards a corner kick in favour of the opposing team.
- d) The referee awards a goal kick in favour of the opposing team.

Respuesta: a

497.- At a corner kick, the ball leaves the field of play over the goal line before leaving the corner arc. What decision should the referee make?

- a) The referee awards a dropped ball.
- b) The referee has the corner kick retaken.
- c) The referee awards a goal kick.
- d) The referee awards a throw-in.

Respuesta: c