

QUESTIONS ON LAW 12 – FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

1. Name the seven offences for which a direct free kick or penalty kick, must be awarded if committed in a manner considered by the referee to be careless, reckless or using excessive force.

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____
- (e) _____
- (f) _____
- (g) _____

2. Name the other three offences for which a direct free kick or penalty kick must be awarded.

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

3. State the type of free kick that should be awarded if, with the ball in play, the following offences occur on the field of play and the referee stops the game to deal with them.

- (a) An opponent attempts to kick the ball from the goalkeeper's hands. _____
- (b) A player carelessly pushes an opponent. _____
- (c) A player makes no contact with an opponent but deliberately stops him from reaching the ball, which is 2 yards (2 metres) away from them, by stepping in front of him. _____
- (d) Two players of the same side start fighting each other. _____
- (e) A player attempts to kick an opponent but misses. _____
- (f) A player charges an opponent, shoulder to shoulder, with the ball ten yards (9.15m) away from them. _____
- (g) With both players on the ground one stops his opponent from getting up by lying across his legs. _____

4. (a) What action should the referee take if a player persists in criticising his decisions? _____

(b) If he stops the game to take this action, how should he restart it? _____

5. The goalkeeper, inside his own penalty area, releases the ball from his hands after holding it for three seconds, kicks it towards the edge of his penalty area and then picks it up for a further two seconds before kicking it up field. What action should the referee take?

- (a) Allow play to continue, as the goalkeeper had not held the ball in his hands for longer than six seconds.
- (b) Stop play and award a penalty kick to the opponents for hand ball.
- (c) Stop play and award an indirect free kick to the opponents from where the goalkeeper picked the ball up again.

6. A referee decides to caution a player for misconduct and takes the following action: He asks the player for his surname and forenames, makes a note of them, tells the player that if he is guilty of further misconduct he will be sent off the field of play, shows a yellow card and restarts the game. What is the one important thing the referee has omitted to say to the player.

7. A player commits further misconduct while being cautioned by the referee. What action should the referee take? _____

8. Although a player did not deliberately handle the ball, as a result it clearly drops advantageously at his feet and he kicks it into the opponents' goal. What is the correct decision of the referee?

What is your reason for giving this answer? _____

QUESTIONS ON LAW 12 – FOULS AND MISCONDUCT (continued)

9. The goalkeeper has the ball at his feet when he is charged, shoulder to shoulder, by an opponent. Tick what action the referee should take?
- (a) Stop play and award a direct free kick to the defending side.
 - (b) Stop play and award an indirect free kick to the defending side.
 - (c) Allow play to continue.
10. With the ball in play in the centre circle, a player in his own penalty area spits at an opponent. After stopping the game the referee should: (Fill in the missing words.)
- (a) _____ the player for _____
 - (b) Restart the game with a _____
 - (c) _____ your action to the appropriate authority after the game.
11. For what seven offences must a player be cautioned and shown the yellow card?
- (1) _____ (2) _____
 - (3) _____ (4) _____
 - (5) _____ (6) _____
 - (7) _____
12. For what seven offences must a player be sent off and shown the red card?
- (1) _____ (2) _____
 - (3) _____ (4) _____
 - (5) _____ (6) _____
 - (7) _____
13. If a player commits two offences of a different nature at the same time, which one should the referee penalise?
- _____
14. What should a referee do if a player, who has already been cautioned, commits another cautionable offence later in the game? _____
15. If a player leaves the field of play without the referee's permission and the game is stopped to caution the player, HOW and FROM WHERE should the game be restarted? _____
- _____
16. The ball goes out of play and the Assistant Referee indicates that a corner kick should be awarded. Before the kick is taken, a defender from within his own penalty area shouts across to the Assistant Referee, using offensive language, that it should have been a goal kick.
- (a) What action should the referee take against the protesting player? _____
 - (b) How should the game be restarted? _____
17. Consider cautions and sendings off. What is the appropriate action after the following offences?
- (a) A player attempts to strike an opponent. _____
 - (b) A player climbs on the shoulder of one of his own team to gain height to head the ball. _____
 - (c) A defender, not the goalkeeper, intentionally handles the ball and prevents it from entering the goal. _____
 - (d) A player enters the field of play without the referee's permission. _____
 - (e) A player spits at one of his own team. _____
 - (f) A player holds on to the ball to delay the restart of play. _____
 - (g) In an argument a player butts his opponent with his head. _____

AND consider the diagrams relating to LAW 12 in the current FA publication, LAWS OF ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.