



AUSTRALIAN OFFICIATING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

FUTSAL REFEREE TRAINING PROGRAMS

Futsal Laws of the Game

Workbook + Resources

NAME



REFEREE EDUCATION PARTNER

January 2011

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Training or medical advice is given in good faith. However, this advice is general in nature. It remains the responsibility of each person to discuss all training and medical advice with training professionals and their own medical practitioners before adopting any advice or undertaking training programs. It is strongly recommended that active Referees submit themselves to thorough medical checks on at least an annual basis.

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INTRODUCTION AND TRAINING PROGRAM SUMMARY

WELCOME!

Officiating is both a rewarding and challenging profession, one that is essential for the maintenance and continuing growth of our game. After all - no officials means no games.

This FFA Futsal *Level 3 Referee Training Program* is a two-part introductory level program. Part 1 [Pre-officiating] will investigate ethical issues surrounding officiating, introduce you to the *Laws of the Game*, and examine some basic refereeing techniques. It will also begin the coverage of the *Introductory Level Officiating General Principles* [OGPs] as specified by the Australian Sports Commission. Part 1 can also be undertaken by anyone whose interest does not extend to officiating but who wants to develop an understanding of the Laws and obtain a theoretical referee certificate.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE COMPLETION OF PART 1 DOES NOT QUALIFY YOU TO BEGIN OFFICIATING

Part 2 is for those of you who wish to become active match officials. Once you complete Part 1 you should join a FFA recognised Futsal referees' group. As a member you will be able to complete the OGP's, develop your practical skills during introductory officiating experiences, and expand your theoretical knowledge. There are pre-officiating units to complete before picking up a whistle or operating a timing device as an active match official.

The FFA *Australian Officiating Development Schedule* defines the progression of Futsal referees from Level 3 to Level 1. As it is under development the following are statements of intention.

FUTSAL REFEREE DEVELOPMENT - SUMMARY

LEVEL 3: THEME - INTRODUCTION TO OFFICIATING

Referees who complete Part 1 **and** the specified practical units of Part 2 of this program are qualified to officiate at matches from junior to the lower divisions of adult Futsal. Once they complete the remaining program units they are qualified FFA Level 3 Futsal referees. This qualification was previously called 'Class 3'. Part 1 of the program [theory] is also designed for people who do not wish to become match officials.

LEVEL 2: THEME - SKILL CONSOLIDATION; and

LEVEL 1: THEME - ADVANCED AND SENIOR OFFICIATING

Both programs will be developed during 2010-11. They will focus on the development of officials for senior Futsal. It is anticipated that access to appointments in Senior State competitions will be required. The programs will demand high levels of commitment and dedication. Physical and mental demands will be high; continuing personal analysis and monitoring will be essential; an understanding of the finer law interpretations will be needed; and high quality player management and communication skills will be crucial. It is expected that units will cover: advanced foul recognition and misconduct; communication skills; team work; player management and confrontation; and the identification of the qualities of elite referees. Theory Law examinations and practical assessments will complete the programs.

PROGRAM STRUCTURE AND CONTENT

This *competency based training accreditation program [CBT]* [ASC, 2008, p23] meets the Australian Sports Commission's *National Officiating Accreditation Scheme [NOAS]* requirements. The program has been granted NOAS registration [September 2008].

Each professional development module or **unit** covers one or more of the Futsal Laws as well as incorporating review and revision components. Each unit has identified competencies that you will need to display to complete the unit. In some cases groups of units have a major assessment tool, such as the examination that concludes Part 1 and reveals your knowledge and basic interpretations of the Futsal Laws. As the program progresses your presenters are likely to encourage you to raise issues about particular Laws; or about officiating in general.

The program can be completed in approximately fourteen hours face to face tuition. This will vary depending on the support available to participants [mentors; experienced match officials; instructors, etc], previous experience as a Football official and access to competitions suitable for new officials. It may be possible to complete some of the exercises at home.

As well as concentrating on the Laws of the Game units also study selected ASC OGP's. The latter closely examine the ethical and professional expectations of match officials, their role expectations, legal requirements and related issues.

Practical units make up the bulk of Part 2. Elements of an official's role such as signalling, teamwork, application and interpretation of the Laws and a range of other issues will be studied. Many of these also have important OGP's attached to them. You will be expected to develop basic communication skills; demonstrate an understanding of and an ability to deal with conflict; recognise and deal with safety issues; create reports; and comprehend the implications of your rights and responsibilities as well as those of other participants.

You must complete specified pre-officiating units before you can be appointed as a match official. Once you have done this you will be able to officiate whilst completing the remaining units. These will include formal appointments to matches as a timekeeper, third referee and/or second referee.

RECOGNITION OF PRIOR LEARNING AND CURRENT COMPETENCIES

In general, FFA encourages participants to submit details of prior learning and current competencies which may lead to the granting of program exemptions.

Conversion arrangements: It is anticipated that some Futsal Level 3 participants will hold current FFA Football [field] officiating qualifications, will be active referees, and may therefore be eligible for some unit or component exemptions. If you fall into this category make this known to your presenter or the program organisers who will provide guidance. However, it must be stressed that you may need to demonstrate that you hold the competencies associated with any and all components for which you are seeking exemption.

REVISION SHEETS

Program revision sheets are provided for you at the back of this Manual. Your presenters will remind you about homework exercises based on these sheets and other tasks.

COMPETENCY STATEMENTS

Program participants who complete Part 1 [**competencies 1 - 4 only**] and Part 2 of this program will be able to exhibit the following competencies.

1. Summarise and discuss FFA's *Code of Conduct* and the ethical behaviour expected of match officials. [***OGP**]
2. Describe and action the broad duties and responsibilities of match officials including the limited role of the official in injury management. [***OGP**]
3. Define the concepts of safety and fair play as applicable to matches. [***OGP**]
4. Detail the basic features and requirements of the Laws of the Game.
5. Identify cautionable and sending-off offences in prerecorded matches.
6. Prepare for officiating, present as a professional official, exhibit integrity and ethical conduct. [***OGP**]
7. Manage the basic risks of officiating in competition matches and abide by the associated legal responsibilities. [***OGP**]
8. Check pitches and surrounding areas for potential risks and hazards prior to and during matches. [***OGP**]
9. Apply other basic safety and harm minimisation techniques during matches. [***OGP**]
10. Apply the concept of fair play during matches.
11. Use a range of communication strategies that enhance relationships, minimise conflict and deal with disputes effectively. [***OGP**]
12. Identify infringements of the Laws of the Game and apply the appropriate sanctions for basic Law 11 breaches. [Fouls & Misconduct].
13. Execute basic second referee, timekeeper and third referee duties and signals.
14. Work as a member of the officiating team.
15. Undertake a basic review of performances. [***OGP**]

* These competencies relate directly to *NOAS Introductory Level Officiating General Principles*.



WHAT MAKES A SANE AND RATIONAL PERSON

SUBJECT HIMSELF TO SUCH HUMILIATION?

WHY ON EARTH DOES ANYONE WANT

TO BECOME A FOOTBALL REFEREE?

ROY HATTERSLEY [English politician]



UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION; ETHICS AND PROFESSIONALISM

LEARNING OUTCOMES

On completion of this unit you will be able to:

- outline the broad ethical and professional responsibilities of a match official;
- describe and apply the principles of honesty, integrity and ethical conduct;
- summarise how people can be treated with integrity, respect and empathy, regardless of gender, race, disability or age;
- describe the requirements and implications of FFA's *Code of Ethics*;
- define the concept of safety as it applies to these Laws;

UNIT CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

You receive this participants' *Workbook + Resource Manual*. The following elements will then be covered during a brief program introduction:

- **Program administration – places, times, etc**
- **Fees**
- **Your roles and active involvement**
- **Revision sheets and other Homework exercises**
- **Raising questions, solving problems**
- ***Australian Officiating Development Schedule***
- **FFA certification for Parts 1 and 2**

ETHICS, RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MATCH OFFICIALS

1. The fact that you have enrolled in this program suggests you may already have some views about officiating. Briefly outline your approach to officiating including your goals as an official; how athletes, coaches, administrators and spectators should be treated; and where you stand on fair play issues [eg. sledging; spirit of the game]. If you don't intend to officiate say what you think a referee's approach to the above should be.

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2. Where would you source information on a particular aspect of Futsal officiating?

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3. As noted earlier this program makes frequent reference to the ASC's **Introductory Level Officiating General Principles** [OGPs]. These are explicit and essential components of a match official's preparation and should be treated with seriousness and care. This unit provides an early introduction to these concepts, many of which will be revisited during the examination of specific Laws and in Part 2 units.

We'll check out the **Rights and Responsibilities of Match Officials**. Note examples of **Rights**.

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4. Rights always have associated **Responsibilities**. We'll identify and record a few responsibilities including your legal responsibilities when officiating.

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5. Now refer to the relevant sections of the FFA **Code of Conduct**. You'll see that some sections apply only to specified membership groups, for example players. FFA requires match officials to accept and sign this *Code* when seeking accreditation. We'll consider the implications of accepting this Code.

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6. The principles of *honesty*, *integrity*, and *ongoing self improvement* will now be examined. List and discuss simple definitions and examples. [Elements will be revisited in Part 2]

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7. Expand this to include ...*empathy regardless of gender, race, disability or age*. [ASC 2005 p.6]

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ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

- Workbook exercises and notations;
- Examination - Unit 7;
- If undertaking Pt 2 officiating competencies are noted on checklists - Units 11, 14 & 15.

UNIT 2: LAWS 5 & 6

LEARNING OUTCOMES

On completion of this unit you will be able to:

- define what is meant by the “authority of the referees”;
- paraphrase accurately the *Powers and Duties* of the match officials;
- discuss the rights and legal responsibilities of match officials;
- identify desirable personal and professional characteristics of match officials, including:
 - appropriate dress and appearance;
 - professionalism in dealings with players and other Futsal participants;
- identify potential risks and hazards associated with venues, pitches, players and equipment;
- minimise the risk of harm occurring during matches;
- accurately outline your role in the injury management of players;
- describe how to deal appropriately with emergencies and injured players including the application of the *blood rule*.

UNIT CONTENTS

1. Review

2. Laws of the Game

- Law 5 - The referees
- Law 6 - The Assistant Referees

3. Viewing DVD chapters

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

- Workbook exercises and notations;
- Examination - Unit 7;
- If undertaking Part 2 officiating competencies are noted on checklists - Units 11, 14-15.

**‘I wanted to have a career in sports
when I was young, but I had to give it up.
I'm only six feet tall, so I couldn't play basketball.
I'm only 190 pounds, so I couldn't play football.
And I have 20-20 vision, so I couldn't be a referee.’**

Jay Leno
[Host of NBC's *The Tonight Show*]

LAW 5 - THE REFEREES

1. Brief Review

Now's the time to ask questions and share issues jogged by the first unit. Once this has happened your presenter will provide a broad summary of the key powers and duties of referees. Note broad elements below - subsequent tasks will provide more detail.

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2. Implementing Referees' Roles

You will be helped to work through the following four issues. As you do so make notes under each heading and share your thoughts with the class.

a. Identify desirable characteristics of referees

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b. Professionalism and ethics should help guide us as referees. How?

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c. Personal appearance and demeanour - identify five steps you can take to ensure that your personal appearance and demeanour as a match official are wholly professional.

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d. Physical and mental preparation for officiating - how can you prepare yourself for officiating?

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3. Real-life Problem Solving Exercise

Think back to our discussions about professionalism. Here is a scenario to chew over.

You have been appointed to referee the Hotshots v Koolkids grand final this weekend. The Hotshots president rings you a couple of days before the game. He hints - not very subtly - that if you were to favour his team in the game there will be some personal benefits to be gained for yourself. What will you do?

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4. Consolidating Your Understanding

Use your Law book to discover which items are part of the referee's and second referee's **powers and duties** and which are not. Tick the correct items ; cross the wrong items; put **R1** in the box if this task is granted only to the [first] referee.

- 1. Lead the teams onto the pitch
- 2. Change a decision after you have restarted the match
- 3. Ensure that a player bleeding from a wound leaves the pitch
- 4. Punish the more serious of two offences that occurred at the same time
- 5. Treat injured players
- 6. Enforce the Laws of the Game
- 7. Ensure the match ball meets the requirements of Law 6
- 8. Show the red card to any team official in the technical area guilty of abuse
- 9. Act as timekeeper if a timekeeper is not on duty
- 10. Refuse to allow a player to play if you know the player is suspended
- 11. Ignore a foul committed by a player who is just getting his own back
- 12. Stop match to allow treatment of a player you believe is slightly injured
- 13. Apply sanctions against players guilty of cautionable or send off offences
- 14. Accept other ref's decisions regarding Law infringements you didn't see
- 15. Stop, suspend or terminate the match because of outside interference
- 16. Stop match to allow treatment of a player you believe is seriously injured
- 17. Dismiss the second referee for undue interference or improper conduct
- 18. Provide authorities with appropriate reports
- 19. Decide the result of a game by the toss of a coin
- 20. Apply the Advantage rule

Double check your Law book

Correct any errors

If you had any errors try to work out why an answer was wrong

5. Status of the Referees

a. There are two important points; Law 5 stresses that:

The referee and the second referee “...have full authority to enforce the Law.” [FIFA 2008: Circular 1149, p.5]

...and that merging the old Law 6 [The second referee] with Law 5 [The referee] to create a new Law 5 was undertaken

“...to clarify that the decisions taken by the second referee are of equal validity to those taken by the first referee.”
[ibid.]

b. Your presenter will also explain how the roles of the two referees differ - make notes.

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6. Finally ... brief mention of the Technical Area’s impact on the roles of referees. This will be dealt with in more detail in the next unit.

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ADDITIONAL NOTES

[Area containing multiple horizontal dotted lines for notes.]

LAW 6 - THE ASSISTANT REFEREES

1. The timekeeper and the third referee shall be positioned off the pitch, level with the halfway line and on the same side as the substitution zones. Use your Law book to list six of their main duties. Discuss these once the class has completed the task.

THE TIMEKEEPER

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THE THIRD REFEREE

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2. We'll now watch the relevant FIFA Futsal DVD chapters illustrating these Laws. It uses examples from the 2005 World Cup played in Chinese Taipei. A new version may become available during the currency of this documentation.

UNIT 3: LAWS 1- 4

LEARNING OUTCOMES

On completion of this unit you will be able to:

- sketch a field of play, name its major components and specify the dimensions;
- list the qualities and measurements of a legal match ball;
- specify the number of players and substitutes in a team;
- describe player substitution procedures;
- list the basic equipment of a player;
- explain sanctions to be applied by the referee for common Law infringements.

UNIT CONTENTS

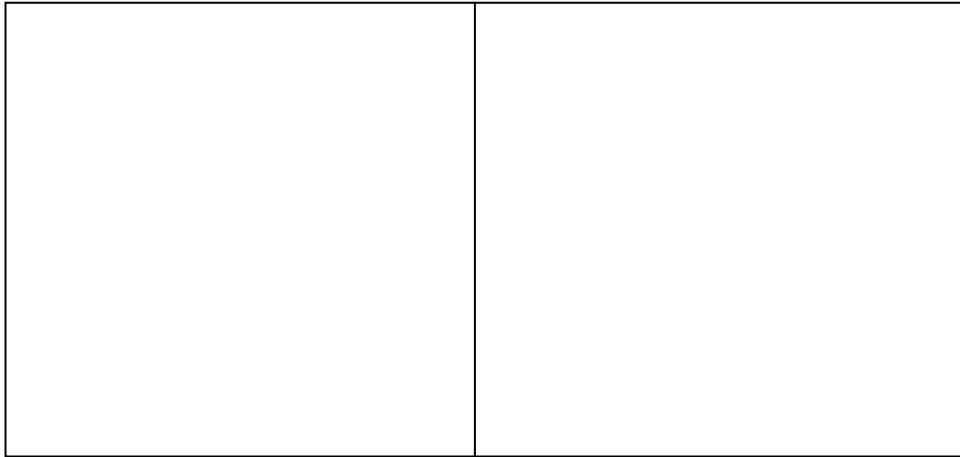
- Brief Review
- Law 1 - The Pitch
- Law 2 - The Ball
- Law 3 - The Number of Players
- Law 4 - The Players' Equipment
- Viewing DVD

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

- Workbook exercises and notations;
- Examination - Unit 7;
- If undertaking Part 2 officiating competencies are noted on checklists - Units 11, 14-15.

LAW 1 - THE PITCH

1. Time for a brief review, to raise issues and deal with Revision Sheets if set as a task.
2. Use your copy of the Law book to complete the diagram of the pitch, below. Insert all markings and record all dimensions.



3. Without looking at your diagram take a spare piece of paper and draw the pitch again from memory. How did you go?
4. Double check the **goals** and the characteristics of the **pitch's surface** - record the special features about them.

Goals

.....

.....

.....

Pitch surface

.....

.....

.....

**AS A REFEREE YOU HAVE TO THINK FOR YOURSELF ON THE PITCH.
THIS PROGRAM ALSO EXPECTS YOU TO THINK. IT'S CALLED ...**

BRAIN SIZZLING!

Here is the first, BUT DON'T BURN-OUT COMPLETELY!

4. You turn up at a centre. What things **MUST** be present? What shortcomings would you **TRY** to get fixed? What would you do **AFTER** the match? Three important elements to remember are:

- a. the venue must meet the requirements of the Laws;**
- b. the conditions must be fair; and**
- c. neither you nor a colleague want the same problems next week!**

MUST BE THERE:

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.....

TRY TO GET FIXED:

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.....

WHAT I'LL DO AFTER THE GAME:

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.....

5. Use your Law book to check arrangements for the people in the TA and on team benches.

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LAW 2 - THE BALL

1. The *Laws of the Game* have specific requirements for the match balls. Once again use your Law book to discover and record the following:

SHAPE

MATERIAL

CIRCUMFERENCE

WEIGHT

PRESSURE

LAW 3 - THE NUMBER OF PLAYERS

A team has a maximum of 5 players on the pitch at any one time. But, surprise, surprise, it isn't that simple! So, once again it is:

BRAIN SIZZLING TIME

1. You turn up at a centre to discover that:

- one team has only 2 players, but both teams want to play; **OR**
- one team wants to play with 5 players and no keeper; **OR**
- no one knows how many substitutes are allowed in this competition.

Aagghh! What are you going to do? Research your Law book to find out how to respond.

a. Only 2 players are available:

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b. One team has 5 players but no goalkeeper:

.....
.....

c. You're asked for the number of substitutes allowed. Your answer is:

2. When is a substitution allowed to be made?

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3. You notice that a substitute enters the pitch before the player being replaced has completely left the pitch. What should you do?

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LAW 4 - THE PLAYERS' EQUIPMENT

BRAIN SIZZLING TIME

1. We know that every team has its own uniform. We also know that players in different sports use different equipment and wear different clothing. So let's check some aspects of this Law. Oh, by the way: do remember that:

- the equipment must meet the requirements of the Laws;
- the conditions must be fair; and
- you and your colleagues don't want the same problems next week.

2. Firstly, a few facts for you:

- **Safety**

A player must not use equipment or wear anything that is dangerous to self or another player, including any kind of jewellery. Your presenter will expand on this - make notes.

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- **Jersey or shirt**

A 2005 requirement that a number between 1 and 15 must appear on the back of the shirts was been dropped from subsequent editions of the Law book. However, that number range is still commonly used.

- **Shinguards**

Must be entirely covered by the socks which must be pulled up and must provide a reasonable degree of protection.

- **Goalkeepers**

- The goalkeeper is permitted to wear long trousers.
- Each goalkeeper shall wear colours that easily distinguish the keeper from the other players and the referees.
- If an outfield player replaces a goalkeeper, the goalkeeper jersey worn by the player must be marked on the back with the player's own number.

- **Slogans and advertising**

Undergarments that contain these must not be revealed. A Team whose compulsory equipment contains them is subject to sanction locally and/or by FIFA.

3. Time to do some research.

a. List the items that Law 4 say are **COMPULSORY** for all players?

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b. What do you think you should do about players' **JEWELLERY, SHINGUARDS AND FOOTWEAR** [remember your risk management duties];

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c. If the two keepers are wearing identically coloured shirts what should you do if neither has another suitable shirt?

.....

d. Finally: what do you do about **THERMAL UNDERSHORTS** ['Skins']?

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4. We'll now watch the FIFA DVD chapters illustrating this group of Laws.

UNIT 4: REVIEW; LAWS 7 - 10

LEARNING OUTCOMES

On completion of this unit you will be able to:

- state the length of a match, length of intervals and permitted extensions of playing time;
- explain how a match is started and restarted;
- define a goal and how it is scored;
- specify any sanctions to be applied for infringements of these Laws.

UNIT CONTENTS

1. Review

2. Laws of the Game

- Law 7 - The Duration of the Match
- Law 8 - The Start and Restart of Play
- Law 9 - The Ball In and Out of Play
- Law 10- The Method of Scoring

3. DVD chapters

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

- Workbook exercises and notations;
- Examination - Unit 7;
- If undertaking Part 2 officiating competencies are noted on checklists - Units 11, 14-15.

LAW 7 - THE DURATION OF THE MATCH

1. Brief Review and/or revision sheets - raise your questions now!

2. Introduction

The Laws we are studying apply across the World. FIFA has said that it is possible to modify some Laws as noted on page 3 of the 2008 Law book. Note the groups, below.

Some local Futsal organisations have made further modifications to some Laws for their competitions. This is often the case with Law 7, despite the fact that it appears to be contrary to FIFA's intentions.

Before officiating you need to check the length of playing periods, whether the clock is stopped when the ball is out of play, whether time is able to be added on for stoppages, etc. Tight schedules and limited venues are often the reason given for these modifications.

2. Open your Law book at Law 7. Some of the text from this Law is reprinted or paraphrased below. Keep in mind that you are dealing with international matches. Put in the **key words** that are missing.

- a. "The match shall last two periods of minutes."
- b. Players are to an interval at half-time.
- c. "The duration of either half shall be a penalty kick to be taken, or a direct free kick to be taken against a team that has committed more than 5 accumulated fouls."

3. Now assume that local rules apply. What do you think these statements might say?

- a. Normal times apply unless otherwise.....between the referees and the participating teams. An agreement to alter the periods of play mustand must comply with local competition rules."
- b. "The duration of the half-time interval may be altered only with the
- c. "Allowance is made in either period for all time lost through:
- d. "The allowance for time lost is added at the"

MORE BRAIN SIZZLING!

4. The match is extended for a penalty-kick to be taken. The ball strikes the cross bar and rebounds to an attacker who kicks it into the goal. What should you do?

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.....

5. **Time Out** - Complete these statements:

a. "Teams are entitled to a.....in....."

b. [a time out] "...is permitted only when"

.....

c. "When a time out is granted the substitutes shall....."

6. Finally, you'll broadly cover the ***Procedures to determine the winner of a match*** section of the Law book. This procedure will be studied in more detail during Part 2.

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LAW 8: THE START AND RESTART OF PLAY

BRAIN SIZZLING TIME - AGAIN!

1. Listed below are the steps that have to occur at the start of play. Using your Law book identify the correct order of the nine steps - number the first step **1**, the second step **2**, and so on.

- The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves forward.
- The team that lost the toss takes the kick-off.
- The referee gives a signal.
- All players are in their own half of the pitch.
- The ball is placed stationary on the centre mark.
- The opponents of the team taking the kick are in their own half and at least 3 metres from the ball.
- A coin is tossed.
- The teams go to the correct end of the field.
- The kicker is not allowed to touch the ball for a second time until it has been touched by another player.

2. Now discuss the order of events:

- at a restart after a goal; and
- for the start of the second half.

3. What do you think must happen if the player who is taking the kick-off touches the ball a second time before it has been touched by another player?

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4. Finally, we'll check out the use of *Dropped Ball* restarts.

LAW 9 - THE BALL IN AND OUT OF PLAY

Your presenter will briefly discuss with you the difficulties of judging when the ball is in and out of play. Your position in relationship to the ball and the line is crucial.

Now open your Law book at Law 9. There are several important points. Just to check that you are still awake [zzzz...] they have been left out of the statements printed below. Write them in - like NOW! [Er ... this might be set as a homework exercise.]

1. "The ball is out of play when ...

a. it.....crosses the goal line or the touch line

whether or

.....

b. play has been

c. it hits.....

2. "The ball is in play at all other times including when ...

a. it rebounds off a goalpost or the crossbar onto

b. it rebounds off either of

while they are on the pitch."

3. When the ball hits the ceiling play shall be restarted with.....

..... of the team that last touched the ball.

LAW 10 - THE METHOD OF SCORING

1. Law 10 and Law 9 have some similarities. Law 10 is also concerned with the whole of the ball, the position of the ball relative to the goalposts and crossbar; plus Fair Play.

YEP, REV UP YOUR BRAIN!

2. Keeping the above issues in mind use your Law book to list the main points of this Law.

A goal **IS SCORED** when:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

A goal **IS NOT SCORED** when:

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....

3. Watch the Futsal DVD chapters covering these four Laws.

UNIT 5: LAW 12 - FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

LEARNING OUTCOMES

This crucial Law deals with fouls and misconduct. It also draws a distinction between Direct Free Kicks [DFK] and Indirect Free Kicks [IFK]. On completion of this unit you will be able to:

- analyse and describe the key differences between DFK and IFK offences;
- list the offences that are punished with the award of a DFK;
- illustrate the links between match officials' decision making and their ethical and professional behavioural standards;
- describe player actions that are careless, or reckless, or excessively forceful;
- identify the offences that are punished with the award of an IFK;
- explain the concept of *unsporting behaviour*;
- explain the disciplinary sanctions that can be applied by the referee.

UNIT CONTENTS

1. Review

In addition to revisiting any areas of concern to you it's also time to refer you to the *Additional instructions and guidelines for referees* section of the Law book. This section provides assistance in the interpretation of Laws and is often overlooked as a valuable source. Field Football's *FIFA Laws of the Game 2008-09* contains a substantially more detailed section. It has been renamed *Interpretations of the Laws of the Game and Guidelines for Referees*. Many sections are applicable to Futsal match officials. The Law book is accessible on FIFA's website www.fifa.com [at Sept 2008]. We'll return to this in Part 2.

2. Law 12 - Fouls and Misconduct

The Laws describe the conditions under which the game can be played. Law 12 specifically tells us which types of player actions are not permitted.

FOULS

- A foul is something that is unfair; an action that is not allowed under the Laws.
- Foul play is punished by awarding a free kick against the offending player's team.

MISCONDUCT

- Misconduct is a type of behaviour, action or attitude that is not allowed.
- Misconduct is punished by either cautioning or sending-off the offending player.

Sometimes fouls and misconduct occur at the same time. If so, a free kick is awarded against the offending player's team; **AND** the player receives a personal sanction by being cautioned or sent off.

3. Fouls and Free Kicks

There are two types of free kicks: **Indirect** and **Direct**. The Law explains how they differ. But, before we do that it is time to have another:



For your first task [see next page] consult your Law book and write down all the offences committed by players punished by a **Direct Free Kick [DFK]** against their team.

Here are two clues for you.

- Most direct free kicks result from physical contact being made;
- There are **10** DFKs listed in this Law - one group of 7 and another group of 3.

After you have completed this exercise complete a similar task for **Indirect Free Kicks [IFK]**. There will be some clues when you get to that section.

4. Ethics and Professionalism

As we work through your responses we'll examine again the match officials' ethical and professional behaviour [part of the *OGPs*]. The effective application and interpretation of this Law requires:

- good communication skills;
- team work;
- techniques to minimise conflict;
- methods to deal with abuse.

Make your key notes here:

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DIRECT FREE KICKS

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-

INDIRECT FREE KICKS

Clues: Generally there is no body contact; nine offences are listed in this Law; four of them deal with offences committed by the goalkeeper.

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

5. Misconduct and Personal Card Sanctions

Cautions are public warnings to players that their behaviour is not acceptable. The showing of the **Yellow Card** indicates to everyone that the player has been 'Cautioned'.

A player is expelled from the pitch [= sent off] for serious incidents that involve: attacks on opponents; or behaviour that infringes the spirit of the game; or for receiving two cautions in the same game. A **Red Card** is shown. YC and RC offences are also listed for substitutes.

Use your Law book and list all player offences punished with either a **caution** or a **send off**.

CAUTIONS

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

SEND OFFS

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

6. Watch the relevant chapter on FIFA's Futsal DVD.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

- Workbook exercises and notations;
- Examination - Unit 7;
- If undertaking Pt 2 officiating competencies are noted on checklists - Units 11, 14 & 15.

UNIT 6: REVIEW; LAWS 13 - 17

LEARNING OUTCOMES

On completion of this unit you will be able to:

- accurately summarise the content of these Laws;
- describe the procedures required for the following restarts: DFK; IFK; Penalty Kick; Direct Free Kick without a Defensive Wall; Kick-In; Goal Clearance and Corner Kick;
- cite the various sanctions to be applied for infringements of these Laws;
- describe a Penalty Kick sequence to enhance communications with players;
- identify when a goal can or cannot be scored directly from the restart;
- state which restarts can occur after the expiry of a period of play.

UNIT CONTENTS

1. Review

2. Laws of the Game

- Law 13 - Free Kicks
- Accumulated Fouls
- Law 14 - The Penalty Kick
- Law 15 - The Kick-in
- Law 16 - The Goal Clearance
- Law 17 - The Corner Kick

3. View FIFA DVD chapters for this group of Laws; and the *Winners* chapter.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

- Workbook exercises and notations;
- Examination - Unit 7;
- If undertaking Part 2 officiating competencies are noted on checklists - Units 11, 14-15.

'We're starting up an amateur football team.

Would you care to join?'

'I would, yes, but I'm afraid I don't know

the first thing about football.'

'That's all right. We need a referee as well.'

[www.soccerjokes.com/referees]

LAW 13 - FREE KICKS

1. Begin with another review and revision sheet check if appropriate.
2. Here are some facts about free kicks:
 - a. Free kicks are either **direct** or **indirect**.
 - b. For both direct and indirect free kicks the ball must be stationary when the kick is taken; and the kicker may not touch the ball a second time until it has been touched by another player.
 - c. If a direct kick is kicked directly into the opponents' goal, a goal is awarded.
 - d. At an indirect free kick a goal may be scored only if the ball touches another player before it enters the goal.
 - e. Position of free kick: all opponents must be at least 5m from the ball until it is in play.
2. Working in small groups and using your Law books complete the statements. Don't forget that other sections of the Law book may have interpretations and instructions that apply to some Laws, such as referee signals. And just to be nasty, not all of the following statements appear in the Law!
 - a. "The ball shall be deemed in play [at free kick] after it has
 -"
 - b. When the kick is taken "... the kicker may not
 - player."
 - c. "If a DFK is directly enters the opponent's goal
 -"
 - d. If a DFK outside the PA is kicked directly into the kicker's own goal
 -
 - e. "The referees indicate an IFK by
 -"
 - f. A goal can only be scored from an IFK "... if the ball
 -"
 - g. If an IFK is kicked directly into the opponent's goal, a is awarded.

3. A direct or indirect free kick is awarded to the **defending team in their own penalty area**. What are the four conditions that must be met for the kick to be taken correctly?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

4. An indirect free kick is awarded to the **attacking team in their opponent's penalty area**. What are the two conditions that must be met for the kick to be taken correctly?

- a.
- b.

5. The Laws specify three conditions for any free kicks taken outside the penalty area. What are they?

- a.
- b.
- c.

6. What should you do if the team awarded a free kick takes longer than 4 seconds to play the ball?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Accumulated Fouls

Work with your colleagues to complete the following statements or answer the questions.

1. First Five Accumulated Fouls

- a. "the players of the opposing team may"
....."
- b. "all opponents shall be situated"
- c. "Accumulated fouls are those punished by"
- d. Summarise when the referees may allow play to continue.

.....
.....

- e. If extra time is played what happens to the accumulated fouls from the second half?
-
- f. When is the free kick taken from the second penalty mark?

.....
.....

2. Here's a summary of the procedures for the **sixth and subsequent accumulated fouls**.

- The player taking the free kick must kick the ball with the intention of scoring a goal and may not pass the ball to another player.
- Once the free kick has been taken no player may touch the ball until it has been touched by the defending goalkeeper or rebounded from the goalpost or crossbar, or has left the pitch.
- If a player commits the sixth foul of his team in the opposition team's half or in his own half in the area between the halfway lines and an imaginary line passing through the second penalty mark 10 metres from the goal line, the free kick is taken from this second penalty mark.
- If a player commits the sixth foul of his team in his own half of the pitch between the 10 metre line and the goal line, but outside the penalty area, the team awarded the free kick may choose whether to take it from the second penalty mark or from the place where the infringement occurred.
- Additional time must be allowed for a direct free kick to be taken at the end of each half or at the end of each period of extra time.

3. Now try these questions with your colleagues.

a. "The player taking the kick shall be"

b. "The goalkeeper shall remain
and at a distance"

c. "All the other players shall remain on the pitch behind an imaginary line that is
level with....."

and outside the They shall remainfrom the ball
and may nottaking the free kick."

d. "The player taking the free kick shall kick the ball with the
of.....and may not pass the ball to"

e. What action do you take if a player of the defending team infringes this Law
and a goal is scored?

.....

f. What action do you take if a player of the defending team infringes the Law and
a goal is not scored?

.....

g. What action do you take if a player of the same team as the player taking the
free kick infringes this law and a goal is scored?

.....

h. What action do you take if a player of the same team as the player taking the
free kick infringes this Law and a goal is not scored?

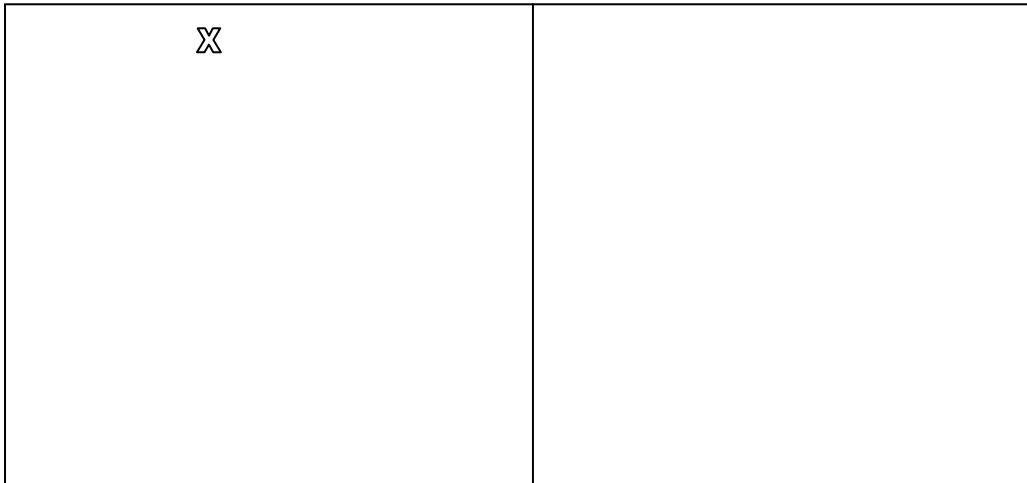
.....

i. "If a player commits his team's 6th foul in his own half of the pitch between the 10m
line and the goal line but outside the PA, the team taking the FK shall decide
whether to take it from"

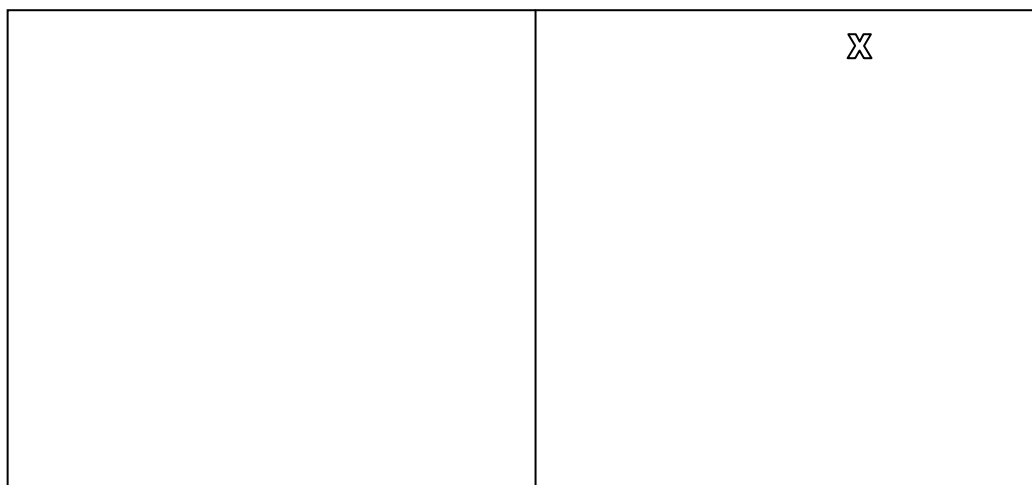
4. Free Kick Positions

On the following four simplified pitch diagrams “X” shows where an incident occurred outside the penalty area. **Add the penalty areas, centre circle and centre mark to each diagram and answer each question.**

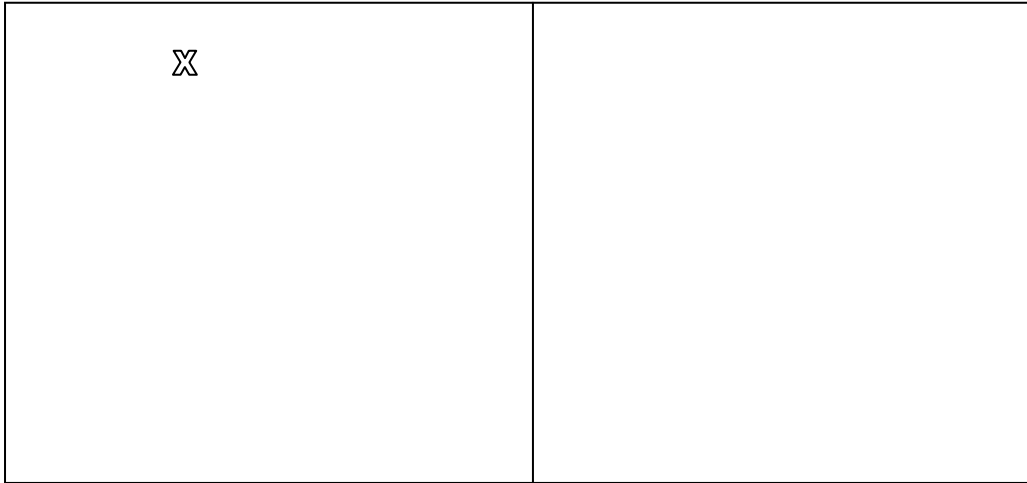
- a. The team running from right to left has committed 5 accumulated fouls. Their next foul is for *tripping an opponent*. The X shows the position of the foul. Circle the position from where the free kick should be taken.



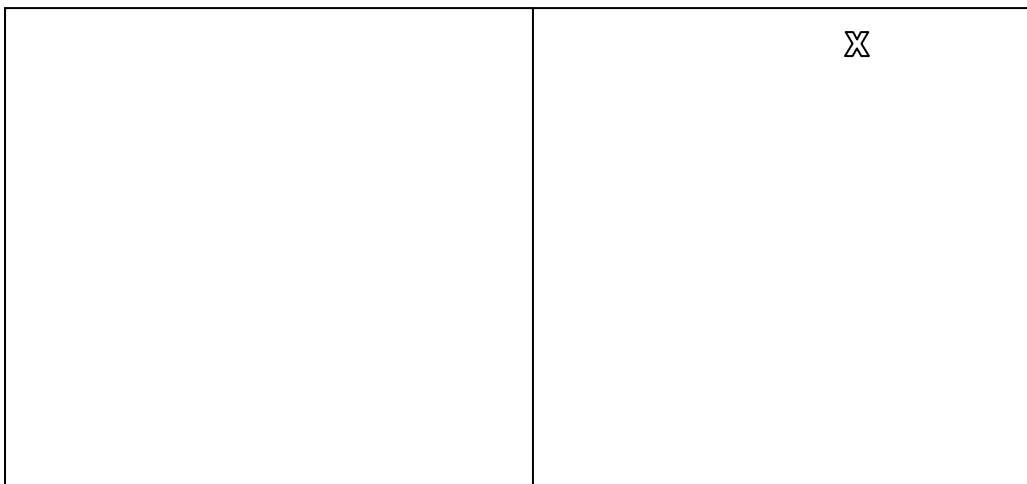
- b. A member of the same team commits its next foul by *kicking an opponent*. The position of the foul is marked by X. Circle the position from where the free kick should be taken.



- c. The team running from right to left committed its 6th foul by *impeding an opponent*. The X shows the position of the foul. Circle the position from where the free kick should be taken.



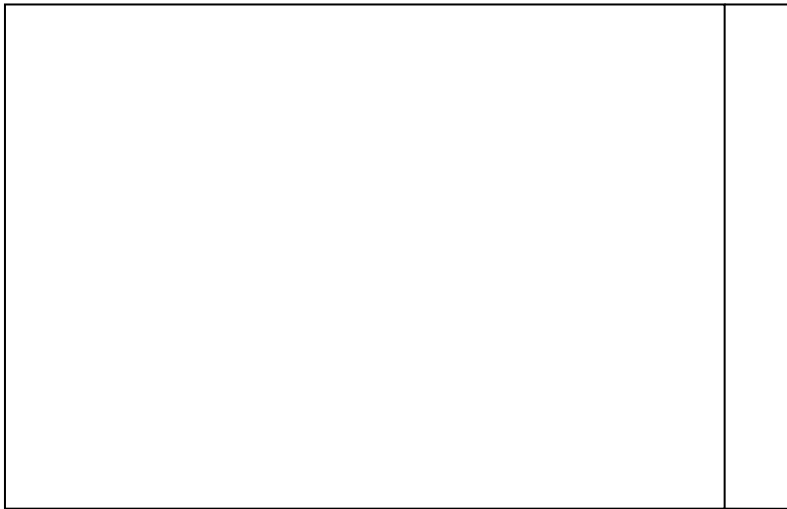
- d. The same team commits its next foul, ruled as *dangerous play*. The position of the foul is marked by the X; again you need to circle where the free kick would be taken.



LAW 14 - THE PENALTY KICK

1. Below is an outline of half a pitch. Study Law 14 and put in all the pitch markings and other items that are needed before the penalty kick can be taken correctly.

Clue: missing items might include penalty area, goal, other pitch markings, ball, players, referees, etc.



2. Sometimes in a match it's best to follow a set routine. This will not only help ensure the restart is achieved with minimal fuss but will also strengthen your communications with the players. The Penalty Kick restart is one such case. Your presenter will complete this Law by role playing a recommended sequence of steps - see next page.

THE PENALTY KICK SEQUENCE

- **Observe the incident.**
- **Decide whether to stop the match or play on. If you decide to stop ...**
- **Whistle!**
- **Point to the penalty mark.**
- **If a caution [YC] or expulsion [RC] is necessary do this now.**
- **Face the players, moving back if necessary.**
- **Use your hand as a stop sign to discourage players coming over to argue with you; caution if necessary.**
- **Move to the penalty mark.**
- **Ask: “Who is taking the kick?”**
- **Have that player place the ball. If you are not happy with the ball placement get the player to move it - DO NOT TOUCH the ball yourself.**
- **Show the kicker your whistle to indicate that the player must wait for you to signal the restart.**
- **Tell the keeper to stand on the goal line between the goal posts facing the kicker and stay there until the ball is put into play.**
- **Ensure all the other players, other than the goalkeeper and the player taking the kick, are on the pitch, outside the penalty area, behind or to the sides of the penalty mark and at least 5m from it.**
- **Tell them: *No one moves beyond here [the imaginary line] until the kick is taken. No one!***
- **Take up your position on the touch line opposite the penalty mark.**
- **Check that the goalkeeper is still standing on the goal line.**
- **Face the kicker and blow your whistle when all is in readiness.**
- **Watch for encroachment [= movement into the prohibited area before the ball is put into play] and keep watching the player taking the penalty kick.**
- **As the kicker places a foot next to the ball turn your head slightly towards the keeper. If the keeper hasn't moved forward by this stage any subsequent keeper movement will be irrelevant.**

LAW 15 - THE KICK-IN

1. The kick-in is a method of restarting play. Refer to the Law and check out:
 - a. When a kick-in is used
 -
 - b. If a goal can be scored directly from a kick-in? **YES NO**
 - c. Where a kick-in is taken from when play is stopped because the ball hit the ceiling.
.....
.....

2. The steps required for a correct kick-in are listed below, but the author has stuffed up the order - again! Your job is to number the steps in the correct order. You can get some help by using your Law book and consulting colleagues.
 - The kicker may not touch the ball again until it has touched another player.
 - The kick-in is awarded to the opponents of the player who last touched the ball.
 - The kicker may kick the ball back into play in any direction.
 - A kick-in is awarded when the whole of the ball passes over the touch line, either on the ground or in the air, or hits the ceiling.
 - The ball is placed on the touch line, stationary.
 - At the moment of taking the kick-in the kicker shall have part of one foot on the touch line or off the pitch.
 - The ball is in play immediately after it has been kicked or touched.
 - A kick-in is taken from the point where the ball crossed the touch line.
 - Player taking the kick-in must do so within 4 secs of taking possession of the ball.
 - A goal cannot be scored directly from a kick-in.
 - All opponents must stand at least 5m from the ball as the kick-in is taken.

LAW 16 - THE GOAL CLEARANCE

ANOTHER BRAIN SIZZLING TASK

This Law may appear simple but there are still some issues to discuss and clarify. Use your Law book to answer the questions and complete the statements.

1. When is a goal clearance awarded?
2. What procedures have to be used to take a goal clearance?
 - a.....
 - b.....
 - c.....
 - d.....
3. What happens if the ball isn't thrown directly out of the penalty area?.....
4. What happens if, once the ball is in play, the goalkeeper touches the ball again (except with his hands) in his own half of the pitch after it has been deliberately kicked to him by a team-mate without an opponent playing or touching it? -
5. "If the goal clearance is not taken within of the goalkeeper taking possession of the ball:.....

LAW 17 - THE CORNER KICK

You've made it to the final Law! Well done!

1. Laws 16 and 17 have several common elements and several differences. Use your Law book to research and record the differences and similarities. Ask your presenter for help if this is a bit puzzling.

SIMILARITIES

.....

.....

.....

.....

DIFFERENCES

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. We'll now watch the FIFA Futsal DVD chapters illustrating this group of Laws; plus the *Winners* chapter if time permits.

And don't forget:

LAW 18: COMMONSENSE!
It's everlasting!

UNIT 7: ASSESSMENT AND PROGRAM EVALUATION

1. EXAMINATION PAPER

There is no time limit. Please write your answers on the answer sheet supplied and hand it to your presenter when you have finished and checked.

2. TRAINING PROGRAM EVALUATION

Please provide feedback about Part 1 of this training program if you are not intending to join a referee group immediately to undertake Part 2 of the program and begin officiating. Complete the **Form** before you leave and hand it to your presenter - thank you!

If you will be continuing with the program you will have an opportunity to provide feedback at the end of Part 2.

If you pass the Part 1 examination and leave the program now you may be eligible to receive an *FFA Futsal Referee Theory Certificate*. However, as stressed earlier you are not yet qualified as a Futsal match official.

4. JOINING A REFEREE GROUP

Your presenter has been asked to let you know about referee groups in your area. You are encouraged to join a group and undertake Part 2 the program. Once you have completed the pre-officiating units you can begin officiating. It is reasonable to expect that you are likely to complete the whole program within one season of you joining a group.

3. FFA REGISTRATION FORM

You will be asked to complete FFA's *Match Official Registration Form* [NRR10] once you have joined a recognised referee group.

Best wishes!

Unit 1 Resources: Ethics and Professionalism

FFA CODE OF CONDUCT

Summary for Referee Program Purposes only - consult FFA website for full wording

1. APPLICATION AND SCOPE

1.1 This Code of Conduct aims to promote and strengthen the reputation of football in Australia by establishing a standard of performance, behaviour and professionalism for its participants and stakeholders. In addition, it seeks to deter conduct that could impair public confidence in the honest and professional conduct of Matches or in the integrity and good character of its participants.

1.2 This Code ... forms part of the FFA Statutes and applies to the conduct and behaviour of FFA, Member Federations, Competition Administrators, Clubs, Players, Officials and Agents (**Members**); applies to all forms of organised football under FFA's jurisdiction...;

2. BRINGING THE GAME INTO DISREPUTE

2.1 A Member must not bring FFA or the game of football into Disrepute.

2.2 ... brought football into Disrepute ... [includes]...: discriminatory behaviour...; harassment, including sexual harassment or any unwelcome sexual conduct ...; offensive behaviour... offensive, obscene or insulting gestures, language, chanting; ... incitement of hatred or violence; ... spectator or crowd violence;... intimidation of Match Officials, including use of violence or threats to pressure a Match Official to take or omit to take certain action;

3. LIABILITY FOR SUPPORTER AND SPECTATOR CONDUCT

3.1 A Club is responsible, and liable, for the conduct and behaviour of its supporters, whether at home or away Matches.

3.2 Each patron at a Match must comply with the *Spectator Code of Behaviour*. It is the host Club's responsibility to ensure this *Spectator Code of Behaviour* is implemented and enforced against all spectators...

4. BETTING, MATCH-FIXING AND CORRUPTION

4.1 A Member must not engage, directly or indirectly, in... any bet, wager, gamble or any other form of financial speculation where the relevant person stands to win or gain from the win, draw or loss of any Club competing in a Match; ... the throwing or fixing of a Match; or ... any conduct or behaviour intended to unfairly affect the result of a Match ...

4.2 A Player, an Official and an Agent must not ... accept bribes through the offer, promise or acceptance of any Benefit in return for violating his or her duties; ...

5. DISPARAGING MEDIA STATEMENTS

5.1 A Member must not make any statement in public, including any contribution to television, radio or print media that: ... is disparaging of a Match Official, opposition team or any Player or Team Official; ...

5.2 A Member must not make or issue any public or media statement or release that incorporates a reference to FFA or an FFA property... without FFA's prior written consent.

6. RESPONSIBILITIES OF PROFESSIONAL AND REPRESENTATIVE PLAYERS

7. NOTICE AND DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS

8. DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

9. ENFORCEMENT:

This Code of Conduct came into force on 1 January 2007.

Unit 1 Resources: Ethics; the Law; Your Image

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS COMMISSION

THE ESSENCE OF AUSTRALIAN SPORT - CODE OF BEHAVIOUR

INTRODUCTION

Our society expects high standards of behaviour from all people involved in sport and it is vital these expectations are met and the integrity of sport maintained.

Regardless of the nature of a person's involvement in sport, *The Essence of Australian Sport* provides four guiding principles that lead to appropriate behaviour: **Fairness, Respect, Responsibility** and **Safety**. The following Template Code of Behaviour has been developed to reflect and uphold these principles and assist in retaining the integrity and enjoyable aspects of sport.

The Australian Sports Commission (ASC) has previously publicised a number of different Codes of Behaviour / Conduct / Ethics that were utilised by sporting organisations... Based on feedback from the sport industry ...the ASC has reviewed the various suggested Codes and developed a template that is consistent and applicable to all roles and levels within all sports. The ASC will also continue to provide the Junior Sport Codes of Behaviour for organisations and activities that principally deal with children and young people...

In consistently enforcing the Code, organisations will assist in providing safe and appropriate environments and quality services to their members, stakeholders and customers.



TEMPLATE CODE OF BEHAVIOUR

This Code ... is intended to be the minimum standard for anyone involved in sport.

- Operate within the rules and spirit of your sport, promoting fair play over winning at any cost.
- Encourage and support opportunities for people to learn appropriate behaviours and skills.
- Support opportunities for participation in all aspects of the sport.
- Treat each person as an individual.
- Display control and courtesy to all involved with the sport.
- Respect the rights and worth of every person regardless of their gender, ability, cultural background or religion.
- Respect the decisions of officials, coaches and administrators in the conduct of the sport.

- Wherever practical, avoid unaccompanied and unobserved one-on-one activity (when in a supervisory capacity or where a power imbalance will exist) with people under the age of 18 years.
- Adopt appropriate and responsible behaviour in all interactions.
- Adopt responsible behaviour in relation to alcohol and other drugs.
- Act with integrity and objectivity, and accept responsibility for your decisions and actions.
- Ensure your decisions and actions contribute to a safe environment.
- Ensure your decisions and actions contribute to a harassment free environment.
- Do not tolerate harmful or abusive behaviours...

[Specifically as] Officials

- Place the safety and welfare of the athletes above all else.
- Be consistent and impartial when making decisions.
- Address unsporting behaviour and promote respect for all people.

Edited from and reprinted with permission:

Australian Sports Commission: *Guidelines for the Design and Registration of NCAS and NOAS Training Programs - Appendices.* Canberra, February 2008 pp 1-2

Unit 1 Resources: Ethics and Professionalism
MATCH OFFICIALS' CODE OF ETHICS - EXAMPLE

- Ensure conduct is honourable and maintains the dignity of the position held.
- Portray a positive role model in behaviour and personal appearance.
- Consider the safety and welfare of all participants to be paramount.
- Know the Laws of the Game and the interpretations thoroughly.
- Act with complete integrity, accepting responsibility for all actions taken.
- Officiate impartially, firmly and effectively with courtesy and consideration.
- Avoid circumstances which may lead to a conflict of interest.
- Be courteous, respectful and open to discussion and interaction.
- Value and respect all participants ensuring their rights are protected at all times.
- Undertake continual self improvement and upgrading of personal competencies.
- Maintain good levels of physical fitness.
- Encourage inclusivity and access to all areas of officiating.
- Nurture teamwork with fellow referees, assist them, be loyal to them and avoid all criticism of them.
- Refrain from public statements about any match except to clarify a Law interpretation.
- Maintain the utmost respect for Football, rejecting corruption, drugs, racism, violence and other threats to the match.
- Accept that it is a privilege to be a part of Football and strive to make all actions reflect credit upon Football's participants, organisations and affiliates.

Sources consulted

- FFA *Code of Conduct* [Jan 01 2007]
- FIFA *Code of Conduct* [April 2002]
- FIFA *Code of Ethics* [October 6 2004]
- ASC Guidelines
- United States [of America] Soccer Federation

BT 11/07

FUTSAL REFEREE LEVEL 3

REVISION SHEETS

These sheets are for use by you at home as you review and consolidate each section of the program. Selected sections are likely to be set for **homework**. A few minutes will be spent during sessions reviewing answers and reteaching Laws or basic concepts that are poorly understood.

LAW 1: THE PITCH

1. What is the minimum and maximum length of a pitch?

minimum: **maximum:**

2. What is the minimum and maximum width of a pitch?

minimum: **maximum:**

3. What is the size of the goals?

width: **height:**

4. In the space below draw a section of the field showing the **Penalty Area, Penalty Marks, corner arc** and **goal posts**. Add all dimensions.

6. The Laws allow the goals to be portable. However what is the safety consideration?

.....
.....

7. Complete this sentence:

“The goal lines are the same width as

LAW 2: THE BALL

1. Complete the following specifications for a ball:

Shape

Material

Circumference

Weight

Pressure

2. What happens if the ball becomes defective during the match?

.....
.....
.....

LAW 3: NUMBER OF PLAYERS

1. In a competition match what is the minimum number of players per team?

2. Fill in the gaps in these quotations:

[a] “Up to a maximum of substitutes may be used in any match played in an official competition ...”

**[b] “A player who has been replaced may return
..... player.”**

3. When can a substitute enter the pitch?

.....
.....
.....

4. A substitute enters the pitch while the match is in progress. The referee sees this happen.

What must the referee do?

LAW 4: THE PLAYERS' EQUIPMENT

1. Complete this quote from the Laws of the Game: **“A player shall not use**

.....
.....
..... **or another player.”**

2. A player’s basic compulsory equipment comprises:

.....
.....
.....

LAW 5: THE REFEREES

1. Complete this quote:

**“The referee and may only change a decision if they realise
that it is incorrect or they deem it necessary to do so, provided that
.....ended.”**

2. Who can be dismissed from the pitch for misconduct but should not be shown a red card?

.....

3. Who acts as the timekeeper if a timekeeper isn't present?

.....

4. Under what circumstances should play be stopped because of injury concerns to a player?

.....
.....

5. What could the referee do if the second referee acts inappropriately?

.....
.....

LAW 6: THE ASSISTANT REFEREES

1. List **four duties** of the timekeeper:

.....
.....
.....
.....

2. What should the TK do when a team commits its 5th accumulated foul?

.....
.....

3. Write down **any three duties** of the third referee that involve the ball or players:

.....
.....
.....

LAW 7: THE DURATION OF THE MATCH

1. Complete this FIFA statement:

The match shall last.....

2. When can the time be extended?

.....

3. A team arrives late so you reduce the 1st half by 5 minutes leaving the 2nd half time intact. Is this ok? Explain.

.....
.....
.....
.....

LAW 8: THE START AND RESTART OF PLAY

1. Complete the following quotes:

[a] "...the team that wins the toss decides"

[b] "The other team"

[c] "...all players shall be"

[d] "...the opponents...must be at least"

....."

[e] "...the ball shall be deemed in play when"

[f] "A dropped ball is a way of restarting the match after a"

.....

.....Laws of the Game..."

LAW 9: THE BALL IN AND OUT OF PLAY

1. The ball is out of play when [note three points]:

.....
.....
.....

2. The ball is in play at all other times, including when:

.....
.....

LAW 10: THE METHOD OF SCORING

1. Complete the following quote: "A goal is scored when"

.....
.....
.....

& provided that the scoring team has not previously infringed the Laws of the Game."

2. Three ways of achieving a winner after a drawn match are:

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LAW 12: FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

1. What are the **7 offences** when the referee has to decide whether the player's action is "... careless, reckless or excessively forceful"?

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2. Of the **nine indirect free kicks** four are related specifically to the goalkeeper. What are the key points in each of these four IFKs?

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3. What is 'simulation'? How should it be punished?

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4. There are **seven** cautionable and **seven** send-off offences. Summarise the **key points**.

Yellow Cards

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Red Cards

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LAW 13: FREE KICKS

1. At the taking of an indirect free kick, an attacker kicks the ball directly into his opponent's goal. What should the referee do?

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2. A defender is awarded a DFK in her own penalty area. She kicks the ball directly into her own goal. What should the referee do?

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3. Complete this quote from the *Infringements/Sanctions* section:

“If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball a second time before it has been touched by another player

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.....

ACCUMULTED FOULS

1. A defending team may not form a defensive wall after they have committed how many accumulated fouls?

2. Complete this quote:

“The referee may allow play to continue by applying the advantage rule if.....

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.....**opportunity.”**

3. Summarise the steps required for taking the kick from the second penalty mark.

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LAW 14: THE PENALTY KICK

1. Time is “extended” to complete a penalty kick. When does time expire?

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2. What happens if a team-mate of the goalkeeper enters the penalty area after the signal is given but before the kick is taken?

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3. The kicker takes the penalty kick and the ball is deflected by the goalkeeper onto the goalpost and back to the kicker who chests the ball into goal. What should the referee do?

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4. What happens if the ball is touched by an *outside agent*?

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LAW 15: THE KICK-IN

1. Summarise the section of this Law dealing with the *position of the ball and the players*.

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2. Describe two events that would result in the kick-in being given to the other team.

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LAW 16: THE GOAL CLEARANCE

1. An attacker heads the ball out of play to the left hand side of the goal post. The goalkeeper wants to take the goal clearance from the right hand side. What should the referee do?

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2. The goalkeeper takes the goal clearance. The keeper realises that the ball will not leave the penalty area and picks the ball up. What should the referee do?

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3. At the taking of a goal clearance, all defending players are in their own penalty area. Is this allowed? Explain.

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LAW 17: THE CORNER KICK

1. A corner kick is taken and goes straight into the opponent's goal without touching another player. What should the referee do?

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2. At the taking of a corner kick, the player taking the kick passes the ball to a colleague about two metres away who attempts to kick the ball, but misses. The player who has taken the corner kick rushes over and kicks the ball directly into goal. What should the referee do?

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Finished!!!

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