Hello, everyone. I hope that you are doing well.

Here is the second quiz for this season. As the title implies, it is a little of this and some more of that. Enjoy and drop me a line.

Thank you.

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**This and That Quiz**

1.) The home side is ahead at halftime, 3-2. During the halftime interval, the referee discovers a crack in the portable goal, which makes it impossible to safely continue play. The home team does not have another goal. The head referee:
   A.) declares the match a forfeit to the visitors because the goals are the responsibility of the home team.
   B.) declares the match a win for the home side because one full half has been played and the match is terminated because of conditions which make it impossible to continue play.
   C.) terminates the match and writes a Game Report to the OHSAA, which renders a decision.
   D.) declares the match "no contest" after terminating it.

2.) A player who wears the following equipment is required to have written approval from an AHCP at the match site.
   A.) insulin pump with iWatch
   B.) protective facemask
   C.) soft-padded headgear
   D.) tooth and mouth protector
   E.) Daith earring
   F.) hard cast that is properly padded
   G.) head covering worn for medical reasons
   H.) prescription sunglasses
   I.) a prosthesis
   J.) cochlear implant
   K.) hearing aid worn over the ear
   L.) A, B, E, F, H, I, J
   M.) All of the above.

3.) Team J's head coach has momentarily wandered outside of the team area, while still outside of the field of play. Team K's throw-in strikes the Team J Head Coach from behind, which prevents the throw-in from entering the field. The referee:
   A.) cautions the head coach and restarting with a retake of the throw-in for Team K.
   B.) awards the throw-in to Team J.
   C.) gives a DFK to Team K after cautioning the head coach.
   D.) gives an IFK to Team K after cautioning the head coach.

4.) During a dead ball in the second half, the bench side AR raises her flag and asks to speak with the referee. The AR indicates that someone in the team area of Team Z yelled, "What a Schick call that was, referee!"
   A.) If the offender cannot be identified, the head coach is shown a red card for insulting, offensive or abusive language.
B.) If the offender can be identified, the offender is shown a red card for insulting, offensive or abusive language.
C.) Play is restarted according to how the ball went out of play.
D.) All of the above.

5.) After the whistle blows for halftime, A-9, who was on the field at the conclusion of the half, loudly yells at her teammates, “Are you going to play Forklift soccer or just give this one away?”
A.) The referee red cards A-9 for insulting, offensive or abusive language.
B.) Team A plays shorthanded during the second half.
C.) Team A does not play shorthanded during the second half.
D.) A & B
E.) A & C

6.) After the whistle for the second half kickoff, but before the ball is put into play by B-6, B-8 sprints 15 yards into her attacking half and B-6 kicks the ball to her.
A.) Allow play to continue.
B.) Whistle for a retake of the kickoff.
C.) Have a word with B-8.
D.) Reset (if necessary) the clock to show forty minutes remaining in the second half.
E.) B, C & D
F.) B

7.) At a dropped ball, the referee drops the ball from his waist. A sudden gust of wind blows the ball against his body. After the ball touches the ground, C-5 plays the ball to C-8.
A.) Re-drop the ball as it was not in play.
B.) Re-drop the ball because it touched the referee.
C.) Play continues.

8.) The public address announcer (PA) has consistently used a sarcastic tone of voice and openly questioned calls against the home team, for the opening ten minutes of the match. The referee:
A.) at the next dead ball, requests the home site match administrator to inform the timer to cease such activities immediately.
B.) at the next dead ball, dismisses the PA.
C.) should PA announcer fail to follow the head referee’s instructions, have her dismissed by the home site match administrator.
D.) A & C

9.) W-4 takes a corner kick. X-9 jumps to head the ball, which touches her head and goes directly to W-2, who is in an offside position. W-2 heads the ball into goal.
A.) Kickoff for Team X
B.) IFK for Team X, as W-2 is offside.

10.) During the halftime interval, the referee observes Team P’s assistant coach vaping. The assistant coach insists that there is no tobacco involved.
A.) The assistant coach is shown the red card.
B.) The assistant coach is cautioned.
C.) Because no tobacco is involved, no card is shown.
D.) The assistant coach is verbally warned.

11.) A player has taped her post earrings. She tells the referee that her ears were pierced just yesterday and that she has been instructed by the piercer to leave the posts in or removal will cause the holes to close up. The referee:
A.) should allow her to play, as taping renders the earrings safe.
B.) inform her that she must remove the earrings if she wishes to play, but that she may leave them in if she chooses not to play. The choice is hers.
12.) Advantage may not be invoked where restart is improperly performed.
A.) True
B.) False

13.) After a call against Team Q, Q-1 remarks to the referee, “You s*ck!”
A.) Q-1 is cautioned for incidental vulgar or profane language.
B.) Q-1 is shown the red and yellow cards in the same hand, at the same time and is disqualified.
C.) Q-1 sees red and Team Q plays shorthanded.
D.) If the referee does not answer “C,” perhaps Q-1 has a point.
E.) C & D

14.) Team O has an IFK from within their attacking penalty arc area. O-1 touches the top of the ball with her foot, but the referee does not see the ball move. O-4 dribbles the ball once and kicks it into Team R’s goal.
A.) Kickoff for Team R
B.) IFK for Team R from the spot of O-4’s kick.
C.) Goal kick for Team R

15.) When a referee becomes too close to play, a good escape hatch is to leave the field of play momentarily or to hide behind a defender.
A.) True
B.) False

16.) When the match temperature is rising, the referee team should exchange the closed-fist signal to ensure that the referee team “tightens up” their calls.
A.) True
B.) False

17.) A player’s very first foul can result in a caution for persistent infringement if that foul:
A.) is the most recent of several that have been committed against the same opponent.
B.) is the most recent of several of the same type of foul committed by that team, e.g., holding, handling, etc.
C.) A & B

18.) A player may be cautioned for persistent infringement if the foul:
A.) is the most recent of several fouls of varying types committed by the same player within a relatively short time frame.
B.) is the next foul by the same player during an advantage situation.
C.) A & B

19.) In Ohio, if at least one half of a varsity match has not been completed and the match is suspended due to continuous inclement weather and lightning:
A.) the match, by the teams’ mutual consent, may be completed at a later date.
B.) the schools may choose not to complete the match and may each schedule a substitute match which will be a full eighty minutes.
C.) any red card issued must be reported to the OHSAA.
D.) if the match is later completed, all yellow and red cards are still in force and teams playing short will continue to play short.
E.) All of the above.
F.) A & B

20.) Y-5 takes an IFK, which hits the Lead Referee’s leg and changes direction, caroming toward the goalkeeper for Team X. The ball strikes the goalkeeper’s back and enters the goal.
A.) goal kick for Team X
B.) kickoff for Team X
C.) retake the IFK, because the referee did not signal for an IFK
21.) P-38, in her attacking half, challenges O-51 for the ball. O-51’s attempted clearance strikes P-38 on the forehead, knocking her down. The ball goes directly to the offside position P-62.
A.) Play continues.
B.) Offside foul by P-62.

22.) J-15 is in offside position. J-12 is in onside position. J-11 passes the ball over the top, midway between goalkeeper K-7 and the oncoming J-12 and J-15.
A.) The Lead Assistant Referee should wait to see who touches the ball first. If J-12, play continues. If J-15, offside foul.
B.) Where the goalkeeper is coming out to challenge for the ball and J-15 is about to touch it, with J-12 three steps behind, the Lead Assistant Referee can indicate offside if, in her judgment, J-15 is interfering with an opponent.
C.) A or C

23.) During the pre-match inspection and at kickoff, G-3 is wearing legal shinguards. Midway through the first half, G-3 removes them and tosses them into touch. The referee then observes G-3 without shinguards. The coach for Team G has not been cautioned for illegal equipment in this match, but has been cautioned for dissent.
A.) Caution Team G’s head coach for this first incident of illegal equipment and disqualify the coach for a subsequent caution.
B.) Caution C-3 only, who must be removed and may be replaced.

24.) Referees are permitted to wear a wedding ring during a match.
A.) True
B.) False

25.) The ball is just inside of Team C’s defensive half. C-5 challenges for the ball and wins possession. C-9 calls for the ball to be played back to her, just outside of Team C’s defensive penalty area. C-5 kicks the ball toward C-9, but their goalkeeper, C-11, calls C-9 off of the ball and picks it up with her hands within the penalty area.
A.) Play continues.
B.) IFK to Team D.

Annotated Answer Key
1.) B  NF 7.1.3; NF 18.1.1(pp); 5.3.2 Situation A (2010): Due to (a) extremely humid conditions; (b) thunderstorms; (c) a power failure, the officials temporarily suspend play. RULING: Legal. Officials may suspend play due to the elements or emergencies. If the adverse conditions continue, see 7.1.3 for options.

2.) B  See Rule 4 and browse my PowerPoint Module for Rule 4, found at this link: within the Entry-Level Course Folder:
Please read the slides in Notes Page View for full interpretative materials and play rulings.

4.2.1 Situation H (2006): A player enters the game wearing (a) prescription glasses; … . RULING: Legal in (a). … .
Only B requires an AHCP’s medical release at the field of play, NF 4.2.8. C, D, F, H, J and K require no paperwork at all, NF 4.2.9; 4.2.7; NF 4.2.1(c); NF 4.2.1(e) and NF 4.2.6, respectively. A, E, G and I require submission of materials to the OHSAA, which will issue a permission slip that must be present at the field for the referee’s inspection.

3.) A  NF 18.1.1(e); NF 15.1.4; NF 1.5.3; NF 12.8.1(f)(1)
4.) **D** NF 12.8.3(b); 2003 NF Soccer Transparency Script #17: The coach is responsible for the overall behavior of his/her team, both on the field and on the touchline.

   In the case of inappropriate behavior by bench personnel who cannot be individually identified, the coach should be cautioned or disqualified.

   "Bench personnel" are defined in NF 18.1.1(b) as: Anyone within the team area.

   **12.8.3 Situation C** ((2011), formerly Situation B (2005), formerly (1998)), formerly 1989 and 12.8.2 Situation B (1988) & 12.8.4 Situation B (1987)): A person within Team A’s team area spits at the referee. **RULING:** The person, if identifiable, is disqualified. If not identifiable, the coach is disqualified. (12.8.3(b)) The game is restarted with an indirect free kick to the opposing team from the point where the ball was when play was stopped. [Here, because the ball has not been properly put into play, we resume play with the TI.]

   The referee must make every effort to ascertain the identity of the offender, including asking the head coach to provide the offender for the referee to card.

5.) **E** [FYI, a very similar situation occurred several years ago, involving a boys’ varsity side.] NF 12.8.2(f); NF 18.1.1(gg); 12.8.2 Situation F ((formerly 12.8.3 Situation F (2006) (formerly 12.8.3 Situation G ((2005); 12.8.3 Situation F (1994); 12.8.2 Situation F (1990))): “Between periods or during the half time interval, a team member directs offensive, insulting or abusive language at an official. The team member is disqualified. The team will be able to play with 11 players in the next period. **RULING:** Legal. A team does not play short for a team member disqualified during an interval between periods.”

   2005 NF Rules Test Part I, #69: “The first half ends. As the players are leaving the field, Player A strikes Player B and is disqualified for violent conduct. Team A may field 11 players starting the second half. True.”

6.) **E** NF 8.1.2; NF 18.1.1(vv); 2018 NFHS Preseason Soccer Guide: “Kickoff (8.1.2)

   At the moment of the kickoff, all players, except the player taking the kickoff, shall be in their team’s half of the field. Players opposing the kicker shall be at least 10 yards from the ball until it is kicked.”

   **8.1.2 Situation A** (1981): B1 moves over the halfway line prior to the kickoff. **RULING:** The official shall verbally warn the player and play is restarted. A caution may be given if the action is repeated. (12.8.1)

   1983 NF Rules Test, #38: It is legal for a teammate to straddle the halfway line on a kickoff. False. 8.1.2.

7.) **C** NF 9.1.2(b) and 9.1.2(d); 9.1.2 Situation A ((2005), formerly (1993)): A pass by A2 to A3 strikes the referee (a) who is inbounds; or (b) who is straddling the touchline, the ball being inbounds; or (c) who is out of bounds. The pass in both (a) and (b) is controlled by B2. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), the ball remains in play, since it struck the official while inbounds. There will be no interruption. In (c), a throw-in is awarded Team B, provided the ball passed completely over the touchline. **9.1.2 Situation B** (1981): A shot by A1 is deflected by the goalkeeper so that it rebounds off the official standing near the goal line (a) in the field of play; or (b) outside the field of play. **RULING:** In (a), the ball remains alive and in play. In (b), the ball is out-of-bounds and a corner kick is awarded provided the ball passed completely over the line. (17.1.1)

8.) **D** 2019 OHSAA Public Address Announcers Guide:

   a. Understand that this position is very important for the administration of the contest, especially regarding the potential to give emergency information.

   b. Exemplify sporting conduct at all times (use good taste).

   c. Only provide information after the play, rather than speak during the play.

   d. Utilize the OHSAA script for the playing of the National Anthem.

   e. Never critique the officials or use a tone that suggests disagreement.

   f. Be positive towards guests as well as the home team. The visiting team and their fans are your guests and should be treated as such. Creating an intimidating environment is NOT appropriate.

   g. Respect all who are involved in the game.

   h. Make an effort to get correct pronunciations of all players, coaches and officials.

   i. For additional information on improving the level of professionalism in announcing, visit the National Association of School Public Address Announcers web site at www.naspaa.net
9.) A  NF 11.1.4; NF 11.1.2; W-2 is the first teammate of the kicker to touch the ball from the corner kick. As such, W-2 enjoys an exemption from offside, NF 11.1.2. That a defender touched the corner kick before it was touched by W-2, does not destroy the exemption.  2016 NF Rules Test Part I, #40: A3 receives the ball directly from a corner kick taken by A5, while A3 is standing in an offside position. A3 should be: A. Cautioned and award an indirect free kick to the opposing team. B. Cautioned and retake the corner kick. C. Allowed to continue with play. D. Issued a verbal warning for being in an offside position. Ruling: C. 2012 NF Rules Test Part I, #17: A3 receives the ball directly from a corner kick taken by A5, while A3 is standing in an offside position. A3 should be penalized for offside. B. False.  2003 NF Rules Test Part I, #60: A player cannot be offside if he/she receives the ball directly from a corner kick. Correct.

10.) A  2019-2020 OHSAA General Sports Regulation: Tobacco, Alcohol, Illegal Drugs and Steroids 1. Tobacco/Vaping School participants (coaches, players, trainers, managers, statisticians, scorekeepers, cheerleaders, etc.) and contest officials in an athletic contest are prohibited from using any form of tobacco or electronic cigarettes or similar devices (e.g. vaping) at the playing site of an interscholastic contest. Penalty for violation by school participants is disqualification from that contest. Violations by contest officials shall be reported to the OHSAA.

11.) B  NF 4.2.4; 2015 NF Rules Test, Part II, #4: During the game, the referee notices B30 has tape on her ear lobes. Closer observation suggests that there are earrings underneath the tape. The referee should: A. Stop the game, caution the Team B head coach and require B30 to leave the match. B. Wait until the next stoppage; and since this is the first caution for illegal equipment, caution the Team B head coach and require B30 to leave the game. C. Wait until the next stoppage, feel B30’s ear lobes to check for earrings under the tape and, if so, caution the Team B head coach and require B30 to leave the game. D. Since the referee did not notice the tape before the game, the referee should take no action. RULING: B. The dialogue between referee and player has been the suggested way of handling this situation for many years. It places the decision to play/remove or not remove/not play, squarely upon the player, not the referee.

12.) A  NF 18.1.1(e); NF 5.3.1(d); The advantage may not be given on a foul throw-in. The ball has not been properly put into play from a foul throw-in.  1992 SITUATION #22: Player A1 commits a foul throw-in which B1 intercepts and begins to dribble toward her goal. The referee signals “play on” since B1 has control and the advantage. RULING: Illegal. The ball must be thrown in properly to be in play. The throw-in is awarded to Team B. (15.1.2).  1998 NF Rules Test, Part II, #76: Player A1 takes a throw-in with only one hand. The ball goes directly into A1’s own goal. The referee restarts play with a corner kick by opposing Team B. False. 15.1.2. [Restart with a throw-in for Team A’s opponents.]

13.) E  NF 12.8.2(f)

14.) B  NF 1.2.6; NF 1.2.8; NF 18.1.1(o); NF 13.2.2(a).  1999 NF Rules Test #67: At the taking of an indirect free kick, player A2 steps on the ball without moving it … . A3 shoots and scores. The referee disallows the goal. True.

15.) A

16.) A

17.) C  NF 12.8.1(b); Points of Emphasis 1988 #7--Persistent Infringement (12.8.1): When the actions of a player are repeatedly in violation of the rules of the game, the player shall be cautioned and if the behavior continues, the player shall be disqualified.

As a point of emphasis this year, referees are challenged to be especially vigilant in identifying players guilty of persistent infringement by keeping a mental record of the players who commit the fouls. Once identified, these players must be issued a formal caution. Once cautioned, the player who is then guilty of misconduct must be disqualified. [Emphasis mine.]
Halftime Exchange: ... Change. Hopefully this story helps you approach the use of halftime much differently now, whether you are on the line or in the middle. It is helpful to start the dialogue with an exchange of key observations from the first half. Relevant first-half information includes a review of which players have been cautioned, a brief analysis of our eye contact and communication, the behaviors on the bench, any escalating tensions between certain opponents, the development of persistent infringement, a skewed foul count, the protection of highly skilled players and the reckless play of others. [Emphasis mine.]

Find Patterns: When teaching newer referees it can be noted to students that, although they needed to know that persistent infringement was one of the seven official reasons for a caution, proper training and knowledge is needed to understand when to give a persistent infringement card. Why? Mostly because, until new referees have an understanding of the complex part of the game, they probably wouldn’t otherwise see a case of persistent infringement.

It takes proper understanding and putting in the time educating yourself on the rule to make the conceptual leap from seeing individual fouls to seeing patterns of fouling behavior. That should not be surprising when you think about it. With all the things going on around you in a soccer game, the initial focus is on individual events—the foul itself—and immediately important stuff regarding whether it was really an offense, whether you should apply advantage if it was, whether the foul was tactical or excessively forceful, and how you restarted play if you did blow the whistle.

You may even have noted who did it (number or name or maybe just hair color!) but that information likely was buried under tons of other stuff you were still struggling with and trying to get right. Then the next foul occurs and the same immediate issues draw your attention. In the process of hoping you got them all right, the identity of the perpetrator and the fact that it was the same person as before just doesn’t register. Occasionally, an experienced assistant referee might clue you in that number 10 had tripped opponents several times, or a player or a coach might offer the helpful suggestion that number 10 had been called several times for holding.

By and large, however, getting the individual foul decisions right demanded all of your attention and there simply wasn’t room in your brain for storing the additional information needed to handle the issue of any patterns in the occurrence of fouls. Until your ability to handle individual fouls correctly becomes second nature, the possibility of patterns would actually be a dangerous distraction.

As you gain experience and confidence, handling the individual fouls becomes easier and you begin seeing a lot of other things going on. They always were there, but now you are seeing them. Don’t beat yourself up—it is a natural development, and it applies not just to fouls but across the board to many other aspects of the game.

18.) C See 17, above.


Every fall, Ohio weather brings attention to the Official NFHS Rule regarding Duration and Length of Games (Rule 7.1.3, page 36 of the 2019-20 NFHS Rules Book). NFHS 7.1.3 states: ...In the event a game must be suspended because of conditions which make it impossible to continue play, the head referee shall declare it an official game if one complete half or more of the game has been played. If less than one-half of the game has been played, the game may be rescheduled from the start or restarted from the suspension of play according to state association adoption [18.1.1(pp)].

Important Notes Regarding Rule 7.1.3: - Weather and lack of sufficient lighting are conditions that normally make it impossible to continue play.
- ANY time a complete half is played and conditions make it impossible to continue play, the game is considered complete and the score is FINAL.
- Games that are unable to be completed and a complete half is played cannot be completed at a later date.
- Games that are unable to be completed and a complete half has NOT been played: the game shall resume from the exact point of suspension. Coaches/game personnel should make note of time on clock, position of ball, etc. The game is NOT replayed from the opening kickoff.
- The NFHS does not provide for ‘State Adoptions,’ here, so, League or Conference Rules may NOT override this NFHS Rule.
20.) B  NF 10.1.3(a); NF 13.1.1; NF 9.1.2(b); 9.1.2 Situation B (1996, formerly 9.1.2 Situation C, (1981)): An indirect free kick strikes an official while in the field of play and then (a) rebounds into the goal; or (b) rebounds to a player and then into the goal. RULING: There is no goal in (a) as the ball must be played by another player. Re-start with a goal kick. It is a goal in (b) because another player did play the ball. (13.1.1, 13.3.3); 9.1.2 Situation B (1981): A shot by A1 is deflected by the goalkeeper so that it rebounds off the official standing near the goal line (a) in the field of play; or (b) outside the field of play. RULING: In (a), the ball remains alive and in play. In (b), the ball is out-of-bounds and a corner kick is awarded provided the ball passed completely over the line. (17.1.1). 9.1.2 Situation A ((2005), formerly (1993)): A pass by A2 to A3 strikes the referee (a) who is inbounds; or (b) who is straddling the touchline, the ball being inbounds; or (c) who is out of bounds. The pass in both (a) and (b) is controlled by B2. RULING: In (a) and (b), the ball remains in play, since it struck the official while inbounds. There will be no interruption. In (c), a throw in is awarded Team B, provided the ball passed completely over the touchline.

21.) B  NF 11.1.4: Player is offside and penalized if, at the time the ball touches or is played by a teammate, the player in an offside position becomes involved in active play by: .... [Emphasis mine.]

22.) C  NF 11.1.4(a); 13.2.2 Situation: Player A2 is in an onside position. Player A3 is in an offside position in the center circle. Player A4 plays the ball toward Team B’s penalty area. Both A2 and A3 run toward the ball. (a) Player A3 is the first to touch the ball; (b) player A2 is the first to touch the ball and A3 was not involved in the play. RULING: (a) Player A3 is declared offside and the restart is at the point where A3 touched the ball; (b) no offside penalty. Player 2 was in an onside position when the ball was played by A4. 2017 SITUATION 7: A1, in her defensive third of the field, passes a ball across midfield toward the goal. A2, in an offside position at the time of the pass, runs toward the ball causing goalkeeper B to come out of the goal area to defend the pass. There are no other players from Team A advancing toward the ball, but there appears to be an impending collision between A2 and the goalkeeper. RULING: Offside. An indirect free kick for Team B shall be awarded where A2 was when she became involved with active play by interfering with the goalkeeper. [Emphasis mine.]

In our #22, reading the above two play rulings together, absent the goalkeeper’s coming out to challenge for the ball, we wait to see whether J-15 or J-12 touches the ball first, before flagging for offside. If J-15 touches first, offside is given for interfering with play. If J-12 touches the ball first, though K-7 is drawn to the ball, play continues. The reason is that J-12 drew K-7 to the ball and an offside position player cannot interfere with an opponent by being first to the ball. Maybe it would help to think of it this way: once K-7 makes the decision to come to the ball, it is immaterial to K-7 which opponent is also there, as K-7 would have gone there regardless. Because OSP J-15 appears to not be involved in the active play (i.e., not interfering with play by touching the ball and not interfering with goalkeeper K-7 by being the player about to touch the ball), play continues where J-12 is first to touch the ball. Where J-15 is about to touch the ball and draws K-7 to the play, offside may be given to J-15 for interfering with an opponent. It may be helpful to consider that an OSP player has no right to touch the ball.

23.) B  NF 4.3 Penalty Illegally Equipped Players, NF 18.1.1(t); 4.1.1 Situation F (2009): Player A begins the game as required with legal shin guards under his/her stockings. During the first half, the referee observes him/her removing the shin guards and throwing them to the bench area. RULING: The referee should caution the player at the next stoppage of play or immediately when a dangerous situation occurs. 2007 SITUATION #15: A player who is properly equipped intentionally removes required equipment. The coach is cautioned. RULING: Incorrect procedure. Stop play, caution the player for unsporting conduct, [order] the player off and allow a substitute. (4.3, 12.8.1)

24.) B  2019-2020 OHSAA Officials’ Handbook, section XV(C)(7)(viii): Jewelry shall not be worn except for a wedding band and/or a medical alert necklace or bracelet. A religious medallion which is not visible is permitted. A watch is permitted only when an official has a duty for timing during the contest.

25.) B  NF 12.7.3; 18.1.1(g); 18.1.1(h); 12.7.1 Situation B (1996): What is the goalkeeper allowed to do? RULING: The goalkeeper may not touch with the hands, a deliberate pass played by a teammate’s foot.
Here, the goalkeeper supplied the deliberateness after G-5 kicked it backward to G-9. This is true of most, if not all, violations of NF 12.7.3.