

#	Question	Answer A)	Answer B)	Answer C)	Answer D)	Correct
1	What is the minimum width of a standard field of play deployed for international matches?	45 metres (50 yds)	55 metres (60 yds)	64 metres (70 yds)	75 metres (80 yds)	C
2	Should a match be abandoned if the crossbar is displaced due to a break or faulty construction and its repair is not possible?	Not necessarily, it depends on whether the match is official or a friendly match.	Not necessarily, if there is a portable goal that can replace the original and it can be anchored firmly	It depends on the Rules of the respective Competition.	Answers b) and c) are correct.	B
3	Is it allowed to apply commercial advertising on the goal nets?	Yes, because all forms of commercial advertising have been approved following a decision taken by IFAB.	Yes, but only if they are provided by official sponsors of the respective competition.	Yes, but they have to be removed as soon as the players are entering the field of play until the moment they leave it at half-time and from the time they are re-entering after half-time until the end of the match.	No, commercial advertising is strictly forbidden on the field of play, including goals, goal nets and also corner posts.	C
4	Is it required for a player who is being substituted to leave the field of play at the halfway line?	Yes, always.	Yes, only in case of a serious injury he is allowed to.	No.	No, but it depends on the instruction of the referee.	C
5	A player leaves the field of play with the permission of the referee to undergo medical treatment. A minute later he re-enters the field of play without permission and plays a ball passed by a team-mate. The referee...	...allows the game to continue, because his exit was due to an injury.	...stops play, cautions the player and the match is restarted with an indirect free kick from the position of the ball at the time of the stoppage.	...stops play, sends off the player and the match is restarted with an indirect free kick from the position of the ball at the time of the stoppage.	...stops play, cautions the player and the match is restarted with an indirect free kick from the position where the player entered the field of play.	B
6	The referee does not allow the match to continue when a player is guilty of a cautionable offence. Play is stopped to award a free kick in favour of the opponents who want to take the free kick quickly. What decision should the referee make?	The referee should not allow the kick until he blows his whistle. A caution will be shown to the player guilty of the cautionable offence when the ball next goes out of play after the kick is taken.	The referee may allow the kick to be taken quickly and the offender is not cautioned.	The referee should not allow the kick to be taken quickly. A caution is shown to the offending player before play is restarted.	None of the previous answers is correct.	C
7	Is there a particular situation where the referee is obliged to accept the decision of one of his assistant referees?	Yes, in throw-ins, goal kicks and offside situations.	Yes. If the referee has become temporarily incapacitated and play has continued under the supervision of the assistant referee.	Yes, provided that the respective assistant referee is remarkably closer to the play.	No, the referee is never obliged to consider an assistant referee's decision as granted.	B
8	Before the kick-off, a team-mate of the player taking the kick-off is standing in the opponents' half of the field of play. The player takes	...orders the kick-off to be retaken.	...orders the kick-off to be retaken and caution the player for unsporting behaviour.	...awards a goal kick to the opposing team.	...awards a goal kick to the opposing team and cautions the player for not complying with the kick-off	A

	the kick-off and scores directly in the opponents' goal. The referee...				procedure.	
9	<b>Prior to taking the kick-off at the start of a game, a player recklessly strikes another player of the opposing team. Is it correct that the aggressor is sent off and his team plays with 10 players?</b>	Yes, because violent conducts are to be penalized with sending-offs whenever they occur.	Yes, because a sent-off player can never be substituted.	No, because he can be substituted.	No, he should be cautioned, not sent off.	<b>D</b>
10	<b>A goal is scored directly in the goal of the player who took the kick-off. What decision should the referee make?</b>	Allow the goal.	Disallow the goal and order the retaking of the kick-off.	Disallow the goal and award a goal kick.	Disallow the goal and award a corner kick in favour of the opposing team.	<b>D</b>
11	<b>A player in an offside position receives the ball directly from a goal kick. He controls the ball and scores a goal. What decision should the referee make?</b>	The referee disallows the goal and awards an indirect free kick for interfering with play.	The referee disallows the goal, cautions the player and awards an indirect free kick for interfering with play.	The referee awards the goal.	None of the answers is completely correct.	<b>C</b>
12	<b>Is it possible to penalise a player for being in an offside position if half his body is in each half of the field of play?</b>	Yes if he interferes with play or an opponent.	Yes, but only if his foot touches the opposing half.	No, because the centre of his body is over the halfway line.	None of the answers are correct.	<b>A</b>
13	<b>An attacking player positions himself in the goal and, at the same time, a team-mate scores a goal. What action does the referee take if the player's action distracts an opponent?</b>	He disallows the goal, cautions the player for leaving the field of play without the referee's permission and play is restarted with a dropped ball from the position of the ball when play was stopped.	He disallows the goal, cautions the player for leaving the field of play and play is restarted with an indirect free kick from the position of the ball when play was stopped.	He disallows the goal for offside offence and play is restarted with an indirect free kick from the position of the ball when play was stopped.	He disallows the goal, cautions the player for unsporting behaviour and play is restarted with a dropped ball from the position of the ball when play was stopped.	<b>D</b>
14	<b>The goalkeeper, who is outside his penalty area, stops the ball with a shin guard in his hand. The ball at that time was inside his penalty area. What decision does the referee make?</b>	The referee sends off the goalkeeper and awards an indirect free kick.	The referee cautions the goalkeeper and awards a direct free kick.	The referee sends off the goalkeeper and awards a direct free kick.	The referee cautions the goalkeeper and awards an indirect free kick.	<b>D</b>
15	<b>A player hears a whistle and picks the ball up with his hands in the centre of the field of play. What decision should the referee make?</b>	The referee cautions the player for unsporting behaviour and awards a direct free kick.	The referee awards a direct free kick.	The referee awards a dropped ball.	The referee awards an indirect free kick.	<b>C</b>
16	<b>A substitute enters the field of play without the referee's permission and while he is trying to take a free kick is struck by an opponent. What decision should the referee make?</b>	The referee sends off the opponent for violent conduct, cautions the substitute for unsporting behaviour, and awards an indirect free kick against the substitute player's team, to	The referee sends off the opponent for violent conduct and restarts play with a free kick.	The referee should make a note of the incident in his report. The substitute player was not taking part in the game at that moment, therefore no decision can be taken	The referee cautions the substitute player for unsporting behaviour, sends off the opponent and play is restarted with a free kick.	<b>D</b>

		be taken from the place where the substitute player was struck.		against him.		
17	<b>What is the difference between serious foul play and violent conduct?</b>	Excessive force or violence.	Serious Foul Play is committed against an opponent, team-mate, substitutes, referee, officials or spectators.	Serious Foul Play can only occur in the process of challenging for the ball while it is in play.	None of the previous answers is correct.	<b>C</b>
18	<b>An attacker has an obvious goalscoring opportunity. A defender, not the goalkeeper, deliberately handles the ball to prevent a goal but the ball enters the goal. The referee ...</b>	...awards a penalty kick and cautions the defender for deliberately handling the ball.	...awards a penalty kick and sends off the defender for serious foul play.	...awards a goal and sends off the defender for DOGSO.	None of the previous answers is correct.	<b>D</b>
19	<b>The referee awards a penalty kick. The kicker quickly positions the ball on the penalty mark and before the referee's signal, kicks the ball and scores a goal. What decision should the referee make?</b>	The referee allows the goal.	The referee orders the penalty kick to be retaken.	The referee orders the penalty kick to be retaken, and cautions the kicker.	The referee allows the goal and cautions the kicker for unsporting behaviour.	<b>B</b>
20	<b>The penalty kick you can see in the picture below was not converted by the kicker. What should the referee do based on this picture - apart from improving his positioning?</b>	The referee allows play to continue.	The referee must decide to repeat the penalty kick, because a team-mate of the kicker is obviously encroaching.	The referee must stop play and award an indirect free kick to the defending team.	---	<b>C</b>