



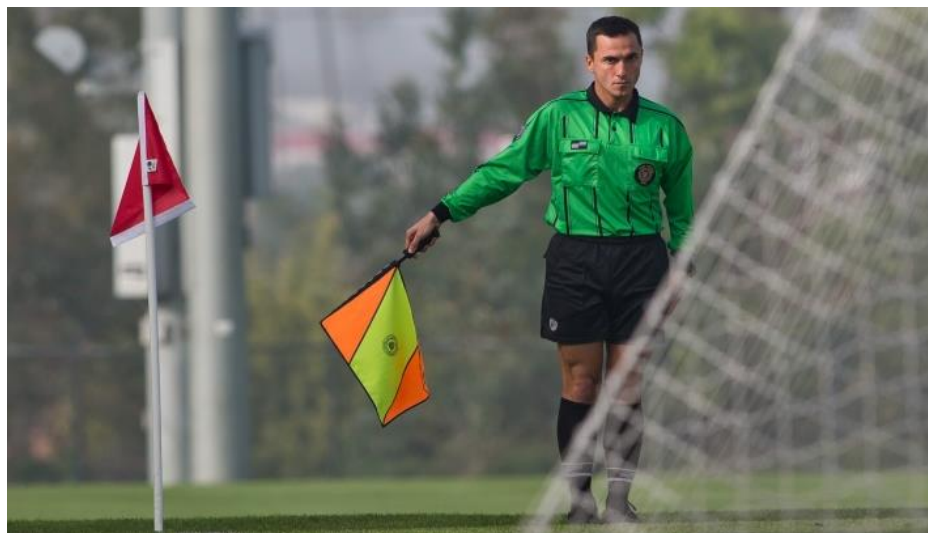
# Law 17 (8 & 9)



U.S. Soccer Federation Referee Program  
Grade 9 Referee Course  
Small Sided and Recreational Youth Training

# Overview

**A corner kick is a method of restarting play.**



**It is awarded to the attacking team when the ball crosses the goal line, without a goal being scored, when last touched by a player from the defending team.**

# Overview

**A goal can be scored directly from a corner kick.**



**An attacking player cannot be offside if the ball is received directly from the corner kick.**



# Requirements

**The ball must be placed in the corner area nearest to the point where the ball crossed over the goal line.**

**The ball must be stationary and is kicked by a player of the attacking team.**

**The ball is in play when it is kicked and clearly moves; it does not need to leave the corner area.**

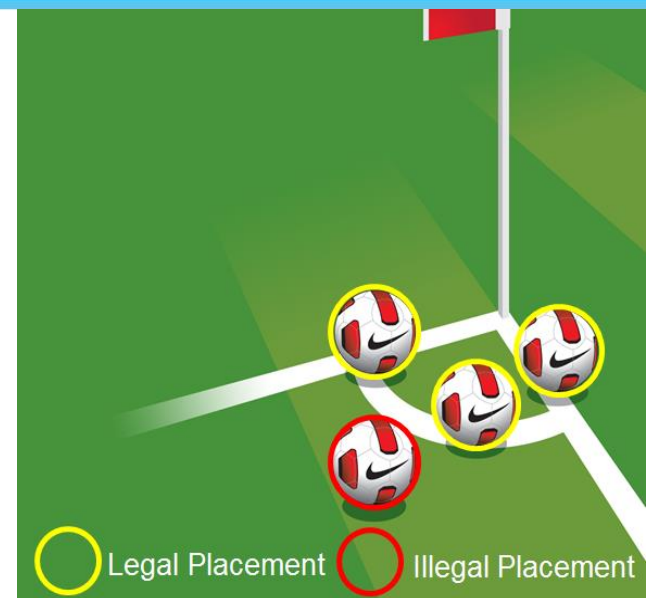
**The corner flag post must not be removed or moved.**





# Requirements

**Opposing players must respect the minimum distance at a corner kick and since a corner kick can be taken from anywhere within the corner area.**

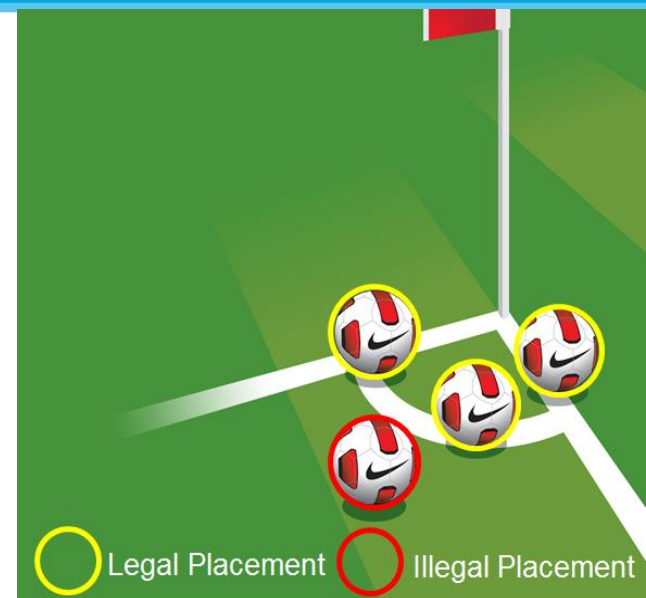


**Opponents must be 10-yards away from the corner area itself, regardless of where the ball is placed.**



# Requirements

**Where necessary, the referee should warn any player within the 10-yard distance before the corner kick is taken and caution the player, if they subsequently fail to retreat to the correct distance.**



**Also, the kicker may not touch the ball again until it has touched another player.**



# Player Management

**Corner kicks can sometimes be volatile in the competitive youth game.**



**Teams may utilize set plays that result in goal scoring opportunities and players will often fight for the best position in order to gain an advantage.**



# Player Management

**The referee must be aware of this and use preventive officiating techniques to attempt to stop problems before the ball is put into play.**



**Once the ball is in play, the preventable problems can become fouls or misconduct.**



# Techniques

**Referees at the competitive youth level are reminded to use the same preventive officiating techniques discussed in Law 13 to avoid issuing cards whenever possible.**



# Techniques

**Some of these preventive techniques include the referee:**

- **having a presence near play;**
- **being aware of the situation;**
- **understanding the potential tactics that the teams might attempt;**
- **being proactive rather than reactive;**
- **communicating with players, both visually and/or verbally;**
- **allowing ARs to help manage corner kicks when in their vicinity.**



# Infringements

**If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball again before it has touched another player an indirect free kick (IFK) is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.**

**If the kicker deliberately handles the ball, a direct free kick (DFK) is awarded.**



# Infringements

**If a player, while correctly taking a corner kick, intentionally kicks the ball at an opponent in order to play the ball again, the referee will allow play to continue, provided it was not kicked at the opponent in a careless or reckless manner or using excessive force.**

**In the event of any other infringement the corner kick is retaken.**



# REVIEW QUESTIONS

OSSRC 2017-18



# Review Question

**98. A corner kick is awarded when the ball wholly crosses a \_\_\_\_\_ when last touched by a player from the defending team.**

- A. Touch line
- B. Goal line



# Review Question

**99. What is the correct restart if the ball goes directly into the opponent's goal from a corner kick?**

- A. Corner kick
- B. Goal kick
- C. Throw-in
- D. Kick-off



# Review Question

**100. What is the correct restart if the ball leaves the field but then curves back into play from a corner kick?**

- A. Corner kick
- B. Goal kick
- C. Throw-in
- D. Kick-off