



# **USSoccer Grade 7 On-Line Training**





U.S. Soccer Federation Referee Program Grade 7 Referee Course Amateur Adult Training





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The following slides relate to the USSoccer Grade 7 On-Line Training modules that you should have viewed prior to opening this lesson presentation. For the most part these are the same questions posed at the end of each Grade 7 lesson presentation on the following topics:

Report Writing Reading Play

Teamwork Dissent

Assistant Referees Foul Recognition

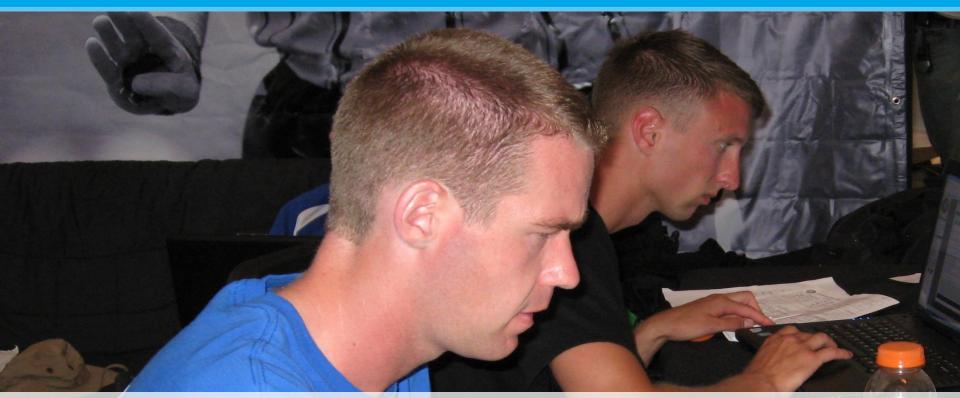
Management Above the Shoulders

Advantage Mass Confrontation

Extra Persons

Use the State ReCert Presentations Quiz Answer Sheet to record your answers.







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1) Before completing the required reports, should the referee confirm all relevant information with the other members of the referee team?

A. Yes



2) When completing the required reports, does the referee need to use language that is specific and concise?

A. Yes



3) When reporting the description of an incident or offense, what should the referee be sure to cover?

- A. Who did what
- B. When it happened in the game
- C. Where it happened on the field
- D. All of the above



4) When writing the description of a game incident the Referee need only identify the player using his jersey number, since his name and ID number, as well as his jersey number, are all included on the player roster being submitted with the report.

A. True

B. False





- 5) When may the Referee include in his report any recommended additional sanctions for unacceptable behavior by a coach or player?
  - A) Never
  - B) Whenever excessive misconduct continues unabated after coach or player has been dismissed from the match
  - C) Only when the Referee must terminate a match because of excessive behavior
  - D) Never







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1) Is communication between the assistant referees and the referee critical for the success of the referee team?

A. Yes



2) Is it important for the referee team to have a professional demeanor and appearance from the moment they arrive until the game is over and they leave the field of play?

A. Yes



3) Who can be positively impacted by the referee team having a professional demeanor?

- A. Players
- B. Coaches
- C. Spectators
- D. All of the above



4) Should the referee skip the pre-game conference because the amateur adult game is simple and doesn't require the referee to ensure the team is prepared for the match?

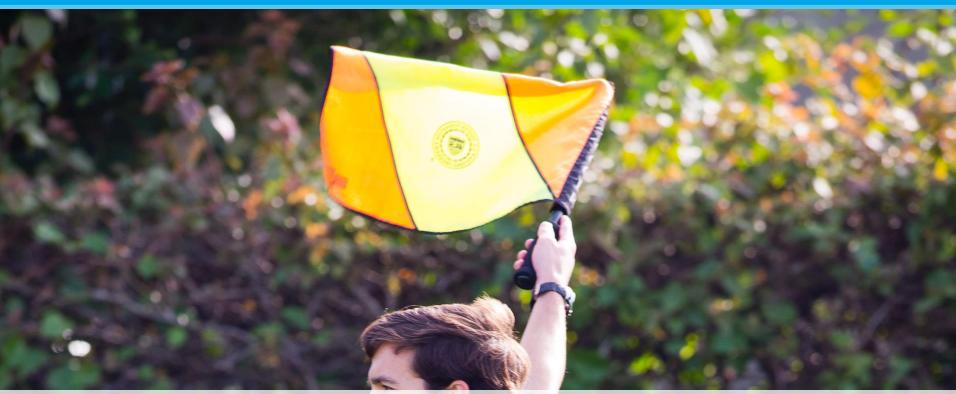
A. Yes



5) In addition to confirming game information, the halftime conference is a great opportunity for the referee team to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Discuss expectations for the second half
- B. Make adjustments
- C. Prepare to finish the game effectively
- D. All of the above







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- 1) In addition to signaling for offside, what other duties might assistant referee expect to perform at this level?
  - A. Indicating when misconduct or any other offense occurs out of the referee's view
  - B. Issuing cards for misconduct



2) Which of the following is a component of being involved in active play?

- A. Gaining an advantage by being in that position
- B. Interfering with play
- C. Interfering with an opponent
- D. All of the above



- 3) Which of the following best describes the practice of mirroring?
  - A. Both ARs signal simultaneously
  - B. The lead AR signals to the referee that the trail AR has signaled for something out of the referee's view



- 4) An attacking player (A2) in the offside position is sprinting towards the ball. The nearest defender (D3) also sprint to the ball and is able to kick the ball over the goal-line and out of play just before the attacking player (A2) reaches the ball. The AR should NOT raise the flag for the offside offense since the attacker A2 never touched the ball.
  - A. True
  - B. False



5) On all free kicks within 20-25 yards of the goal the lead AR should run down and be positioned on the goal-line in order to serve as a goal judge, unless directed otherwise by the Referee.

A. True

B. False









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1) Is a comprehensive understanding of how to interpret and apply the Laws of the Game needed to be a successful referee at this level?

A. Yes



2) Does game control refer to stopping play to punish offenses under the Laws of the Game?

A. Yes



- 3) What is the overall objective of management?
  - A. Maintain game flow
  - B. Maintain game control
  - C. Maintain game flow without compromising game control
  - D. Issuing as many cards as possible for misconduct



4) What should referees use to effectively communicate with players?

- A. Verbal and non-verbal language
- B. Whistle
- C. Cards
- D. All of the above



5) What does the term game flow mean?

- A. The tempo or pace of the game
- B. How many times the referee has stopped the game to enforce the Laws of the Game









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1) When applying advantage, what factors should the referee consider?

- A. Possession of the ball
- B. Potential for attack
- C. Proximity to the opponent's goal
- D. All of the above



2) Can effectively applying advantage assist referees with managing game control?

A. Yes



3) Does applying advantage only relate to fouls and misconduct?

A. Yes



4) Should the referee apply advantage if the fouled player's team is able to retain control of the ball as part of a developing or promising attack?

A. Yes



5) The Referee must stop play (i.e. not apply advantage) and send the player off, if the infringement warrants an expulsion, unless there is an immediate opportunity to score.

A. True

B. False









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 A player who has received formal permission by the referee to be off the field or who has been ordered off the field by the referee may return to the field with the permission of the referee \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. During a stoppage
- B. During play



2) If the ball is in play, a player off the field for an injury may only return during play across the \_\_\_\_\_ with the referee's permission.

- A. Touch line
- B. Goal line



3) If the ball is out of play, can a player off the field for an injury reenter across any boundary line with the referee's permission?

A. Yes



# Grade 7 - Extra Persons

- 4) An outside agent is defined as which of the following?
  - A. Anyone not listed on the roster
  - B. Anyone not listed on the roster except for team officials



# Grade 7 - Extra Persons

5) What should the referee do if a team makes a change to the starting lineup with a player listed on the roster after the referee team has already checked in the players and confirmed rosters?

- A. Allow the change and issue a caution
- B. Allow the change without issuing a caution and include the details in the match report







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1) Will having a general understanding of the teams' tactics better prepare referees to position themselves effectively during the game?

A. Yes



2) Being able to recognize the tactical changes that result from substitutions will allow officials to be which of the following?

- A. Less involved and more patient
- B. Less reactive and more proactive



- 3) What are some general tactics that referees working the amateur adult game should be familiar with?
  - A. Set pieces
  - B. Marking
  - C. Off the ball
  - D. All of the above



4) Which of the following is not associated with reading play?

- A. Positioning
- B. Use of the tool box
- C. Being proactive
- D. Professional appearance



- 5) What should a referee be looking for with regard to how or why players are committing fouls?
  - A. Frustration
  - **B.** Intimidation
  - C. Retaliation
  - D. All of the above







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- 1) If not dealt with by the referee, dissent can do which of the following?
  - A. Undermine the authority of the referee
  - B. Negatively impact game flow
  - C. Lead to game disrepute or mass confrontation
  - D. All of the above



2) What factors should the referee consider when dealing with dissent?

- A. Loud, personal, offensive
- B. Public, targeted, provocative
- C. Public, personal, provocative
- D. Offensive, inflammatory, detailed



3 Is using presence and personality a way for referees to set the tone early in the match when managing dissent?

A. Yes



- 4) Which should the referee do to effectively manage dissent?
  - A. Completely ignore the first signs of dissent until it becomes a major problem
  - B. Be proactive and take action early in the game to put a stop to dissent before it leads to bigger problems



5) Dissent directed at an AR or 4<sup>th</sup> official should be addressed by the Referee only when indicated or signaled as such by the AR or 4<sup>th</sup> official.

A. True

B. False







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1) When evaluating fouls, what factors should the referee consider?

- A. Temperature of the match
- B. Speed and distance of the player
- C. Nature of the contact made
- D. All of the above



2) Are trifling fouls those that are simple in nature and don't have a significant impact on the game?

A. Yes



- 3) What are the requirements for a foul?
  - A. The action is committed by a player
  - B. The action if committed on the field of play
  - C. The action is committed while the ball is in play
  - D. All of the above



4) What are fouls that break up promising attackers referred to as?

- A. Trifling
- B. Tactical
- C. Ticktack
- D. All of the above



5) Is proper positioning important for accurate foul recognition?

A. Yes







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1) What type of challenges most frequently involve contact above the shoulder?

- A. Aerial
- B. Tactical
- C. Excessive force
- D. Tackles from behind



2) Is the arm considered being used as a weapon if a player jumps up and into an opponent or leads with an extended arm?

A. Yes



3) Does using the arm as a tool mean that the player should always receive a yellow card?

A. Yes



4) Does using the arm as a weapon mean that the player should always be issued a red card?

A. Yes



5) Whenever an extended arm makes contact with an opponent's face or neck region, that must always be considered as an endangerment of that player's safety.

A. True

B. False







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- 1) Which of the following best describes game disrepute?
  - A. At least one player from each team adopting an aggressive attitude towards each other or the match officials
  - B. At least three players from each team adopting an aggressive attitude towards each other or the match officials



2) How many players are involved when describing mass confrontation?

- A. At least one from each team
- B. At least three regardless of which team they are from



3) Should referees avoid discussing game disrepute and mass confrontation in the pre-game conference?

A. Yes



4) Should officials recognize the warning signs of game disrepute and mass confrontation and attempt to deal with these proactively?

A. Yes



- 5) When mass confrontation breaks out among the players, what approach should the referee team use to manage the situation?
  - A. Circle of trust
  - B. Triangle of control
  - C. Iron triangle
  - D. Referee rhombus