



Review Part 2

Laws 13 - 17



REVIEW – Law 13

- A Free Kick is a restart method used after what type of stoppage?
 - A foul or infraction
- How many types of free kicks are there?
 - Two, what are they and describe their differences
 - DFK, goal can be scored directly
 - IFK, ball must touch another player before a goal can be scored



REVIEW – Law 13

- From where is a free kick taken?
 - Restart at point of infraction except?
 - Own goal area; anywhere in goal area
 - Opponent's goal area; on goal area line nearest infraction
- Can the ball be moving when taken?
 - No, it must be stationary
- What direction must it be kicked?
 - Any direction is acceptable



REVIEW – Law 13

- Can the kicker touch it a second time?
 - No, IFK to opponents
- How far must opponents move?
 - 10 yards, unless on goal line...
- Can the kick be taken before opponents move 10 yards?
 - Yes, but there are caveats
- Who can ask for 10 yards?
 - Kicking team may request, but...
 - they must wait for referee to signal



REVIEW – Law 13

- What is the signal for an Indirect Free Kick?
- How long should it be held?
 - Until it has touched another player, or
 - it has gone out of play
- If a free kick is taken within a team's own penalty area, when is it in play?
 - When it leaves the penalty area
- May a player step on the ball to put it in play?
 - No, it must be a kicking motion and the ball must move





REVIEW – Law 14

- Why is a penalty kick awarded?
 - When a player commits any of the 10 DFK fouls within own penalty area
- Where must the goalkeeper stand?
 - On the goal line, between the posts, facing the field
- Where must the other players, except the kicker, be before the kick?
 - On the field, outside the penalty area, 10 yards from ball, behind the mark



REVIEW – Law 14

- May the kicker feign a kick?
 - Yes, but subject to misconduct...
- If the kicker or teammate of kicker infringe Law 14 and a goal is scored, what should you do?
 - Retake the kick, caution if repeated
- If the goalkeeper or teammate infringe Law 14 and a goal is scored?
 - Award the goal, warn if necessary.



REVIEW – Law 14

- If the kicker or teammate of kicker infringe Law 14 and a goal is NOT scored, what should you do?
 - Stop play, IFK to defense
- If the goalkeeper or teammate infringes Law 14 and a goal is NOT scored?
 - Retake kick, caution if repeated.



REVIEW – Law 14

- What if both teams infringe Law 14?
 - Retake the kick
- When is the ball in play?
 - When it is kicked and moves forward.
- If not kicked forward?
 - IFK to defense
- What is the restart if the ball hits the goalpost, rebounds to the kicker and s/he kicks it into the goal?
 - IFK for defense, “double touch”



REVIEW – Law 15

- When is a throw-in awarded?
 - After whole ball crosses touch line
- Who is awarded the throw-in?
 - The opponents of player who last touched it
- From where is the throw-in taken?
 - from point within 1 yard from where it left the field



REVIEW – Law 15

Thrower must:

- Face field of play with some part of body
- Both feet on ground on or behind touch line
- Use both hands
- Deliver ball from behind and over the head



REVIEW – Law 15

- Can a goal be scored directly from throw-in?
 - No, it must touch another player before a legal goal can be scored
- Are opponents allowed to interfere?
 - No, interference by opponents is a caution
- Can a player be declared offside?
 - Not if the player receives the ball directly from the throw-in.



REVIEW – Law 16

- When is a goal kick awarded?
 - After whole ball crosses goal line last touched by an attacking player
- Who can take the goal kick?
 - Any defending player may take the kick
- From where is the goal kick taken?
 - from anywhere inside the goal area



REVIEW – Law 16

- When is the ball in play?
 - When the whole ball has cleared the penalty area on first touch
 - Retake if ball fails to leave penalty area
- Where are opponents required to be?
 - Outside penalty area until the ball completely leaves the area
- Can a goal be scored directly on opponents?
 - Yes



REVIEW – Law 16

- Can a player be declared offside if s/he receives the ball directly from the goal kick?
 - No, if they receive the ball directly from the goal kick
- Can the kicker play the ball again?
 - Not until it touches another player.
 - IFK to opponents from spot of second touch



REVIEW – Law 17

- When is a corner kick awarded?
 - After whole ball crosses goal line last touched by a defending player
- Who can take the corner kick?
 - Any attacking player may take the kick
- Where is the ball placed on a corner kick?
 - Anywhere inside the corner arc on the side of the field that it went over the goal line.



REVIEW – Law 17

- When is the ball in play?
 - When the ball is kicked and moves
- What happens if the ball is kicked over the goal line before leaving the corner arc?
 - Goal kick for opponents
- Where are opponents required to be?
 - At least 10 yards from the ball



REVIEW – Law 17

- Can a goal be scored directly on opponents?
 - Yes
- Can a player be declared offside if s/he receives the ball directly from the corner kick?
 - No, if they receive the ball directly from the corner kick.



REVIEW – Law 17

- Can the kicker play the ball again?
 - Not before it touches another player.
- What is the restart for this violation?
 - IFK at spot of second touch.
- May a player tap or step on the ball to put it in play?
 - No, it must be a kicking motion and the ball must move