

AYSO Intermediate Referee Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What is the primary objective of an AYSO Intermediate Referee?**
 - A. To enforce the Laws of the Game**
 - B. To coach players during the match**
 - C. To provide entertainment for spectators**
 - D. To manage player transfers**
- 2. What is the proper response if a player requests a drink during play?**
 - A. Allow them to take a drink**
 - B. Ignore the request**
 - C. Stop the game for a water break**
 - D. Inform the player to wait until a stoppage in play**
- 3. What must a referee focus on at all times during a match?**
 - A. Player statistics and scores**
 - B. Team strategies and plays**
 - C. The Laws of the Game and player safety**
 - D. Spectator behavior and engagement**
- 4. If a Red player in an offside position receives the ball from a throw-in and scores, what happens?**
 - A. The goal is disallowed for offside**
 - B. The goal is awarded, play continues**
 - C. Indirect free kick is awarded to Blue team**
 - D. The referee rethrows the ball**
- 5. How many halves are standard in a U14 soccer match?**
 - A. One half**
 - B. Two halves**
 - C. Three halves**
 - D. Four halves**

- 6. Which of the following actions require only an attempt to be considered a foul?**
- A. Kicking or attempting to kick**
 - B. Hold or attempt to hold**
 - C. Throwing the ball back**
 - D. Pushing without intent**
- 7. What is the minimum number of players required in a full-sided match?**
- A. 5**
 - B. 7**
 - C. 9**
 - D. 11**
- 8. Which of these indicates a more serious foul play?**
- A. Accidental trips**
 - B. Delayed reactions**
 - C. Excessive force used against an opponent**
 - D. Minor contact**
- 9. What is the duration of halves in U-12 soccer matches?**
- A. 20 minutes**
 - B. 30 minutes**
 - C. 35 minutes**
 - D. 40 minutes**
- 10. What is the policy regarding the presence of blood, alcohol, and tobacco in AYSO activities?**
- A. Restricted use of alcohol only**
 - B. Allowed under certain conditions**
 - C. Not allowed at any time**
 - D. Permitted in designated areas**

Answers

SAMPLE

- 1. A**
- 2. D**
- 3. C**
- 4. B**
- 5. B**
- 6. A**
- 7. B**
- 8. C**
- 9. B**
- 10. C**

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary objective of an AYSO Intermediate Referee?

- A. To enforce the Laws of the Game**
- B. To coach players during the match**
- C. To provide entertainment for spectators**
- D. To manage player transfers**

The primary objective of an AYSO Intermediate Referee is to enforce the Laws of the Game. This role is essential because the referee is responsible for ensuring that the match is conducted fairly and according to established rules. This includes making decisions regarding fouls, offsides, and other game incidents. The referee must maintain control of the game while also being a leader on the field, making judgment calls that uphold the integrity of the sport. Enforcing the Laws of the Game ensures that all players understand the expectations and boundaries of play, contributing to a safe and fair environment for everyone involved. The focus on managing player transfers, coaching players during matches, or providing entertainment for spectators does not align with the core duties of a referee. Such responsibilities could lead to conflicts of interest or detract from the referee's primary role, which is centered around officiating the match and upholding the game's standards.

2. What is the proper response if a player requests a drink during play?

- A. Allow them to take a drink**
- B. Ignore the request**
- C. Stop the game for a water break**
- D. Inform the player to wait until a stoppage in play**

When a player requests a drink during play, the appropriate response is to inform the player to wait until a stoppage in play. This is in line with the laws of the game, which do not allow for play to be interrupted for personal requests such as drinking water. The flow of the game is prioritized to maintain the integrity of match play, and stopping the game for a player to drink could disrupt this flow and provide an unfair advantage to one team over the other. It is also important to ensure that players are taking care of their hydration needs, but this must be done in a manner that respects the ongoing play. Players can be encouraged to take water breaks at natural stoppages, such as for substitutions, injuries, or if the ball goes out of play. Educating players on the importance of staying hydrated before and after the game, as well as during scheduled breaks, helps maintain player health without compromising game dynamics.

3. What must a referee focus on at all times during a match?

- A. Player statistics and scores
- B. Team strategies and plays
- C. The Laws of the Game and player safety**
- D. Spectator behavior and engagement

A referee's primary responsibility during a match is to enforce the Laws of the Game while ensuring the safety of the players. This focus ensures that the match is conducted fairly and according to established rules, which is essential for maintaining the integrity of the sport. By prioritizing the Laws of the Game, the referee can effectively manage the flow of the match, address any violations, and make informed decisions regarding fouls, penalties, and other important aspects of the game. In addition to enforcing rules, prioritizing player safety is paramount. This means being vigilant about potential injuries, assessing the conduct of players, and intervening when necessary to protect them. When a referee is consistently attentive to these elements, it not only helps in maintaining order on the field but also fosters a positive playing environment for all participants. While player statistics, team strategies, and spectator behavior are important aspects of the game, they do not take precedence over the core duties of a referee during the match. A referee's primary obligation is to the game itself and the safety and fairness of play.

4. If a Red player in an offside position receives the ball from a throw-in and scores, what happens?

- A. The goal is disallowed for offside
- B. The goal is awarded, play continues**
- C. Indirect free kick is awarded to Blue team
- D. The referee rethrows the ball

In the situation described, the correct outcome is that the goal is awarded and play continues. The Laws of the Game state that a player cannot be offside directly from a throw-in, corner kick, or goal kick. In this case, even though the Red player is in an offside position when receiving the ball, the fact that the ball was received from a throw-in means they are not penalized for being offside. Consequently, the goal stands, and the match continues as usual. This rule serves to encourage attacking play and allows for more fluidity in the game, ensuring that players aren't unfairly penalized simply for their positioning during a restart situation like a throw-in.

5. How many halves are standard in a U14 soccer match?

- A. One half**
- B. Two halves**
- C. Three halves**
- D. Four halves**

In a U14 soccer match, the standard is to have two halves, each lasting typically 30 minutes, although variations may exist depending on the league or tournament regulations. This structure of two halves allows for a balance of playtime and breaks, giving players the opportunity to rest and receive guidance from coaches during halftime. Having a match consist of two halves is consistent with the general rule for adult soccer as well, which reinforces uniformity in the game's structure across different age groups. This format helps maintain the flow of the game and contributes to a more organized match, essential for developing players' skills and sportsmanship at this age level.

6. Which of the following actions require only an attempt to be considered a foul?

- A. Kicking or attempting to kick**
- B. Hold or attempt to hold**
- C. Throwing the ball back**
- D. Pushing without intent**

Kicking or attempting to kick is classified as a foul because the act of kicking itself poses a risk of injury or unsportsmanlike conduct, regardless of whether contact is made with the opponent. The emphasis is on the intent and action of kicking, which represents a potential infringement on the rules of the game. Even if the attempt does not result in actual contact with the opponent, the action signals a level of aggression that can disrupt the flow of play and may endanger other players. In this context, while "hold or attempt to hold" and the other options may involve actions that could be deemed inappropriate or outside the rules, they are not universally defined in the same way as kicking in terms of automatically being considered a foul based solely on the attempt. The rules prioritize the safety and respect among players, and kicking is a clear example of an action that must be carefully monitored, regardless of whether it results in successful contact or not.

7. What is the minimum number of players required in a full-sided match?

- A. 5
- B. 7**
- C. 9
- D. 11

In a full-sided soccer match, the minimum number of players required on each team is 11. This number is set to ensure that the game retains its proper structure, competitive balance, and flow. A full-sided match features 11 players per team, which includes a goalkeeper and ten outfield players. While 7 is often considered the minimum number of players required for a 7-a-side game or a smaller format, it does not apply to standard full-sided matches. Similarly, options 5 and 9 are below the actual requirement for a full-sided format and would not allow for a legitimate match based on the laws of the game. Thus, the only correct understanding here is that a full-sided match is defined by having 11 players per team.

8. Which of these indicates a more serious foul play?

- A. Accidental trips
- B. Delayed reactions
- C. Excessive force used against an opponent**
- D. Minor contact

Excessive force used against an opponent is viewed as a serious foul because it poses a significant risk of injury to the player being fouled. In soccer, the integrity and safety of the players are of utmost importance, and the rules are designed to protect them from actions that could lead to serious harm. When excessive force is used, it goes beyond simply competing for the ball; it reflects a disregard for the safety of others and can result in severe consequences both for the player involved and the game's conduct. In contrast, accidental trips, delayed reactions, and minor contact typically do not carry the same level of risk or intent to harm. Accidental trips, while potentially disruptive, are part of the nature of the game and usually result from unintentional actions. Delayed reactions might indicate a lack of awareness but generally do not imply aggressive behavior. Minor contact is expected in soccer and often goes unpunished unless it is deemed to affect the game in a significant way. Thus, excessive force is distinguished as a more serious infraction due to the clear potential for injury and the inherent violation of sportsmanship.

9. What is the duration of halves in U-12 soccer matches?

- A. 20 minutes
- B. 30 minutes**
- C. 35 minutes
- D. 40 minutes

In U-12 soccer matches, the duration of each half is set at 30 minutes. This time frame is established to balance player development with the physical capabilities of younger athletes. At this age, players are still developing their skills and understanding of the game, so having manageable match durations allows them to maintain their focus and energy throughout the game without becoming overly fatigued. While various choices may reflect different age groups or levels of play, understanding that U-12 matches are structured with 30-minute halves is essential for referees to properly manage the game and ensure players have an experience that is both enjoyable and developmental. This timing aligns with the guidelines provided by organizations governing youth soccer, which aim to promote skills development and keep young players engaged in the sport.

10. What is the policy regarding the presence of blood, alcohol, and tobacco in AYSO activities?

- A. Restricted use of alcohol only
- B. Allowed under certain conditions
- C. Not allowed at any time**
- D. Permitted in designated areas

The policy regarding blood, alcohol, and tobacco in AYSO activities is that their presence is strictly prohibited at all times. This rule is in place to ensure a safe and healthy environment for all participants, including players, coaches, referees, and spectators. The absence of these substances helps maintain the integrity of the game and reinforces a family-friendly atmosphere, which is a core value of AYSO. By prohibiting blood contamination, it ensures proper health protocols are followed, while the ban on alcohol and tobacco reflects the organization's commitment to promoting healthy lifestyles among youth. This policy clearly prioritizes the well-being of everyone involved in the activities, preventing any potential distractions or negative influences.