

# AYSO Intermediate Referee Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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## **Questions**

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- 1. What is the AYSO philosophy regarding player development?**
  - A. Winning is everything, focus on competitive spirit.**
  - B. Everyone plays, everyone wins - focusing on sportsmanship, character, and fun.**
  - C. Only the best players are highlighted.**
  - D. Coaches make the final decisions for all players.**
- 2. What is the appropriate restart when a player impedes an opponent not within playing distance of the ball?**
  - A. Direct Free Kick**
  - B. Penalty Kick**
  - C. Indirect Free Kick**
  - D. Throw-In**
- 3. If a spectator prevents a ball from entering the goal, what should the referee do?**
  - A. Award a goal**
  - B. Award a free kick to the opposing team**
  - C. Continue the game without any call**
  - D. Award a goal kick**
- 4. In what scenario is the advantage rule applied?**
  - A. When a player is injured**
  - B. When the fouled team retains possession and has a better scoring opportunity**
  - C. When a player intentionally fouls another**
  - D. When there is a minor foul**
- 5. What is the minimum distance that players must remain from the ball during a free kick?**
  - A. 5 meters**
  - B. 7 meters**
  - C. 10 meters**
  - D. 12 meters**

- 6. What is the main purpose of the assistant referee?**
- A. Make all decisions regarding fouls**
  - B. Assist the referee in ensuring the rules are followed**
  - C. Control the players on the field**
  - D. Enforce penalties for misconduct**
- 7. What action is considered a foul only when an attempt is made, according to AYSO regulations?**
- A. Holding an opponent**
  - B. Kicking an opponent**
  - C. Pushing an opponent**
  - D. Tripping an opponent**
- 8. Which action is under the discretion of the referee during a match?**
- A. Maintain player attendance**
  - B. Stop or abandon the match**
  - C. Determine match duration**
  - D. Fix the team lineup**
- 9. Which of the following actions is prohibited regarding player equipment?**
- A. Wearing clothing of a different color**
  - B. Using dangerous items**
  - C. Wearing uniforms that don't match**
  - D. Both A and B**
- 10. According to the Laws of the Game, what is defined as "The Method of Scoring"?**
- A. Law 7**
  - B. Law 10**
  - C. Law 12**
  - D. Law 15**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the AYSO philosophy regarding player development?**

- A. Winning is everything, focus on competitive spirit.**
- B. Everyone plays, everyone wins - focusing on sportsmanship, character, and fun.**
- C. Only the best players are highlighted.**
- D. Coaches make the final decisions for all players.**

The AYSO philosophy regarding player development emphasizes the importance of inclusivity and personal growth over a strict focus on competition. The principle of "Everyone plays, everyone wins" embodies the organization's commitment to ensuring that every player has the opportunity to participate fully in games, regardless of skill level. This approach cultivates a spirit of sportsmanship, helps develop character, and prioritizes fun in the game. In this philosophy, the goal is not just to win games but to foster an environment where players can learn, grow, and enjoy the sport. Emphasizing fun and enjoyment encourages all participants to remain engaged and continue playing, which ultimately supports long-term retention and personal development in the sport. This perspective aligns with the broader AYSO values of building strong communities through soccer and nurturing young athletes both on and off the field.

**2. What is the appropriate restart when a player impedes an opponent not within playing distance of the ball?**

- A. Direct Free Kick**
- B. Penalty Kick**
- C. Indirect Free Kick**
- D. Throw-In**

When a player impedes an opponent not within playing distance of the ball, the appropriate restart is an indirect free kick. This situation arises because the Laws of the Game recognize that impeding an opponent, even if the ball is not within playing distance, can disrupt fair play and the opponent's ability to engage in the game. An indirect free kick signals that the ball must touch another player before a goal can be scored, emphasizing the nature of the foul and the fact that it does not warrant a direct scoring opportunity. This is in line with the governing principles of the game, which aim to maintain fairness by not allowing a player to gain undue advantage through actions that inhibit their opponents, despite the ball being away. Other restarts, like a direct free kick or a penalty kick, are not suitable in this instance, as they are reserved for more serious fouls or acts of misconduct when the ball is in play or when the foul occurs within the penalty area. A throw-in is irrelevant here because it pertains to the ball going out of play over the touchline, which is not the case in this scenario.

**3. If a spectator prevents a ball from entering the goal, what should the referee do?**

**A. Award a goal**

**B. Award a free kick to the opposing team**

**C. Continue the game without any call**

**D. Award a goal kick**

When a spectator intervenes in a manner that affects the play, such as preventing the ball from entering the goal, the appropriate action for the referee is to award a free kick to the opposing team. This decision is based on the principle that any external interference that alters the natural course of the game must be addressed to maintain fairness and integrity. In this situation, since the spectator's action directly prevented the ball from scoring, it disrupts the game's flow and the expected outcome. Hence, the referee must halt the game and provide a restart to the team that was being denied a goal. Awarding a free kick serves as a way to penalize the interference and ensure that the game can continue under the proper rules. This response reinforces the authority of the referee in handling situations where external factors come into play, and ensures that the game remains fair to all participants.

**4. In what scenario is the advantage rule applied?**

**A. When a player is injured**

**B. When the fouled team retains possession and has a better scoring opportunity**

**C. When a player intentionally fouls another**

**D. When there is a minor foul**

The advantage rule is applied when the team that was fouled maintains possession of the ball and is in a better position to create a scoring opportunity, despite the foul that occurred. The referee perceives that allowing play to continue will benefit the fouled team more than stopping the game for the foul. This is a crucial aspect of the Laws of the Game, as it prioritizes the flow of the game and allows skilled teams to take advantage of advantageous situations. In the context of this scenario, if the referee stops play for a foul, it could disrupt a promising attack or scoring chance for the team that was fouled. Thus, by applying the advantage rule, the referee facilitates a more dynamic and exciting game, allowing talented players and teams to showcase their abilities while maintaining fairness and sportsmanship on the field.

**5. What is the minimum distance that players must remain from the ball during a free kick?**

- A. 5 meters**
- B. 7 meters**
- C. 10 meters**
- D. 12 meters**

The minimum distance players must maintain from the ball during a free kick is 10 meters. This rule is in place to ensure that the kicking team has a fair chance to execute their kick without immediate interference from opponents. By requiring this distance, referees can help manage the flow of the game and ensure that free kicks are taken as intended without players rushing in too closely, which could lead to unfair advantages or disruptions in play. Adhering to the 10-meter distance allows for a more orderly execution of the free kick and provides the attacking team with the opportunity to plan and execute their play effectively. This regulation applies similarly across various levels of play, promoting consistency in how the game is officiated.

**6. What is the main purpose of the assistant referee?**

- A. Make all decisions regarding fouls**
- B. Assist the referee in ensuring the rules are followed**
- C. Control the players on the field**
- D. Enforce penalties for misconduct**

The primary role of the assistant referee is to support the main referee in officiating the match and ensuring that the rules of the game are followed accurately. This involves signaling for offside violations, indicating when the ball has gone out of play, and providing assistance with any infringements that the referee may not have a clear view of. The assistant referee acts as an additional set of eyes on the field, which is crucial for maintaining the flow and fairness of the game. Additionally, while the assistant referee contributes to the overall conduct of the game, the responsibility for making final decisions, particularly regarding fouls or misconduct, lies exclusively with the main referee. Therefore, the assistant referee's supportive role is essential in enhancing the officiating process, rather than taking on the full decision-making authority. This collaborative dynamic is what helps uphold the integrity of the match and ensures that it is played according to established rules.

**7. What action is considered a foul only when an attempt is made, according to AYSO regulations?**

- A. Holding an opponent**
- B. Kicking an opponent**
- C. Pushing an opponent**
- D. Tripping an opponent**

The action of kicking an opponent is categorized as a foul in soccer, specifically when there is an attempt made to kick but contact is not successfully made. This is distinct because the intent and action to kick, even if it fails to connect with the opponent, reflect an aggressive move that can potentially endanger the opponent. Therefore, it is important for referees to recognize the difference between merely kicking in the vicinity of an opponent and making actual physical contact, which could lead to a direct free kick or penalty kick depending on the situation. In contrast, actions like holding, pushing, and tripping can be considered fouls regardless of whether there is an attempt to overreach or endanger the opponent. These actions directly infringe upon the opponent's ability to play the ball, and therefore the rules classify them as fouls whenever they are executed, irrespective of the intent or exact manner of the action.

**8. Which action is under the discretion of the referee during a match?**

- A. Maintain player attendance**
- B. Stop or abandon the match**
- C. Determine match duration**
- D. Fix the team lineup**

Stopping or abandoning the match is indeed an action that falls under the discretion of the referee. This decision may arise due to various factors such as inclement weather, field conditions, safety concerns, or unruly behavior from players, spectators, or staff. The referee has the responsibility to ensure the safety and integrity of the game, making it essential for them to use their judgment in these situations. If the dynamics of the match are affected such that it cannot continue safely or fairly, the referee can decide to halt the game or abandon it altogether. The other options involve more objective roles and responsibilities during the match that typically do not fall under the referee's discretionary power. For example, maintaining player attendance is often handled by team officials rather than the referee, determining match duration is governed by the Laws of the Game, and fixing the team lineup is usually the responsibility of the coaches, not the game official.

**9. Which of the following actions is prohibited regarding player equipment?**

- A. Wearing clothing of a different color**
- B. Using dangerous items**
- C. Wearing uniforms that don't match**
- D. Both A and B**

Using dangerous items is explicitly prohibited in soccer to ensure the safety of all players on the field. Items that could potentially cause injury, such as jewelry (including rings, bracelets, and earrings), or any sharp objects, cannot be worn during a match. The integrity of the game and the well-being of the players are paramount, which is why this rule is strict. Wearing clothing of a different color is also not permitted because it can lead to confusion about team identification during the match. Teams are required to wear uniforms that clearly distinguish them from one another, contributing to the clarity of the game for players, officials, and spectators. Thus, both the use of dangerous items and wearing clothing that may not conform to established requirements are actions that compromise safety and uniformity; therefore, they are both considered prohibited. By identifying these issues together, it shows a comprehensive understanding of the regulations surrounding player equipment.

**10. According to the Laws of the Game, what is defined as "The Method of Scoring"?**

- A. Law 7**
- B. Law 10**
- C. Law 12**
- D. Law 15**

The correct answer highlights that "The Method of Scoring" is defined in Law 10 of the Laws of the Game. This law outlines the criteria for what constitutes a goal, specifying that a goal is scored when the entire ball goes over the goal line, provided that no laws of the game have been broken in the process. This clarity is crucial for referees to fairly adjudicate the match and determine when a team has legitimately scored. By referring to Law 10, officials gain a better understanding of the scoring mechanics, including different scenarios that may affect the determination of a goal, such as fouls or offside positions leading up to the scoring play. This law forms a fundamental part of the structure of match outcomes and is essential for maintaining the integrity of the game.