

JUDC UMPIRES' BASIC THEORY QUIZ, 2003.
ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Answer "Yes" or "No"

1. May an umpire award a "Corner" hit in the other umpire's half? Rule 8.1.c – "Umpires shall be solely responsible for decisions on the ball going out of play for the full length of their nearer side-line and back-line"	NO
2. May a suspended player be substituted? Rule 6.2.2.d – "substitutes shall not be permitted for suspended players during their suspension"	NO
3. Should the goalposts be placed so that the <u>front</u> of the posts are on the <u>outside</u> edge of the goal line? Rule 2.1.c – "goal-posts must ... have their front face touching the outer edge of the back-line"	YES
4. Is it automatically an offence if a player taking a free hit accidentally raises the ball directly at another player? Rule 13.1.3.d – "Players shall not raise the ball at another player"	YES
5. Is a player taking a free hit permitted to use the push stroke? Rule 15.1.f – "the striker shall push or hit the ball..."	YES
6. Is a player taking a free hit permitted to use the scoop stroke? Appendix A defines a "scoop" as occurring when "a stationary or slow-moving ball is raised off the ground by means of a shovelling movement of the stick..." . This shovelling motion <i>must</i> be considered by umpires as intentional and Rule 15.1.g states that "the ball must not be raised intentionally".	NO
7. Is a player taking a free hit permitted to accidentally hit the ball in the air away from any players at head height without being penalised? Rule 15.1.g "the ball shall not be raised intentionally or in such a way as to be dangerous or likely to lead to dangerous play". As the ball has been hit clear of any players, it cannot be classed as dangerous. As the lift was accidental, it is not of itself a breach. Note that the height of the ball by itself is irrelevant! A head high ball can be "safe" and a knee high ball can be dangerous. It is the relationship of the ball to the players that is the deciding factor about whether a ball is dangerous or not.	YES
8. Is a player taking a free hit permitted to accidentally hit the ball in the air away from any players at shin height without being penalised? Refer above	YES
9. Is it automatically an offence if the ball is lifted at a hit-in from the side line? Rule 10.2.e "the ball shall not be raised intentionally or such as to be dangerous or lead to dangerous play". If the ball is raised accidentally and it is not dangerous, no offence has been committed	NO
10. Is it automatically an offence if the ball is lifted at a corner hit? Ref above	NO
11. Is it automatically an offence if the ball is lifted at a Penalty Corner hit in (the "injection")? Rule 15.2.1 "an attacker shall push or hit the ball, without intentionally raising it"	NO
12. May a 14.63m hit ("16 Yard Hit") be taken only 10 metres from the back-line? Rule 10.3.2.a - the hit is taken "up to 14.63m ...". Note the words "up to", so taking the hit only 10 metres up is permitted.	YES
13. Can a goal be scored without the ball crossing the goal line? Rules 11.d and 15.3.4.b – at a Penalty Stroke a "goal [is] awarded: for a breach of the Rules by the goalkeeper that prevents a goal being scored" .	YES
14. Must the player taking a Penalty Corner hit-in stand completely outside the field of play? Rule 15.2.1.c – the only constraint is that "the player ... must have at least one foot outside the field"	NO
15. Must the player taking a Side-Line hit-in stand completely outside the field of play? Rule 10.3.1.b – "the player playing the ball is not required to be wholly inside or outside the side-line"	NO
16. Must a temporarily suspended player remain off the field for at least five minutes? Rule 15.4.a "temporarily suspend the offending player for a minimum of 5 minutes of playing time..."	YES
17. Should an umpire <u>carry</u> a spare whistle when umpiring? Appendix D states that umpiring equipment includes "a reserve whistle". It should be carried with you on the field as you never know when your "old faithful" will stop working for some reason, or you may drop it etc. etc.	YES
18. When signalling a goal, should the umpire point with both arms towards the goal net? This signal is the Penalty Corner. The Goal signal is "point both arms horizontally towards the centre of the field" (Appendix C)	NO
19. Is the signal for "time stop" one arm raised vertically above the head? This signal is "time start". "Time Stopped" is "turn towards the other umpire and cross fully-extended arms at the wrists above the head" (Appendix C)	NO

JUDC UMPIRES' BASIC THEORY QUIZ, 2003.
ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

20. Is the signal for a "Free Hit" one arm raised in the direction of the free hit and the other arm pointing towards the spot where the free is to be taken? Umpires should NEVER use this sort of combined "free hit/location" signal. The correct free hit signal is, "Indicate the direction with one arm raised horizontally and the open hand at face level" (Appendix C). If it is necessary to show where the Free Hit is to be taken from, the umpire should indicate this separately after using the correct Free Hit signal.	NO
21. Can a player with possession of the ball obstruct an opponent? Ref Rule 13.1.4. Extensive guidance notes are provided in the Rule Book and are too lengthy to reproduce here. It is suggested that all prospective umpires read them carefully.	YES
22. Can a player without possession of the ball obstruct an opponent? Ref above	YES
23. Should an umpire penalise every breach of the rules? Preface to Rule 14, " Advantage: a penalty shall be awarded only when a player or team has been clearly disadvantaged by an opponent's offence ". This is arguably the most important paragraph in the entire Rule Book.	NO
24. Can a Free Hit to the defenders inside the circle be taken from anywhere inside the circle? Rule 15.1.c states that the Free Hit may be taken "anywhere within the circle or up to 14.63 metres from the back-line in line with the offence parallel to the side-line". Not many players know this rule (a few umpires don't either!).	YES
25. Is an umpire permitted to penalise a breach of the rules in the other umpire's half (but not in the circle)? Rule 8.1.a, Umpires shall be "primarily responsible for the decisions in their half of the field...". It says "primarily", but not "solely".	YES
26. If a sudden clearance rebounds off the back of a player's stick, should the player be automatically penalised for not playing the ball with the face of the stick? Rule 13.1.1.a states that players shall not "play the ball intentionally with the back of the stick". If the player gained no advantage from this accidental back-of-the-stick contact, it should be "Play On".	NO
27. At a Penalty Corner must the ball always be stopped before a shot at goal is made? Rule 15.2.1.j – the requirement to have the ball stopped before a shot at goal was removed at the start of the 2003 season.	NO
28. Can backboards be legal if more than 460mm (18 inches) in height? Rule 2.3.a states that the backboards are to be 460mm high. Anything higher or lower than this is not allowed.	NO
29. Can a Corner hit be taken from either side of the goal? Rule 10.3.3.a requires that the hit be taken "on the side-line on the 5 metre mark from the corner flag <u>nearest to where the ball crossed the back-line</u> "	NO
30. Can a Penalty Corner be taken from either side of the goal? Rule 15.2.1.a states that the ball may be placed "on whichever side the attacking team prefers".	YES
31. Must all players from both teams be 5 metres away when a Free Hit to the attackers is being taken within 5 metres of the circle? Rule 15.1.d	YES
32. Must all players from both teams be 5 metres away when a side-line hit in is being taken? Rule 10.2.a "all opponents at least 5 metres from the ball"	NO
33. Must all players from both teams be 5 metres away when a Corner hit is being taken? Rule 10.2.a (ref above).	NO
34. A player is less than impressed by an umpire's decision. Does he/she have the right to question the umpire about the reason for the decision? No specific rule on this, but umpires need to be human! If the question is asked nicely and at an appropriate time, then this is OK	YES
35. A player is less than impressed by an umpire's decision. Does he/she have the right to delay the game by arguing? This can be dealt with under either Rule 13.1.6. "Time-wasting" and/or Misconduct as defined in Appendix A and covered under Rule 15.4.a "Personal Penalties"	NO
36. A player is less than impressed by an umpire's decision. Does he/she have the right to make a quick audible and abusive remark? Covered by Misconduct under Rule 15.4.a	NO
37. Should the umpire normally blow the whistle if the ball goes out of play over the side-line? Rule 8.2.d, "umpires shall blow the whistle to indicate, when necessary, that the ball has passed wholly outside the field." Note the "when necessary" – if everybody knows that the ball has gone out, don't blow your whistle	NO
38. Should the umpire normally blow the whistle if the ball goes out of play over the goal-line? As above	NO

JUDC UMPIRES' BASIC THEORY QUIZ, 2003.
ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

39. Should the umpire blow the whistle to restart play after signalling time-off? Rule 8.2.h "Umpires shall blow the whistle to ...re-start play after such a stoppage"	YES
40. Should the umpire blow the whistle to begin a Penalty Stroke? Rule 8.2.c. and 15.3.1.f	YES
41. Should the umpire blow the whistle to restart play after a goal is scored? Rule 8.2.f	YES
42. During a Penalty Corner, may 6 defenders be behind the goal line? Rule 15.2.1.f states that "not more than five defenders, including the goalkeeper shall be behind the back-line..."	NO
43. During a Penalty Corner, the forward taking the hit-in plays the ball across the face of the goal. It hits the goalkeeper's foot and deflects into the goal. Is this a goal? Rule 15.2.1.m "the attacker putting the ball into play may not score directly even if the ball is played into goal by a defender"	NO
44. During a Penalty Corner, after the ball travels outside the circle and is brought back in, may the ball be flicked or scooped from the "first shot at goal" directly into the goal so that it crosses the goal-line higher than the backboards? Rule 15.2.1.l "for flicks, deflections and scoops, ... the ball may be raised to any height..."	YES
45. During a Penalty Corner, after the ball travels outside of the circle and is brought back in, may the ball be hit from the "first shot at goal" directly into the goal so that it crosses the goal-line higher than the backboards? Rule 15.2.1.k "if the first shot at goal is a hit, the ball must cross the goal line, or be on a path which would have resulted in it crossing the goal-line before any deflection, at a height of no more than 460mm (the height of the backboards) for a goal to be scored..."	NO
46. Is a "Slap Hit" defined as a "hit" under the requirements of the Penalty Corner rule? Guidance Notes to Rule 15.2 define the "slap hit" and states that " ... this action is defined as a hit."	YES
47. Is a goal awarded when the ball is hit by an attacker from outside the circle but goes into the goal off the stick of a defender inside the circle? Rule 11.a requires that the ball be "...played in the circle by an attacker..."	NO
48. Is a goal awarded when there is a deliberate breach in the circle by a defender during general play? This is either a Penalty Corner under Rule 14.2.b or a Penalty Stroke under 14.3.a	NO
49. Is a goal awarded at a Penalty Stroke when the goalkeeper stops the ball with his/her stick above the shoulder? Rule 13.2.1.b permits goalkeepers to "stop or deflect the ball with their sticks above their shoulders..."	NO
50. Is a goal awarded at a Penalty Stroke if the goalkeeper stops the ball going into the goal with the back of his/her stick? The goalkeeper has committed an offence by using the back of the stick (Rule 13. 1.1.a). Rule 15.3.4.b states that a "goal [is] awarded: for a breach of the Rules by the Goalkeeper that prevents a goal being scored"	YES
51. Is a goal awarded when a shot by an attacker within the circle which is going wide of the goal deflects off the umpire's foot and goes into the goal? Rule 13.3.a "If the ball strikes an umpire ... the game shall continue."	YES
52. Is a goal awarded when an attacker shoots at goal within the circle and the ball breaks into pieces, with all pieces going into the goal? The correct decision is a Bully, under Rule 10.4.1.a as "the ball in play has to be replaced"	NO
53. At a Penalty Stroke should the umpire ensure that the goalkeeper has his/her feet on the line? Rule 15.3.1.e states that "the defending goalkeeper shall stand with both feet on the goal-line...". However, don't be too pedantic. If the goalkeeper has his/her heels on the line, but then raises up on his/her toes in preparation for the stroke, he/she technically does not have his/her feet on the line. If this is the case and the heels are over the line, this is good enough.	YES
54. Is it automatically an offence if a player plays the ball with the handle of his/her stick? Rule 4.3.a states that "the playing side is the entire side..." so that part of the handle above the flat side and edges of the stick is part of the "playing side".	NO
55. Is a Penalty Corner awarded if the ball becomes lodged in the Goalkeeper's equipment? Rule 14.2.e	YES
56. Can a senior umpire over-rule a decision made by a more junior co-umpire made in the junior umpire's circle if the senior umpire believes that the initial decision made by the junior umpire is quite clearly incorrect? Rule 8.1.d. states that "Umpires shall be solely responsible for decisions on corners, penalty corners, penalty strokes and goals in their own half and free hits in their own circle." If the senior umpire believes that a major mistake has been made, he can stop time and confer with the junior umpire. The junior umpire can then change his decision if	NO

JUDC UMPIRES' BASIC THEORY QUIZ, 2003.
ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

he wishes to, but it is his sole responsibility to decide whether to do this or to allow the initial decision to stand.

57. Is a Penalty Corner awarded when a defender (not the goalkeeper) deliberately hits the ball over the back-line? **Rule 10.3.4**
58. Is a Penalty Corner awarded when the goalkeeper deliberately hits the ball over the back-line? **Rule 10.3.4. Rule 13.2.2.c states that goalkeepers are allowed to deliberately "deflect the ball over the cross bar or around the goal-posts" but they are not allowed to hit the ball deliberately over the back-line.**
59. Is a Penalty Corner awarded when the goalkeeper deliberately deflects the ball over the crossbar or around the goal post? **Ref above**
60. A Free Hit is awarded to the attackers just outside the circle. Is the attacker taking the Free Hit permitted to drag the ball from outside the circle into the circle in one movement without the ball leaving the stick so as to effect a "shot at goal"? **The Guidance Notes to Rule 13 state that "A free hit to the attacking team a small distance outside the circle cannot be dragged inside the circle..."**
61. At a Penalty Corner, after the initial injection of the ball from the back-line, is an attacker permitted to drag the ball from outside the circle into the circle in one movement without the ball leaving the stick so as to effect a "shot at goal"? **There is no rule or guidance notes which specifically prohibit this. The only "drag" from outside the circle into the circle which is prohibited is the free hit (ref above)**
62. Is it automatically an offence if the ball hits a player's (not the Goalkeeper) foot? **Rule 13.1.2.b and accompanying Guidance Notes. They are too extensive to reproduce here but all players, coaches, umpires and other officials are urged to read them carefully.**
63. Players cannot be substituted after the award of a Penalty Corner. Is it permitted for a substitution to take place as soon as the Penalty Corner commences (i.e. when the ball is pushed out from the back-line)? **Rule 6.2.1 states that "no player of either team shall be substituted after the award and before the completion of a penalty corner". It also defines when a penalty corner is completed. In the example of this question, the penalty corner had not been completed and so the substitution cannot take place.**
64. Are Goalkeepers allowed to take part in general field play outside of their own Circle? **Rule 13.2.2.b permits the goalkeeper outside the circle to "play the ball but then have no special privileges".**
65. Are Goalkeepers allowed to take part in general field play outside of their own half of the field? **Rule 13.2.2.a states that goalkeepers may "not take part in the game outside their own half except when taking a penalty stroke". Taking a penalty stroke is not "general field play", so the answer to this question is "no".**
66. Can an umpire award a 10 metre advance for a subsequent offence after the award of a Free Hit? **Rule 14.4 "If there is another offence before the awarded penalty has been taken, a free hit may be progressed up to 10 metres, or the penalty may be upgraded and/or dealt with as misconduct or reversed if committed by the previously benefiting team."**
67. Can an umpire upgrade a Free Hit to the attackers awarded inside the 23m area to a Penalty Corner for a subsequent offence by a defender(s)? **Rule 14.4 (ref above)**
68. Can an umpire upgrade a Penalty Corner to a Penalty Stroke for a subsequent offence by a defender(s). **Guidance notes to Rule 15.4 state that "a penalty corner cannot be upgraded to a penalty stroke in this instance."**
69. After a circle scramble, if the goalkeeper ends up accidentally lying on the ball so that the attackers cannot get to it, is this automatically a Penalty Stroke? **As long as the ball got under the goalkeeper accidentally, it must be adjudicated as "obstruction". If you believe that this unintentional offence "prevents the probable scoring of a goal" (14.3.b), then a Penalty Stroke would be appropriate. However, if you believe that it "does not prevent the probable scoring of a goal" (14.2.c) then a Penalty Corner is the correct decision. The position of the goalkeeper and the other defenders will help you to decide this. Many players (and coaches etc.) believe that as soon as the ball is trapped under the goalkeeper, it's an automatic Penalty Stroke. This is wrong.**
70. Should the Captain of each team wear a distinctive identifying arm band? **Rule 7.1 – "Each team must have a captain who must wear a distinctive arm-band"**

YES
YES
NO
NO
YES
NO
NO
YES
NO
YES
YES
NO
NO
YES

JUDC UMPIRES' BASIC THEORY QUIZ, 2003.
ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

More Advanced Questions – Select the correct decision from the multiple choice answers

1. A lone forward on a breakaway run dribbles the ball into the circle. The Goalkeeper attempts a slide tackle, missing the ball but tripping the attacker over. The attacker immediately gets up, recovers the ball and sees that he has an open goal to shoot at with plenty of time as there are no other defenders in his immediate area. He has a shot at the open goal but misses. Decision?

- a. **Penalty Stroke** – deliberate breach by the goalkeeper
- b. **Penalty Corner** – accidental breach by the goalkeeper
- c. **16 Yard Hit** to the defenders – forward had an open shot but missed
- d. **Bully** – simultaneous breach by both the forward and the 'keeper

The most correct answer is "C". Sure, the 'keeper committed an offence but, as the forward managed to regain his feet and take an uncontested shot at an open goal, he has not been "clearly disadvantaged by an opponent's offence" (Rule 14). The fact that he subsequently missed the shot at the open goal is his own fault, and not the 'keeper's. You must apply "advantage" wherever possible but you cannot give a player "two bites of the cherry" and award a Penalty Stroke after the forward had missed his clear shot.

Note that "A" could also be an option as you won't often allow "Advantage" on Penalty Strokes. This is the umpire's call and will depend on how clear and uncontested a shot the forward has. However, if you elect to award a PS, you should do so before the forward takes the shot.

C (or A)

2. At a 16 Yard Hit the Fullback accidentally hits the ball hard and in the air at waist height directly at a forward standing on the 25 yard (23m) line. The forward manages to legally trap the ball, bringing it to the ground. He dribbles the ball forward, passing it around the fullback to his winger. The winger is tackled by the other fullback from the wrong side. The fullback is making quite strong shoulder to shoulder contact with the winger, but the winger still manages to attempt a shot at goal. However, due to the pressure by the fullback, the shot is not very powerful nor accurate and the ball bounces harmlessly over the back-line. Decision?

- a. **Free Hit to the attack** just outside the circle - dangerously lifted ball.
- b. **Penalty Corner** - obstruction by the second fullback on the winger
- c. **16 Yard Hit** - the winger managed a shot at goal but missed
- d. **Re-take the initial 16 Yard Hit** - the fullback only lifted the ball accidentally.

The correct answer is "B". Even though the initial hit was dangerously lifted, the forward did manage to control it and effect a good disposal to his winger. Therefore, you must allow "advantage" and not penalise the initial lift. The winger was then clearly being obstructed by the fullback who was "physically interfering with the ..." body of the winger (Rule 13.1.4). Even though the winger managed to get his shot away, it was a shot made under the pressure applied by a defender who was breaking the rules. As such, you could not consider that the winger had an uncontested shot (compared to the example in the question above) and that it was this illegal pressure by the fullback that made the winger's shot at goal ineffectual, hence there was no "advantage" to the winger in this case. The correct decision, therefore, is to penalise the fullback for the illegal wrong-side tackle and award a Penalty Corner.

B

3. At a corner hit-in, the forward hits the ball very hard and at about 150mm (6 inches) above the ground. A defender just outside the circle, in attempting to trap the ball, inadvertently deflects it upwards. The ball continues at high speed and at head height through the crowded circle. This ball is therefore dangerous and must be penalised. BUT, who do you penalise and with what penalty?

- a. **Penalty Corner** - the ball was lifted by the defender and the danger was in the circle
- b. **Free Hit to the attackers** from where the defender was standing outside the circle - you penalise a ball that is lifted "on the way up" from where it was lifted from.
- c. **Free Hit to the defenders** level with the top of the circle and in line with where the defender was standing - it was the initial height of the ball hit by the attacker and NOT the subsequent upwards deflection by the defender that lead to the dangerous situation
- d. **Free Hit to the defenders** from the side line and level with the top of the circle - it was the initial height of the ball hit by the attacker and NOT the subsequent upwards deflection by the defender that lead to the dangerous situation

The correct answer is "D". Rule 10.2.e states that "the ball shall not be raised intentionally or such as to be dangerous or lead to dangerous play". The initial lift, whilst only 150mm high, did "lead to dangerous play" as due to the speed and height of the ball, the defender inadvertently deflected it higher. Hence, the correct decision is a free hit to the defence. However, where do

D

JUDC UMPIRES' BASIC THEORY QUIZ, 2003.
ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

you take it from? Guidance notes to Rule 13.1.3 state that “when the danger occurs during the flight of the ball, the penalty should be taken from where the ball was originally played”. Therefore, the free hit to the defence should be taken from the 5 yard mark on the side-lines. However, Rule 15.1.b states that a “Free hit outside the circle to the defence within 14.63 metres of the back-line: up to 14.63m from the back-line in line with the offence, parallel to the side-line”. Therefore the free hit is taken from the side-line level with the top of the circle.

4. A forward in clear space near the half-line scoops the ball very high to his winger standing by himself near his attacking 25 yard (23m) line. As the winger is preparing to trap the ball a defender, starting from near the top of the circle, runs over to the attacker in an attempt to intercept. It looks like a potentially dangerous situation and so you must blow your whistle before somebody gets hurt. However, what decision do you give?
- Free Hit** to the **attackers** from where the ball was landing - the defender must not approach until the winger has the ball on the ground and under control.
 - Free Hit** to the approaching **defender** from where the ball was landing - the defence must be given priority in this situation.
 - Free Hit** to the **defenders** from where the ball was initially lifted (near the half line) - it was the initial lifted ball that caused the dangerous situation to arise downfield.
 - Penalty Corner** - the defender started his run from inside the 23m area and this was a deliberate breach.

The correct answer is “A”. Rule 13.1.3 states that “Players shall not approach within 5 metres of a player receiving a falling raised ball until it has been played and is on the ground”. The initial lift was not dangerous, and the lifted ball was directed to a lone player, therefore there was no danger where the ball was landing. The defender has caused the dangerous situation to arise by approaching the winger and has therefore breached Rule 13.1.3.

Just a quick note about option “B”. The Guidance Notes to Rule 13.1.3 state “Defenders do not have a right to the ball if an attacker is the initial receiver”. Some players/coaches etc. believe that the defenders get priority. This is incorrect.

5. At the first shot on a Penalty Corner the ball is hit towards the top corner of the goal. The goalkeeper makes a magnificent save with his stick above his shoulder. The ball drops to the ground near another attacker who has a shot at goal. The ball hits the foot of a defender who is standing near the Penalty Spot and is deflected out over the back-line. Decision?
- Free Hit to defenders** – the initial hit was not on a path that would have seen the ball cross the goal line at backboard height or less.
 - Penalty Stroke** - the Goalkeeper used his stick above his shoulder
 - Penalty Corner** - the ball hit the defender's foot
 - Corner Hit** – the foot/ball contact by the defender was accidental and the ball went out of play after last being touched by a defender.

The correct answer is “A”. As soon as the ball is hit higher than the backboards, the Penalty Corner Rule has been broken, specifically Rule 15.2.1.k, and should be immediately penalised with a Free Hit to the defence. Anything else that happens after the illegal first hit is irrelevant. However, you often see a high first hit at a penalty corner go un-penalised because it was saved, with the umpire allowing play to continue. This is incorrect. Hopefully, nobody chose answer “B” as all defenders are allowed to save a shot at goal with their sticks above shoulder height!

A

A