



FIELD UMPIRE COACHING NOTES – QUIZ ANSWERS

1) Where should you be looking when you give the all-clear to the goal umpire?

Your attention should be on the last act of play (area/players). There is no need to look at the goal umpire because he's not going to give a free-kick away.

2) What should you do if you're unsure if the club goal umpire gave the correct score?

You should stop play and consult with the goal-umpire. Ask what he/she saw and compare that to what you believe happened. You shouldn't over-rule unless you're 100% sure.

3) A player kicks the ball from the half-back flank to the wing. Where should you be looking?

You should hold your vision on player who disposed of the ball for a moment before looking forward to the next act of play.

4) Name 4 examples when an umpire needs to have a presence or take control:

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| 1) Any high tackle or rough tackle | 2) When you're going to send someone off |
| 3) When applying a 15/50 metre penalty | 4) When setting up a set kick |
| 5) When paying a down-field free-kick | 5) Ball-ups |

5) Can players deliberately kick off the ground in under 12's? Why or why not?

Yes they can because that rule is only applied in under 10's.

6) A player kicks the ball along the wing. After he disposes of the footy an opponent forcefully bumps the player causing him to fall to the ground. What action, if any, should be taken?

A down-field free kick should be paid. The free-kick is taken where the ball landed and it is given to the closest team-mate to where the ball landed. You could also warn the offending player.

7) Name 2 examples when you need to run in and set up the mark for a set kick:

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| 1) When the kick is likely to score | 2) When the ball is forward of the mark |
| 3) When the ball goes out on the full | 4) When there is an undue delay |

8) A player has run 20 metres and bounced the ball once. An opponent runs at the player and gives him a fair hip and shoulder causing him to fall to the ground and drop the ball. What's your decision and why?

Play on because the opponent did not lay a tackle. For holding the ball to be paid the player must be tackled.

9) A player is injured and the trainer has just informed you that he needs a stretcher. When should you stop play?

- c) When there is a break in play (E.g. A goal, free kick, ball-up etc.)
- d) When the stretcher enters the field of play
- e) When the play goes towards the injured player making the situation dangerous

10) A player has run 8 metres with the ball. He is legally tackled but the force of the tackle knocks the ball out of his hands. What's your decision and why?

Holding the ball because the tackle was legal, the player had prior opportunity and he did not dispose of the ball by hand or foot.