

**Refresher Quiz #5**  
**April 18-24**

**Introduction: The third week is upon us. Teams are beginning to master the offensive philosophy. Anticipate more passing, a greater emphasis on picks and backside cuts, and better transition play. With that being said, it is time to focus on “off the ball” situations.**

## **RULES REVIEW**

### **Screens; Legal and Illegal**

1. Review the five (5) components which define holding.
2. Holding is permitted under four (4) conditions:

### **Illegal Offensive Screening**

3. What is an illegal screen?
4. A1 is within five yards of a loose ball. B1 holds A1's crosse with his crosse, preventing A1 from participating in the play.
5. A1 has the ball in his possession.
  - a) A1 has his crosse held by B1's crosse which prevents him from performing his normal function.
  - b) B1 holds A1's crosse against A1's body, restraining A1's movement.
  - c) B2, with gloved hand over end of the crosse, is exerting equal pressure from the rear against A1, thus preventing him from advancing toward goal.
  - d) B1, with gloved hand over end of the crosse, is exerting pressure sure from the rear against A1. B1 exerts enough pressure to force A1 to move away from goal.
6. A1 takes a post position and holds his crosse in front of him
  - a) with the head of the crosse resting on the ground. A2 cuts around A1, and B2, pursuing A2, falls over A1's crosse.
  - b) extended in front of him. A2 cuts around A1, and B2, pursuing A2, runs into the extended crosse and is held back by A1 's crosse.

### **Offside**

7. When play has been suspended as a result of an offside infraction, and ...

- a) only one team is offside.
- b) both teams are offside and one of the teams has possession of the ball.
- c) both teams are offside and neither team has possession of the ball.
- d) Team A is in possession of the ball and Team B goes offside.
- e) Team A is in possession of the ball in its offensive half of the field. Team A goes offside.

8. Team A scores a goal.

- a) The offensive team is offside.
- b) The defensive team is offside.
- c) Both teams are offside.

### **Warding Off**

9. Define warding off.

### **Withholding Ball From Play**

10. Define when this is withholding.

- a) A loose ball is on the ground, and the player lies on the ball.
- b) Trap the ball in his crosse longer than is necessary for him to control the ball and pick it up with one continuous motion.
- c) Places his thumb on the ball.
- d) A1, with possession of ball, is dodging B1, and he slides his upper glove hand above handle and onto the head of the crosse so that the thumb of the glove is touching the frame of the stop.

11. There is a loose ball in crease and

- a) the goalkeeper covers it with his crosse and draws back to scoop it all in a continuous motion (tennis pickup).
- b) Team B goalkeeper covers ball with his crosse and makes no apparent effort to

draw back and pick it up.

### **Face Off Situations**

12. On a face off,

a) A1 has possession and B1 commits penalty in offensive half of field; a flag is down. Ball becomes loose as period ends.

b) A2 clamps the ball, pivots and rakes the ball which goes out of bounds.

c) A1 has his thumb around the handle of his crosse and his fingertips resting on the ground.

d) A1 meets all requirements. However when official blows the whistle, A1 “kicks” through the crosse rather than drawing his crosse. .

e) On a face-off and before possession has been declared, B1 touches or crosses the defensive-area line.

f) A1 meets all requirements of face-off. However, he has one or both of his elbows braced against thighs or legs.

13. When there is a violation before possession is called, where is the ball awarded?

a) A1 commits a loose ball push against B1. B1 is on his defensive half of the field.

b) A1 commits a pushing violation against B1. B1 is on the offensive side of the field.

14. When the ball goes out of bounds before possession has been declared. The referees cannot determine who provided the impetus. How is possession awarded?

a) The ball goes out of bounds before crossing the restraining line.

b) The ball goes out of bounds after have crossed the restraining line.

### **Delayed Whistle Situations**

15. If a defending player commits a foul against an attacking player and an attacking player has possession of the ball, and if the act of fouling does not cause the player in possession of the ball to lose possession, the official shall drop a signal flag and withhold the whistle. Should he stop the play when each of the following situation occur?

- a). A goal is scored by the attacking team.
- b) The ball goes out of bounds.
- c) A player on the defending team gains possession of the ball.
- d) A shot is taken that does not result in a goal.
- e) The ball enters and thereafter moves out of the goal area.
- f) An injury occurs to a player on either team and is deemed by the official to be serious enough for an immediate whistle.
- g) A player loses any of the required equipment in a scrimmage area, and the official is required under the rules to blow the whistle.
- h). A loose ball results.
- i) A player on the attacking team commits a foul.
- j) The ball is in the defensive half of the field, and the team in possession fails to clear the ball into its goal area.
- k) When the ball hits the ground (not on a shot), the slow whistle is terminated. The slow whistle shall be used whether the foul is committed against the player in possession of the ball or some other member of the attacking team.

16. During a slow whistle, a shot remains a shot until one of four (4) situations occur.

## **MECHANICS REVIEW**

### **Screens; Legal and Illegal**

A. What is the signal for an illegal screen?

B. Who should call an illegal screen in the 'gray area' between two referees?

### **Offside**

C. Where should the two referees position themselves on a transition play?

D. Where should the two officials position themselves on a slow clear?

a) Lead, b) Trail

E. What does it mean to “count ahead” of the play?

### **Warding Off**

F. What is the signal for warding off?

G. What are the three key words you should consider when calling a warding off violation?

### **Withholding Ball From Play**

H. What is the signal for withholding the ball?

I. How do you see the warding off violation and still officiate the game?

J. Is there any key to seeing the violation for “placing the ball against your chest?”

### **Face Off Situations**

K. Review the face off mechanic.

L. What should the “Off Official” look for in a two man game?

M. Who takes the count on the face off?

N. Before possession is gained, an injury occur on a face-off. What procedure would be implemented?

### **Conduct Fouls**

O. How do you deal with the coach who is constantly complaining?

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## **RULES REVIEW**

### **Screens; Legal and Illegal**

1. Review the five (5) components which define holding.

**RULING:** A player shall not impede the movement of an opponent or his crosse.

**ART. 1 . . .** A player may not:

- a. Use the portion of the handle that is between his hands to hold an opponent.
- b. Step on the crosse of an opponent.
- c. Hold an opponent with his crosse.
- d. Hold or pin an opponent’s crosse against the body of the opponent with his crosse.
- e. Hold an opponent with his free hand that is off the crosse.

2. Holding is permitted under four (4) conditions:

**RULING:** a. An opponent with possession of the ball or within 5 yards of a loose ball may be held from the front or side.

b. An opponent in possession of the ball may be played with a hold check from the rear if the hold exerts no more than equal pressure. For (a) and (b), a hold check shall be done with either closed hand, shoulder or forearm; and both hands shall be on the crosse.

c. A player may hold the crosse of an opponent with his crosse when that opponent has possession of the ball.

d. A player within 5 yards of a loose ball may hold the crosse of his opponent with his own crosse.

### **Illegal Offensive Screening**

3. What is an illegal screen?

RULING: No offensive player shall move into and make contact with a defensive player with the purpose of blocking a defensive player from the man he is playing, nor shall the offensive player hold his crosse rigid or extend his crosse rigid to impede the normal movements of the defensive man. If contact is made between offensive and defensive players as a result of the offensive player's setting a screen, the offensive player shall be stationary before the contact occurs.

4. A1 is within five yards of a loose ball. B1 holds A1's crosse with his crosse, preventing A1 from participating in the play.

RULING: Legal hold.

5. A1 has the ball in his possession.

a) A1 has his crosse held by B1's crosse which prevents him from performing his normal function.

RULING: Legal hold.

b) B1 holds A1's crosse against A1's body, restraining A1's movement.

RULING: Holding by B1.

c) B2, with gloved hand over end of the crosse, is exerting equal pressure from the rear against A1, thus preventing him from advancing toward goal.

RULING: Legal Play.

d) B1, with gloved hand over end of the crosse, is exerting pressure sure from the rear against A1. B1 exerts enough pressure to force A1 to move away from goal.

RULING: Technical foul against B1. Only equal pressure may be used.

6. A1 takes a post position and holds his crosse in front of him

a) with the head of the crosse resting on the ground. A2 cuts around A1, and B2,

pursuing A2, falls over A1's crosse. RULING: Technical foul against A1, illegal screening position.

b) extended in front of him. A2 cuts around A1, and B2, pursuing A2, runs into the extended crosse and is held back by A1 's crosse.

RULING: Technical foul against A1, holding.

### **Offside**

1. When play has been suspended as a result of an offside infraction, and ...

a) only one team is offside,

RULING: a technical foul shall be called against the offending team.

b) both teams are offside and one of the teams has possession of the ball,

RULING: the players shall be placed onside and play resumed with the team in possession of the ball retaining possession.

c) both teams are offside and neither team has possession of the ball,

RULING: the players shall be placed onside, and the ball shall be awarded according to alternate-possession rule.

d) Team A is in possession of the ball and Team B goes offside.

RULING: Slow whistle. Team A is awarded the ball at the spot where the ball was when play was suspended or outside the goal area.

e) Team A is in possession of the ball in its offensive half of the field. Team A goes offside.

RULING: Team B is awarded the ball in its offensive side of the field at the Center Face-off X.

2. Team A scores a goal.

a) The offensive team is offside.

RULING: The goal shall not count, and the ball shall be awarded to a defensive player outside goal area.

b) The defensive team is offside.

RULING: The goal counts, and no penalty shall be assessed.

c) Both teams are offside.

RULING: The goal shall not count, and the ball shall be awarded according to the alternate-possession rule.

### **Warding Off**

9. Define warding off.

**RULING:** A player in possession of the ball shall not use his free hand or arm or any other part of his body to hold, push or control the direction of the movement of the crosse or body of the player applying the check. A player in possession of the ball may protect his crosse with his hand, arm or other part of his body when his opponent makes a play to check his crosse.

### **Withholding Ball From Play**

10. Define when this is withholding.

a) A loose ball is on the ground, and the player lies on the ball.

**RULING:** Technical foul.

b) Trap the ball in his crosse longer than is necessary for him to control the ball and pick it up with one continuous motion.

**RULING:** Technical foul.

c) Places his thumb on the ball.

**RULING:** Technical foul.

d) A1, with possession of ball, is dodging B1, and he slides his upper glove hand above handle and onto the head of the crosse so that the thumb of the glove is touching the frame of the stop.

**RULING:** Withholding ball from play, technical foul.

11. There is a loose ball in crease and

a) the goalkeeper covers it with his crosse and draws back to scoop it all in a continuous motion (tennis pickup).

**RULING:** Legal.

b) Team B goalkeeper covers ball with his crosse and makes no apparent effort to draw back and pick it up.

**RULING:** Withholding ball from play. Ball awarded to Team A.

### **Face Off Situations**

12. On a face off,

a) A1 has possession and B1 commits penalty in offensive half of field; a flag is down. Ball becomes loose as period ends.

**RULING:** Next period starts with the ball awarded to Team A at same relative

position at other end of field and player committing foul serving penalty time.

b) A2 clamps the ball, pivots and rakes the ball which goes out of bounds.

RULING: B's ball. When A "controls" the face-off and causes the ball to go out of bounds, it is ruled a turnover.

c) A1 has his thumb around the handle of his crosse and his fingertips resting on the ground. RULING: Illegal face-off position. All fingers of both hands must be gloved and wrapped around the crosse and must be resting on the ground. Award ball to Team B.

d) A1 meets all requirements. However when official blows the whistle, A1 "kicks" through the crosse rather than drawing his crosse. RULING: Illegal face-off. Ball awarded to Team B.

e) On a face-off and before possession has been declared, B1 touches or crosses the defensive-area line. RULING: Technical foul. Ball awarded to Team A. Repeated abuse of this rule can be a personal foul. (5-9-4)

f) A1 meets all requirements of face-off. However, he has one or both of his elbows braced against thighs or legs. RULING: Legal position.

13. When there is a violation before possession is called, where is the ball awarded?

a) A1 commits a loose ball push against B1. B1 is on his defensive half of the field.

RULING: The ball is awarded to Team B on the offensive side of the field at the midfield X.

b) A1 commits a pushing violation against B1. B1 is on the offensive side of the field.

RULING: Award the ball to Team B at the spot of the violation.

14. When the ball goes out of bounds before possession has been declared. The referees cannot determine who provided the impetus. How is possession awarded?

a) The ball goes out of bounds before crossing the restraining line.

RULING: Reface with all restrictions in place.

b) The ball goes out of bounds after have crossed the restraining line.

RULING: Use alternate possession.

### **Delayed Whistle Situations**

15. If a defending player commits a foul against an attacking player and an attacking player has possession of the ball, and if the act of fouling does not cause the player in possession of the ball to lose possession, the official shall drop a signal flag and withhold the whistle. Should he stop the play when each of the following situation occur?

a). A goal is scored by the attacking team.

RULING: Yes

b) The ball goes out of bounds.

RULING: Yes

c) A player on the defending team gains possession of the ball.

RULING: Yes

d) A shot is taken that does not result in a goal.

RULING: Yes

e) The ball enters and thereafter moves out of the goal area.

RULING: Yes

f) An injury occurs to a player on either team and is deemed by the official to be serious enough for an immediate whistle.

RULING: Yes

g) A player loses any of the required equipment in a scrimmage area, and the official is required under the rules to blow the whistle.

RULING: Yes

h). A loose ball results.

RULING: Yes

i) A player on the attacking team commits a foul.

RULING: Yes

j) The ball is in the defensive half of the field, and the team in possession fails to clear the ball into its goal area.

RULING: Yes

k) When the ball hits the ground (not on a shot), the slow whistle is terminated.

The slow whistle shall be used whether the foul is committed against the player in possession of the ball or some other member of the attacking team.

RULING: Yes

16. During a slow whistle, a shot remains a shot until one of four (4) situations occur.

(a) it is obvious that a goal will not be scored;

(b) added impetus is given the ball by any member of the attacking team;

(c) possession is gained by any member of the defensive team; or

(d) after hitting the goalkeeper, goal posts or crossbar, the ball is touched by any player of either team other than the defending goalkeeper, or an official.

## **Conduct Foul**

17. Can a coach be called for a conduct foul and be assessed the technical foul?

RULING: Yes. See rule 6-6.

## **MECHANICS REVIEW**

### **Screens; Legal and Illegal**

A. What is the signal for an illegal screen?

MECHANIC: See page 55 of the rule book.

B. Who should call an illegal screen in the 'gray area' between two referees?

MECHANIC: The illegal pick occurs on a 45 degree line separating the lead and rail officials. To eliminate confusion, divide responsibility. First, determine the direction of the ball carrier. Assume that the player is running toward the lead official. That man should look for the foul. His partner is responsible for the illegal pick. It is an easy mechanic as the ball carrier is in the gray area and both of the officials will be looking in his direction for a short period of time.

Note\* You can use this mechanic on the back slash as well. The ball carrier is moving toward the lead official. That man will look for the fouls to the front of the body: slash, hold, trip, illegal check. The trail referee will look for the fouls behind the body: back slash and pushing.

Note #2 This is not foolproof. But you have to remember that in any two man game, we have to make trade offs. The third man was added to the college game because there are dead spots which occur and there is little we can do about them.

### **Offside**

C. Where should the two referees position themselves on a transition play?

MECHANIC: The trail referee should clean up behind the play. Do not be in too much of a hurry to get up field. Remember, the attackman just lost the ball. He might be in the mood for a cheap shot behind the play. Better to stay for a while and address that.

The lead official is alone on a transition play. Break out toward the sideline and get down field as quickly as possible. Your angle of attack should be as follows: a) move to the sideline and up field, b) run along the sideline, staying wide to get the best look at the entire play (remember, you do not have help from your partner), c) when you reach the far restraining line, move toward the goal line on a diagonal.

Do not interfere with the play but you must try to get to the line to be in position for the two critical plays: a) goal / no goal, and b) crease violation / push.

Note\* You will miss fouls behind the play on a transition play. You cannot worry about that. Your primary concern is the crease area and the goal. Missing a slash is bad. Missing a goal is unforgivable.

D. Where should the two officials position themselves on a slow clear?

a) Lead, b) Trail

MECHANIC:

a) The lead official should move five to ten yards beyond the midfield line and look back through the play for offsides. If there is a delayed clear, or a peculiar situation, one might move back up to the line for a better angle. But the two man game means we have to trade optimal position for goal line coverage. Remember, they can pass the ball up field twice as fast as you can run. Get ahead of the play. You can still see the line and make the call.

b) Trail should position himself even with the attackmen riding on the play. If you stay with the ball, you'll open too large a gap between yourself and your partner. As he is adjusting ("cheating") at the midfield line, you must do the same behind the play.

Note\* When making an offside call, remember that you have a little time before the coach locates you. If you are going to make an offside call, or a crease violation, move toward that location on the field after you blow the whistle. Then stop and make the call.

E. What does it mean to "count ahead" of the play?

MECHANIC: On a slow clear, the trail referee can count players as he moves up field. But once he crosses midfield, the trail official should not look backward. Too many things are happening ahead of the play. So count the offensive players (6) and then the defensive team (7) in the offensive end of the field. "Count ahead" and you will be able to referee the ball and make the call at the same time.

Note\* Count the offense first. If they are offside, you kill the play before a goal is scored. The defense can be counted later, allowing you to throw the flag and allow for a delayed whistle situation.

### **Warding Off**

F. What is the signal for warding off?

MECHANIC: See page 55 of the rule book.

G. What are the three key words you should consider when calling a warding off violation?

MECHANIC: "Advantage and disadvantage." Coaches are going to scream regardless, so you should learn to ignore them. But if the movement gives the offensive player an advantage, then you should make the call.

### **Withholding Ball From Play**

H. What is the signal for withholding the ball?

MECHANIC: See page 55 of the rule book.

I. How do you see the warding off violation and still officiate the game?

MECHANIC: Watch the player's hand and thumb when he catches the ball. If it is on the plastic, look for a violation. If it is an inch or two down, he is fine. Look to the defender and referee the game.

J. Is there any key to seeing the violation for "placing the ball against your chest?"

Note\*The key is the roll dodge. The player will put the ball on his chest on the second roll. He is losing his balance and withholds for advantage.

### **Face Off Situations**

K. Review the face off mechanic.

MECHANIC: a) bring them down together, b) look for a tilted crosse\*, c) call set, and d) blow a quick whistle. Adjust your position to the way the ball is going, moving opposite their movement of the two players.

\* If A1 is in an illegal position, do the following:

"Stand up. Illegal procedure on Team A. Award the ball to Team B."

Your job is not to spend the afternoon adjusting and wrestling with them. By this point in time, they know the rule. Enforce it.

L. What should the "Off Official" look for in a two man game?

MECHANIC: Look at the four wing middies and see if anyone is trying to gain an advantage illegally. The key is not the player jumping too soon. You will see that without difficulty. It is the hold by the wing player against his opponent creating a turnover.

M. Who takes the count on the face off?

MECHANIC: The off official.

N. Before possession is gained, an injury occur on a face-off. What procedure would be implemented?

MECHANIC: Reface with original restrictions in force, except when the ball has crossed the defensive-area line, in that case, the ball is awarded according to the alternate-possession rule.

### **Conduct Foul**

O. How do you deal with the coach who is constantly complaining?

MECHANIC: First, remember the rule "neither seek nor avoid." Don't go on the field looking for trouble. Every day is a fresh start. Leave the grudges in the car.

That being said, if he crosses the line, begin with the conduct foul, preferably when his team has the ball. That way he loses a possession, nothing more. Then begin to scale it up. The afternoon should not a be string of technical fouls. Remember, the other coach is playing by the rules. So start with the "T" and then go to a one minute non-releasable foul for Unsportsmanlike Conduct. The next one is for three minutes and he is ejected from the game.

NOTE\* If you are going to throw a coach out, and suspend him for two games, be sure that you are on solid ground. If necessary, discuss the situation with your partner before making a decision.

Never, never, make a decision in anger. The NJSIAA will not allow you to change your mind when tempers cool.