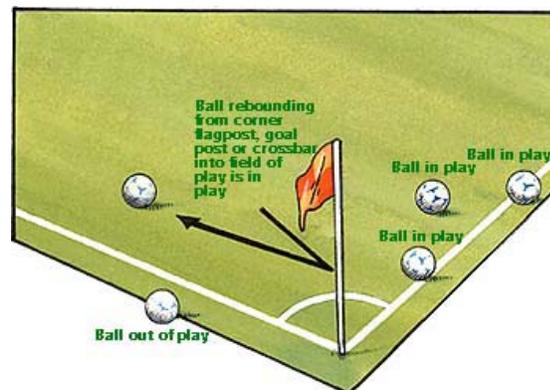


# Soccer Rules for Girl's Tournament at SEBBC

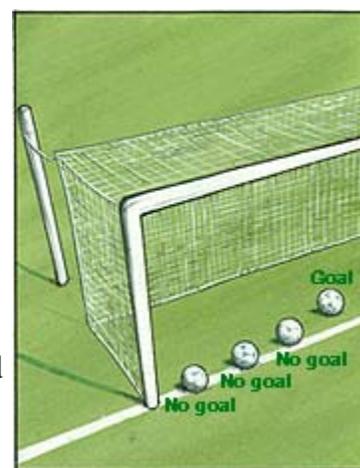
## The Field of Play

- The games are played with 8 girls on a team.
- Only two adults may be on the field for a team at a time. An adult is defined as anyone that is not in high school.
- Our fields are smaller than normal – 30 yards x 80 yards. This is due to the fewer number of players.
- The goals are regulation size – 8'x24'
- The penalty area is smaller because of the smaller field and extends only 10 yards out.
- The ball is out of play when it has wholly crossed the goal line or touch line whether on the ground or in the air
- A goal is scored when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line.



## Offsides

- A player is in an offside position if he is nearer to his opponents' goal line than both the ball and the second last opponent. Said another way, if you are further up field than both the ball and the last defender (besides the goalie), you are in an offside position.
- It is not an offence in itself to be in an offside position. You are only whistled as offside if you were in an offside position at the moment the ball was last touched by your team **AND you end up affecting the play.**
- **For example:** The most common form of offside occurs when you are closer to the opposing goal than the last defender (besides the goalie) and the ball is passed to you. Remember that offside is determined when the ball is last touched. The trick is to be onside when your teammate kicks the ball forward and then run behind the defense. You are not offside if you receive the ball behind the last defender (besides the goalie), only if you are there when the ball is touched by a member of your team.
- You can NOT be offside on a goal kick, throw-in, or corner kick.



## Direct Kick

A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following six offences **in a manner considered by the referee to be careless, reckless or using excessive force:**

- kicks or attempts to kick an opponent
- trips or attempts to trip an opponent
- jumps at an opponent
- charges an opponent
- strikes or attempts to strike an opponent
- pushes an opponent

A direct free kick is also awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following four offences:

- tackles an opponent to gain possession of the ball, making contact with the opponent before touching the ball
- holds an opponent
- spits at an opponent
- handles the ball deliberately (except for the goalkeeper within his own penalty area)

## **Indirect Kick**

An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a goalkeeper, inside his own penalty area, commits any of the following offences:

- takes more than six seconds while controlling the ball with his hands, before releasing it from his possession
- touches the ball again with his hands after it has been released from his possession and has not touched any other player
- touches the ball with his hands after it has been deliberately kicked to him by a team-mate
- touches the ball with his hands after he has received it directly from a throw-in taken by a team-mate

An indirect free kick is also awarded to the opposing team if a player, in the opinion of the referee, commits any of the following three offences:

- plays in a dangerous manner
- impedes the progress of an opponent
- prevents the goalkeeper from releasing the ball from his hands
- commits any other offence, not previously mentioned in Law 12, for which play is stopped to caution or dismiss a player

An indirect free kick is indicated by the referee raising his arm until the ball is kicked.

## **How to take a direct or indirect kick**

- Direct and Indirect kicks are taken from where the offence occurred.
- The ball must be stationary.
- After the ball is kicked, it must be touched by another player before the kicking player may again touch it (you can't play the ball to yourself).
- Players on the opposing team must be 10 yards away or along the goal line between their goal posts.
- The ball is in play when it is touched and it moves.
- While a goal may be scored on a Direct kick, a goal may not be scored on an Indirect kick until the ball subsequently touches another player on that team.

## **Penalty Kick**

- A penalty kick is awarded if any of the offences that would result in a Direct kick is committed by a player inside his own penalty area, irrespective of the position of the ball, provided it is in play.
- A goal may be scored directly from a penalty kick.
- Additional time is allowed for a penalty kick to be taken at the end of each half or at the end of periods of extra time.
- The defending goalkeeper remains on his goal line, facing the kicker, between the goalposts until the ball has been kicked.
- The Referee decides when a penalty kick has been completed
- The player taking the penalty kick does not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player

## **The Throw-In**

- When a ball is knocked out of bounds along the side of the field, a throw-in is awarded to the team that did NOT touch it last.
- A goal cannot be scored directly from a throw-in.
- The player taking the throw-in must have both feet on the ground and must throw the ball with two hands over their head.
- The thrower may not touch the ball again until it has touched another player.

- If, after the ball is in play, the thrower deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

### **The Goal Kick**

- A goal kick is awarded when the whole of the ball, having last touched a player of the attacking team, passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air, and a goal is not scored.
- The ball is kicked from any point within the goal area by a player of the defending team.
- Opponents remain outside the penalty area until the ball is in play.
- The kicker may not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player.
- The ball is in play when it is kicked directly beyond the penalty area.

### **The Corner Kick**

- A corner kick is awarded when the whole of the ball, having last touched a player of the defending team, passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air, and a goal is not scored.
- A corner kick is a method of restarting play.
- A goal may be scored directly from a corner kick.
- The ball is placed inside the corner arc at the nearest corner flagpost
- Opponents remain at least 10 yds from the ball until it is in play
- The ball is kicked by a player of the attacking team
- The kicker does not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player

### **Cautionable Offences (yellow card)**

A player is cautioned and shown the yellow card if he commits any of the following seven offences:

- is guilty of unsporting behavior
- shows dissent by word or action
- persistently infringes the Laws of the Game
- delays the restart of play
- fails to respect the required distance when play is restarted with a corner kick or free kick
- enters or re-enters the field of play without the referee's permission
- deliberately leaves the field of play without the referee's permission

### **Sending-Off Offences (red card)**

A player is sent off and shown the red card if he commits any of the following seven offences:

- is guilty of serious foul play
- is guilty of violent conduct
- spits at an opponent or any other person
- denies an opponent a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball (this does not apply to a goalkeeper within his own penalty area)
- denies an obvious goal-scoring opportunity to an opponent moving towards the player's goal by an offence punishable by a free kick or a penalty kick
- uses offensive, insulting or abusive language
- receives a second caution in the same match

A player who has been sent off must leave the vicinity of the field of play and the technical area.

***SLIDE TACKLES are NOT allowed and may result in a yellow or red card depending on the discretion of the referee.***