Test duration: 30 minutes, objective: 75% (at least 23 good over 30)

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| 1 | What is the most important concern for a referee?   1. Position on-field. 2. Safety of participants. 3. Time management. 4. Making the right ruling. |
| 2 | Which of the following does not form part of the pre-game player check?   1. Long hair and prescription glasses. 2. Metal studs and long fingernails. 3. Earrings and exposed piercings. 4. Wrist bracelets and jewellery. |
| 3 | How is a Mixed team defined (out of drop off)?   1. Maximum of 1 male and 3 females. 2. Maximum of 3 males, minimum of 1 male and 1 female. 3. Minimum of 3 males and maximum of 1 female. 4. Minimum of 1 female and a maximum of 3 males. |
| 4 | Which of the following is false?   1. Teams cannot have more than sixteen players. 2. At least four players must be on-field to start a game. 3. A team with fewer than four players on-field will forfeit the game. 4. A team can never have more than six players on-field during play. |
| 5 | Which of the following is false regarding off-field players?   1. They must stay in the substitution box unless interchanging. 2. They may interchange from anywhere on the sideline so long as they touch. 3. Teams may share a substitution box, where space is limited. 4. Interchanges may occur at any time during play and there is no limit to the number of interchanges. |
| 6 | Which of the following statements about the winning captain’s rights is false?   1. She can start the game as an off-field player. 2. She has the choice between substitution boxes. 3. She has to give the ball up to the opposition. 4. She has the choice on which direction to play. |
| 7 | The toss must to be conducted when both captains and the referees are all together. Why?   1. It is necessary to give authority to the referees. 2. Because captains cannot be trusted. 3. Introductions must be made before the toss is started. 4. It ensures fairness to both teams and avoids the possibility of conflict later. |
| 8 | Which of the following situations would not help create good rapport prior to starting a game?   1. Going to each team’s box to conduct the safety check. 2. Wearing a clean and tidy uniform including your badge. 3. Arriving on time as a team. 4. Giving detailed instructions to every player prior to conducting the toss. |

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| 9 | Which is true?   1. The ball does not need to be on the ground when tapped. 2. The ball can be held in the hands when tapped with the foot. 3. The ball can roll up to one metre from the Tap. 4. You may not use a rollball instead of a Tap. |
| 10 | Which is false?   1. A Touch can be made by the attacker or the defender. 2. The Touch can be made on any part of the body. 3. Contact with the ball is not a Touch. 4. A Touch can be made on the hat or hair. |
| 11 | Which of these is false for a rollball?   1. The body must be facing the scoreline. 2. The ball can be dropped from the hand above the ground. 3. The body or the foot must pass over the ball. 4. If it rolls, the ball cannot roll more than 1m. |
| 12 | An attacker is touched in-field near a sideline. After being touched, the attacker steps over the sideline. What is the correct ruling?   1. A change of possession restarting 7m in-field from the sideline. 2. A change of possession where the Touch occurred. 3. Attacker retains possession with a rollball 7m in-field from the sideline. 4. Attacker retains possession with a rollball where the Touch occurred. |
| 13 | Immediately after the third touch which of these statements is false?   1. The control referee should be positioned at the new defensive line. 2. The support referees should be in line with the control referee. 3. The control referee must ensure defenders reach the new defensive line before declaring them to be on-side. 4. The control referee is best positioned directly in front of the roll ball. |
| 14 | Where is the mark for a rollball in the general field of play?   1. Within one or two metres of where the contact occurred. 2. The position of the defender when the Touch occurred. 3. The position of the attacker when the Touch occurred. 4. Where the contact was made, but at least 7m from the try line and sideline. |
| 15 | The ball goes to ground. Where does the restart rollball occur?   1. Where the ball first hit the ground. 2. Where the ball stops rolling. 3. At any point in the ball’s roll. 4. At the location of any player who is given the ball. |
| 16 | An attacking Half who is in possession steps outside of the field of play over the dead ball line. What happens next?   1. Attacker keeps possession, rollball on the 7m line. 2. Attacker keeps possession, rollball between the try line and 7m line. 3. Change of possession, rollball on the try line. 4. Change of possession, rollball on the 7m line. |
| 17 | Which of these groups includes only penalty situations?   1. Hard touch, Touch and Pass, Obstruction. 2. Offside, rollball Over the Mark, Half Caught in the end zone. 3. Forward Pass, rollball Not Square, Voluntary Rollball. 4. Phantom touch, Incorrect roll ball, Delay of play. |
| 18 | A forward pass occurs. Where is the mark?   1. The location of the passer who made the Forward pass. 2. Where the forward pass was caught, or where the ball hit the ground. 3. Where the pass receiver should have been if the pass wasn’t forward. 4. Whichever attacker is furthest forward at the time the ball was thrown. |
| 19 | When defending players are near their try line, which of the following statements are true?  X. A defender must have one foot on or behind the line to be onside.  Y. After a rollball all defenders must move forward until a Touch is imminent.   1. Both X and Y are true. 2. Both X and Y are false. 3. Only X is true. 4. Only Y is true. |
| 20 | The onside position is set by the referee on the score line, and the defenders are instructed to move forward after the rollball. Which is true?   1. Each defender can stop when they reach their opposing player. 2. All defenders must advance until a Touch is imminent, the ball comes within the 7m line or they are in line with the ball. 3. Defenders cannot be penalised unless they are instructed to advance by one of the referees. 4. Defenders must move forward at any speed but can stop at the 7m line. |
| 21 | A game is marked as requiring a result. The game ends with a draw, so a Dropoff is played. Are the following statements true or false?  X. Teams play an extra time of 2min.  Y. Player count is reduced by two at the restart, and is reduced by one at 2 minutes after the restart.   1. Both X and Y are true. 2. Both X and Y are false. 3. Only X is true. 4. Only Y is true. |
| 22 | Of these, which is the preferred try procedure?   1. Check with support referees, check for claimed Touches, award the try. 2. Check claimed Touches and support referees infringements, award try, mark the scorecard. 3. Award the try, mark the scorecard, drink some water. 4. Award the try, check with support referees, mark the scorecard. |
| 23 | Which of the following statements is true?   1. The Half can score a try so long as it is not the sixth touch. 2. The Half can keep playing if they make a try by mistake so long as they do not release the ball. 3. The Half is not allowed to score or attempt to score a try. 4. The Half is the only person who can score a try. |
| 24 | When a touch is imminent, how far back should the control referee be positioned during general play?   1. Anywhere convenient to allow communication with offside players. 2. Behind the defence to see player numbers more easily. 3. At the new 7m line so that players and referees know where is onside. 4. Between the two teams to see the rollball clearly and to stay clear of collisions. |
| 25 | Calling an offside player’s number is not having any effect. Which of these options is the preferred choice?   1. Stop the game, call the player over and tell them to listen to you. 2. Get their attention by tapping them on the shoulder. 3. Penalise the player and tell them to learn their number. 4. Change your communication to identify them by position or name. |
| 26 | A defending player makes a hard Touch on the ball-carrier. This is the first time this has happened in this game. Should the referee blow a penalty?   1. Yes, hard Touches should be dealt with immediately. 2. Yes, and the player should be Forced Substituted. 3. No, the referee can warn the player on the run to prevent it happening again. 4. No, the referee should stop the game and speak to the player but should continue without a penalty. |
| 27 | What is a good way to prevent conflict from rising during a game?   1. Stop the game and ask the captains to help maintain discipline. 2. Be strict but polite. Use escalation to avoid repeated bad behaviour. 3. Use positive voice communications such as to encourage players to treat each other respectfully. 4. All of the above. |
| 28 | The full-time hooter sounds while the ball is in the air. Which of the following actions is correct for the referee?   1. Signal full time immediately without finishing the current play. 2. End the game when the next try is scored. A dropoff may be required. 3. Let the play continue to the next touch, then announce “Last Touch” and play one final touch. 4. So long as there is no penalty, end the game at the next Touch or change of possession. A dropoff may be required. |
| 29 | Which of the following is not a good opportunity to interchange with a buddy referee?   1. At a penalty. 2. When the ball is in the middle of the field. 3. At a try. 4. When there is a changeover close to the sideline. |
| 30 | In a dropoff, which of the following is false?   1. Both teams must have possession before the game ends. 2. There is a time limit to the first dropoff. 3. The mixed ratio is maximum of 2 males. 4. If a player is sent off when the teams 3 vs 3, then the teams play 3 again 2. |