

USA Hockey
2008-09
OPEN BOOK
PLAYING RULES EXAMINATION



OFFICIATING EDUCATION PROGRAM

NOTE: Please DO NOT return this booklet with your completed answer sheet. Keep for your reference as a complete listing of correct answers and rule references will be available in the summer 2009 issue of STRIPES.

USA HOCKEY OFFICIATING EDUCATION PROGRAM

2008-09 OPEN BOOK RULES EXAMINATION

The Open Book Rules Examination has been designed to present general situations. Its purpose is a teaching tool — for the new official to learn the rules and their respective location within the Rule Book and for the returning official to reinforce their rules knowledge.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE: Write your answer and the rule reference next to each question in this booklet, in addition to marking your answer on the answer sheet provided.

DO NOT RETURN THIS BOOKLET WITH YOUR EXAM. Only the answer sheet will be graded.

No answer sheets will be accepted after **MAY 15, 2009.**

Level 1 applicants are only required to answer questions 1-50. All other applicants must answer all 100 questions.

TRUE OR FALSE

- When icing is completed, both the front official and the rear official blow their whistles.
 - A team does NOT have on-ice strength affected whenever a misconduct penalty is assessed.
 - During a delayed penalty, play shall be stopped whenever a member of the offending team touches the puck, including a deflection.
 - Shooting the puck after a whistle results in a minor penalty for unsportsmanlike conduct, whether or not the player had sufficient time to refrain from taking the shot.
 - Whenever a player receives a major penalty for any reason, that player is automatically ejected from the game.
 - Coincidental minor penalties are NOT displayed on the penalty clocks.
 - The face-off location for an intentional off-side is at a neutral zone spot near the defending blue line of the off-side team.
 - During a potential icing situation, icing shall be nullified if the front official feels that a defending player (excluding the goalkeeper) could have played the puck before it crossed the goal line.
 - Neither players nor goalkeepers may play with a broken stick.
 - Penalty options for high sticking include a minor, major, and major plus game misconduct penalty.
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- ### MULTIPLE CHOICE
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- The back-up goalkeeper can NOT sit on the penalty bench even if wearing the required head and face protection. This is true because of rule:
 - 205(d)
 - 110(a)
 - 304(b)
 - A goalkeeper receives a minor penalty. A player who was on the ice when the infraction occurred must serve the minor penalty. This is true because of rule:
 - 402(a)
 - 404(a)
 - 407(a)
 - An opponent who makes stick contact with the goalkeeper after the goalkeeper has covered the puck with his/her glove is assessed a minor penalty under what rule?
 - 621(c)
 - 603(a)
 - 633(d)
 - The goal posts should be anchored only if they will become dislodged when a normal degree of force is applied by a player sliding into the post. This is true because of rule:
 - 103(a)
 - 103(b)
 - 103(e)
 - A player in the 10 & Under (Squirt) age classification is NOT required to wear a mouthpiece. This is true because of rule:
 - 304(a)
 - 304(c)
 - 304(b)
 - A team official who verbally abuses the official using obscene or abusive language is initially penalized under what rule?
 - 601(h)
 - 601(j)
 - 601(d)

17. A player body checks an opponent diagonally from behind into the boards. This action is penalized under what rule?
- 604(a)
 - 606(a)
 - 607(a)
18. A player body checks an opponent but makes head contact with his hands. This action is penalized under what rule?
- 640(a)
 - 616(a)
 - 610(a)
19. Hand passes between players of the same team are NOT allowed in the neutral zone under what rule?
- 615(d)
 - 615(a)
 - 615(e)
20. A player checks an opponent that is no longer in "possession and control" of the puck. This action is penalized under what rule?
- 606(a)
 - 640(b)
 - 621(a)
21. A mite player's helmet comes off during play. The proper ruling is:
- play may continue but the player must go directly to the players' bench.
 - play must be stopped immediately.
 - no stoppage is required.
22. A team official who taunts an opponent shall initially be assessed a:
- bench minor penalty.
 - game misconduct penalty.
 - match penalty.
23. Face-offs in the end zone may take place:
- anywhere along the line that connects the neutral zone face-off spot and the end zone face-off spot.
 - only at an end zone face-off spot.
 - wherever the puck is when play is stopped.
24. If a team ices the puck while short-handed:
- potential icing remains in effect.
 - icing applies if the penalty expires before the puck crosses the goal line.
 - icing does not apply.
25. The puck is being played in the attacking zone. The blue line is part of:
- only the neutral zone.
 - only the zone that the puck is in.
 - both the neutral zone and the zone in which the puck is being played.
26. An attacking player is standing in the opposing goal crease. The puck is NOT in the crease. Play must be stopped:
- if the attacking team has possession of the puck and the goalkeeper is in the goal crease.
 - if the attacking team has possession of the puck regardless of the goalkeeper's location.
 - no matter which team has possession of the puck and the goalkeeper is in the goal crease.
27. The puck is partially frozen between opposing players along the boards. When should the referee stop play?
- Play should be stopped if it looks like unnecessary body contact will occur.
 - Play should be stopped if a player falls on the puck.
 - All of the above.
28. Under the Standard of Play initiative, interference should NOT be called when the following occurs:
- A player maintains foot speed and body position between the opponent and the puck without changing his skating lane.
 - Players are competing for body position using strength and balance.
 - All of the above.
29. Under the Standard of Play initiative, which of the following actions does NOT warrant a minor or major penalty for slashing?
- Contact is made on the glove of the opponent, causing them to momentarily lose control of the puck.
 - contact is made on the body of the opponent in an intimidating manner.
 - Contact is made on the lower portion of the opponent's stick for the purpose of dislodging the puck.
30. Under the Standard of Play initiative, which of the following shall NOT be penalized:
- Use of the stick to impede a player's progress.
 - Acts of an intimidating or dangerous nature.
 - Hard body checks on the puck carrier to gain a competitive advantage.

31. If the official stops play because the attacking team shoots the puck onto the back of the goal netting, the face-off shall be conducted:
- at the nearest neutral zone face-off spot.
 - at the nearest end zone face-off spot.
 - at the center-ice face-off spot.
32. A Team B player commits a penalty in Team B's attacking zone. The official stops play in Team B's defensive zone and assesses the penalty. The face-off should be conducted:
- at the neutral zone face-off spot outside the Team B defensive zone.
 - in the Team B defensive zone.
 - at the neutral zone face-off spot outside the Team B attacking zone.
33. An attacking player (non-puck carrier) is off-sides when the puck crosses the determining edge of the blue line if:
- The player has skate contact with the neutral zone and the blue line.
 - The player has skate contact with the neutral zone and the attacking zone.
 - The player does not have skate contact with the neutral zone or the attacking zone blue line.
34. If an article is deliberately thrown onto the ice from the players' bench during a stoppage of play, the proper call is:
- no penalty.
 - a bench minor penalty.
 - a misconduct penalty.
35. Play is stopped immediately if the puck comes to rest on top of the goal. The resulting face-off occurs at:
- the nearest end zone face-off spot.
 - the nearest neutral zone face-off spot.
 - either the nearest face-off in that zone or in the neutral zone, depending on which team caused the stoppage of play.
36. If an opponent is checked from behind and thrown head first into the boards, the minimum penalty that must be assessed is a:
- major plus misconduct penalty.
 - major plus game misconduct penalty.
 - minor plus misconduct penalty.
37. If the goalkeeper leaves the crease and freezes the puck when he/she is NOT being pressured by an attacking player:
- no rule violation has occurred.
 - a minor penalty shall be assessed.
 - the goalkeeper shall be warned a maximum of two times, then a minor penalty shall be assessed.
38. Which penalty may NOT be assessed for illegal contact to an opponent's head?
- minor penalty.
 - double minor penalty.
 - major penalty.
39. A player taking the face-off, instead of attempting to play the puck, immediately and intentionally contacts the face-off opponent:
- shall be penalized for interference.
 - causes a false face-off.
 - may do so legally.
40. A team reports to the official that a racial slur was directed to one of its players. The official did not hear the racial slur. The official must:
- assess a game misconduct penalty to the offending team.
 - check to see if the other officials heard the racial slur, if not, no penalty.
 - advise both teams of the required penalty if a racial slur is heard later in the game.
41. **GIRLS' HOCKEY.** Mouthpieces must be worn in girls' classifications (excluding seniors):
- starting at 12 & under, and older.
 - starting at 14 & under, and older.
 - All age classifications.
42. If an opponent is injured from a slashing infraction, the minimum penalty is a:
- minor plus misconduct penalty.
 - major plus misconduct penalty.
 - major plus game misconduct penalty.
43. A youth team has a player who is late for a game and not listed on the game sheet. If the player arrives and is ready to play, a roster addition is permitted:
- only if occurring before the second period.
 - and a bench minor penalty is assessed to that team.
 - without penalty if the addition is accepted by the non-offending team.
44. Which team personnel may NOT be assessed a misconduct penalty?
- players.
 - goalkeepers.
 - team officials.
45. Which of the following would NOT result in a misconduct penalty?
- mouthpiece violation.
 - profane language by the coach.
 - player throws equipment out of the rink.



For the next three questions, the following simplified procedure determines which penalty, if any, terminates with the scoring of a goal. At the time of the goal:

- is the team that was scored-upon below the on-ice numerical strength of the scoring team because of a time penalty?
- is at least one penalty which is then being served by the scored-upon team a non-coincident minor or bench minor penalty (being displayed on the penalty clocks)?

If the answer to both questions is YES, then the minor penalty with the least amount of time remaining on the penalty clock terminates.

46. In the following situation, determine which player, if any, returns to the ice once the goal is scored.

CLOCK TIME	Team "A"	Team "B"
5:00	X - 2 min.	
4:30		P - 2 min.
3:30		Goal Scored

- (a) Player "X" returns to the ice.
- (b) Player "P" returns to the ice.
- (c) No penalty may be terminated.

47. In the following situation, determine which player, if any, returns to the ice once the goal is scored.

CLOCK TIME	Team "A"	Team "B"
5:00	X - 2 min.	
4:30		P - 2 min.
4:00	Y - 2 min.	
3:30		Goal Scored

- (a) Player "X" returns to the ice.
- (b) Player "Y" returns to the ice.
- (c) No penalty may be terminated.

48. In the following situation, determine which player, if any, returns to the ice once the goal is scored.

CLOCK TIME	Team "A"	Team "B"
5:00	X - 2 min.	
4:30	Y - 2 min.	
3:30	Goal Scored	

- (a) Player "X" returns to the ice.
- (b) Player "Y" returns to the ice.
- (c) No penalty may be terminated.

49. In the following situation, determine the proper on-ice numerical strength, assuming the teams are both at full strength when the penalties are assessed.

CLOCK TIME	Team "A"	Team "B"
5:00	X - 2 min.	P - 2 min.

- (a) Both teams lose a player on the ice.
- (b) Both teams remain at full strength.
- (c) Referee's choice (both short or both full).

50. In the following situation, determine the proper on-ice numerical strength, assuming the teams are both at full strength when the penalties are assessed.

CLOCK TIME	Team "A"	Team "B"
5:00	X - 2 + 2 min.	P - 2 min.

- (a) Both teams lose a player from the ice.
- (b) Team B is one player short.
- (c) Both teams remain at full strength.

LEVEL 1 OFFICIALS STOP HERE!

All other officials please continue with the remaining 50 questions on the exam.

TRUE OR FALSE

51. If the puck is iced and passes through the goal crease (not a goal), icing shall be nullified.
52. A linesman is permitted to stop play for an injury potential minor penalty that is NOT observed by the referee.
53. A bench minor penalty may be served by any player except a goalkeeper who was on the ice at the time of the infraction and who is not then serving a penalty.
54. With the teams at full strength, a delayed penalty for checking from behind (minor plus misconduct) is being signaled and the non-offending team scores during the delayed penalty. The penalized player only serves the misconduct penalty.
55. A pee wee team has a head coach and one assistant on the players' bench. During the first period the head coach is assessed a game misconduct penalty. During the third period the team reaches 15 penalties. The original head coach is now suspended for two games.
56. A minor or major penalty may be assessed to a player who body checks the goalkeeper in the goalkeeper's crease area.
57. In a non-checking game, the penalty signal for body checking is the same as roughing.

58. When icing is completed, the rear official blows his whistle.
59. If play is stopped because of an apparent player injury, the player, other than the goalkeeper, is required to leave the playing area until play has resumed.
60. Under the Standard of Play initiative, a player may use his free hand to steer an opponent or push off an opponent. However, once the free hand is used to impede the movement of the player or create space, a penalty must be called.
61. Whenever a player receives a major penalty for spearing, butt ending or high sticking, that player is automatically assessed a game misconduct penalty.
62. Shooting the puck after a whistle results in a minor penalty for unsportsmanlike conduct, whether or not the player had sufficient time to refrain from taking the shot.
63. A legal check must occur from the front, or diagonally from the front, or straight from the side.
64. The minimum penalty for butt ending an opponent is a minor plus misconduct penalty.
65. Play must be stopped whenever a penalty is signaled and the offending team gains possession and control of the puck.
66. Deliberately shooting the puck out of the playing area, results in a minor penalty to the player or goalkeeper shooting it.
67. When determining if a body check is legal, you must consider the part of the body that is used to check the opponent AND the part of the opponent's body where contact is made.
68. If the puck is directed into the goal by the skate of an attacking player, the goal is allowed.
69. The non-offending team inadvertently scores into its own goal during a delayed penalty. The goal is allowed.
70. Under the Standard of Play initiative, any stick contact with an opponent that is NOT limited to playing the puck is a penalty.
71. Under the Standard of Play initiative, stick lifts or stick presses are allowed as long as they are on the lower portion of the stick and don't slide up onto the upper portion of the stick and hands.
72. Under the Standard of Play initiative, a defensive player in front of the net may use his body position and strength to gain an advantageous body position on his opponent. This is allowed as long as he does NOT use his arms or stick to create space between him and his opponent or use his stick to impede his opponent's ability to move in a desired direction.
73. Under the Standard of Play initiative, the stick may be placed against an opponent's body. However, once the stick is used to gain a positional advantage, a penalty must be called.
74. Under the Standard of Play initiative, a player may use his free hand to steer an opponent or push off an opponent. However, once the free hand is used to impede the movement of the player or create space, a penalty must be called.
75. Under the Standard of Play initiative, a different standard is applied to a player who is back checking the puck carrier versus a non-puck carrier.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

For the next seven questions, the following simplified procedure determines which penalty, if any, terminates with the scoring of a goal. At the time of the goal:

- *is the team that was scored-upon below the on-ice numerical strength of the scoring team because of a time penalty?*
- *is at least one penalty which is then being served by the scored-upon team a non-coincident minor or bench minor penalty (being displayed on the penalty clocks)?*

If the answer to both questions is YES, then the minor penalty with the least amount of time remaining on the penalty clock terminates.

76. In the following situation, determine which player, if any, returns to the ice once the goal is scored.

CLOCK TIME	Team "A"	Team "B"
5:00	X - 2 + 2 min.	
4:00	Y - 2 min.	
3:30		Goal Scored

- (a) Player "X" first minor terminates.
 (b) Player "Y" returns to the ice.
 (c) No penalty may be terminated.

77. In the following situation, determine which player, if any, returns to the ice once the goal is scored.

CLOCK TIME	Team "A"	Team "B"
5:00	X - 2 min.	B - 2 min.
4:30	Y - 5 min.	
4:00	Z - 2 min.	
3:30		Goal Scored

- (a) Player "X" returns to the ice.
 (b) Player "Y" returns to the ice.
 (c) Player "Z" returns to the ice.

78. In the following situation, determine which player, if any, returns to the ice once the goal is scored.

CLOCK TIME	Team "A"	Team "B"
5:00	X - 2 min.	
4:30	Y - 5 min.	B - 2 min.
4:00	Z - 2 min.	
3:30		Goal Scored

- (a) Player "X" returns to the ice.
- (b) Player "Y" returns to the ice.
- (c) Player "Z" returns to the ice.

79. In the following situation, determine which player, if any, returns to the ice once the goal is scored.

CLOCK TIME	Team "A"	Team "B"
5:00	X - 5 + 2 min.	
3:00		Goal Scored

- (a) Minor penalty to Player "X" terminates.
- (b) Major penalty to Player "X" terminates.
- (c) No penalty may be terminated.

80. In the following situation, determine which player, if any, returns to the ice once the goal is scored.

CLOCK TIME	Team "A"	Team "B"
5:00		P - 2 min.
4:30	X - 2 min.	
4:00	Y - 2 min.	
3:30		Goal Scored

- (a) Player "X" returns to the ice.
- (b) Player "Y" returns to the ice.
- (c) No penalty may be terminated.

81. In the following situation, determine which player, if any, returns to the ice once the goal is scored.

CLOCK TIME	Team "A"	Team "B"
5:00	X - 2 min.	
4:30		P - 2 min.
4:00	Y - 5 min.	
3:30		Goal Scored

- (a) Player "X" returns to the ice.
- (b) Player "Y" returns to the ice.
- (c) No penalty may be terminated.

82. In the following situation, determine which player, if any, returns to the ice once the goal is scored.

CLOCK TIME	Team "A"	Team "B"
5:00	X - 2 + 2 min.	N - 2 min.
4:30	Y - 2 min.	
4:00		P - 2 min.
3:30		Goal Scored

- (a) Substitute for Player "X" returns to the ice.
- (b) Player "Y" returns to the ice.
- (c) No penalty may be terminated.

83. In the following situation, determine the proper on-ice numerical strength, assuming the teams are both at full strength when the penalties are assessed.

CLOCK TIME	Team "A"	Team "B"
5:00	X - 2 + 2 min.	P - 2 + 2 min.

- (a) Both teams lose one player for 4 minutes.
- (b) Both teams lose one player for 2 minutes.
- (c) Both teams remain at full strength.

84. If three players from the same team are on the penalty bench serving non-coincident minor penalties assessed at different times, when the first penalty time expires:

- (a) the player whose penalty has expired returns to the game immediately.
- (b) nobody returns to the game and the third penalty time begins.
- (c) all players must remain on the penalty bench until the next stoppage of play.

85. Which statement regarding spearing is correct?

- (a) Contact must be made for this penalty.
- (b) Penalty options are a major plus game misconduct or a match penalty.
- (c) If the referee feels that only a minor penalty applies, the infraction must be indicated as slashing.

86. Which official may stop play for a puck played with a high stick?

- (a) only the referee.
- (b) only a linesman.
- (c) either the referee or linesmen.

87. **ADULT HOCKEY.** During a delayed off-side situation, if the off-side team clears the attacking zone:

- (a) the play becomes legal if all the players are simultaneously clear of the zone.
- (b) the play becomes legal as soon as the originally off-side player(s) clear the zone.
- (c) the delayed off-side remains in effect until the puck leaves the zone.



88. For a delay of game minor penalty to apply for goal post displacement:
- the goalkeeper must be out of the crease.
 - a scoring opportunity must be lost.
 - the action must be deliberate.
89. If the goalkeeper is out of the goal crease and a goal post is deliberately displaced by a teammate:
- a minor penalty must be assessed.
 - a penalty shot/optional minor penalty must be assessed.
 - a minor penalty, penalty shot, or awarded goal must be assessed.
90. The game roster for a bantam game may include:
- all players and coaches eligible for that game.
 - only those players and coaches eligible for that game and who are present for the start of the game.
 - all players and coaches, whether present, absent or suspended
91. Whenever a match penalty is assessed for attempted physical harm to an official, a report to the district referee-in-chief is required:
- within 24 hours of its occurrence.
 - within 48 hours of its occurrence.
 - within 72 hours of its occurrence.
92. Which of the following does NOT result in a match penalty?
- obscene gesture.
 - kicking and injuring an opponent.
 - attempting to injure a game official.
93. Which of the following would (generally) result in a face-off at the center ice spot?
- premature goalkeeper substitution when offending team is in the attacking zone.
 - icing error by an official.
 - unsuccessful penalty shot.
94. Which team personnel may be assessed a match penalty?
- only players.
 - only team officials.
 - players and team officials.
95. With the goalkeeper in the goal crease, when is an attacking player permitted to play the puck that is also in the goal crease?
- never.
 - if the puck precedes the player into the goal crease.
 - if the player precedes the puck into the goal crease.
96. Which of the following does NOT result in a neutral zone face-off?
- goal crease violation.
 - intentional off-side.
 - attacking team shoots puck out of the playing area from the attacking zone.
97. **FROM THE BASIC MANUAL.** *This situation simulates play in a youth game using the two-official system.* For an end zone face-off at one of the two circular spots, the official NOT conducting the face-off should be positioned:
- on the goal line.
 - directly opposite the face-off location.
 - in the vicinity of the closer blue line.
98. **FROM THE BASIC MANUAL.** *This situation simulates play in a youth game using the two-official system.* From the opening face-off, the puck goes directly to the Team A right wing, who skates toward the attacking blue line. Which official is responsible for making that blue line call?
- the official who did NOT conduct the face-off.
 - the official who conducted the face-off.
 - the official closer to the Team A right wing.
99. **FROM THE BASIC MANUAL.** *This situation simulates play in a youth game using the two-official system.* Team A advances the puck into its attacking zone. After an on-sides call is made at the blue line, which official takes up the position at that blue line?
- the official who is on the opposite side of the ice from the players' bench at the line.
 - the official making the blue line call.
 - the official NOT making the blue line call.
100. **FROM THE BASIC MANUAL.** *This situation simulates play in a youth game using the two-official system.* Two players are having a disagreement. The official closer to the players should:
- immediately get between the players before the other official arrives.
 - refrain from any physical intervention until the other official arrives.
 - verbally encourage the players to fight.

