

Hockey Canada Officiating Program - BASIC Practice Quiz #1



3. [Rule 1.3(d)] The Ice Surface is divided into which three zones:

- Attacking, center, defending zones
- Proceeding, center, defensive zones
- Offending, defending, neutral zones
- Attacking, neutral, defending zones

4. [Officiating Manual, Section 2 - Qualities of an Official] Procedures, like Positioning, have been developed to assist officials on the ice. If an official understands and uses the procedures properly, they will enable the official to avoid making some of the most common mistakes.

- True
- False

5. [Referee's Signals] The open palm of the non-whistle hand, with fingers together, comes across the body on to the opposite shoulder is the signal for:

- Interference
- Boarding
- Body Checking
- Unsportsmanlike Conduct

6. [Rule 1.9(c)] The maximum number of Team Officials allowed on the player's bench is:

- 3 – all of whom must be entered on the game sheet
- 4 – all of whom must be entered on the game sheet
- 5 – all of whom must be entered on the game sheet

- 6 – all of whom must be entered on the game sheet

7. [Rule 3.6(c)] Should the helmet of a player come off while play is in progress, such player shall replace the helmet (properly fastened) or shall proceed to the players' bench for substitution. If such a player participates in the play in any manner without his helmet the Referee would?

- Stop play and allow the player to pick up her helmet
- Stop play immediately and assess the player a Minor penalty for Ineligible Player
- Stop play and assess the player a Unsportsmanlike Conduct penalty
- Signal a Delayed penalty and assess a Minor penalty

8. A player who makes deliberate contact with an opponent after the whistle must be assessed, at the discretion of the referee:

- Major Penalty
- Minor Penalty, or Major Penalty and Game Misconduct
- Game Misconduct Penalty
- No penalty, since the whistle had been blown

9. When a players is injured as a result of Checking from Behind, a referee has the discretion to assess either a Major Penalty and Game Misconduct or a Match Penalty.

- True
- False

10. Which player returns on the scoring of the goal?

Team A		Team B		Time
#7	2 min	#8	2 min	@4:00
#8	2 min			@3:30
			Team B Scores	@3:00

- Team A #7 returns
- No player returns
- Team B #8 returns

- Team A #8 returns

11. Which player returns on the scoring of the goal?

Team A			Time
#8	2 min + 2 min		@5:00
#9	2 min		@4:30
		Team B Scores	@2:50

- Team A #8 returns
- Team A #9 returns
- No player returns

12. Which player returns on the scoring of the goal?

Team A		Team B		Time
#8	5 min + GM			@5:00
#9	2 min			@3:30
		#6	5 min + GM	@3:30
			Team B Scores	@2:00

- No player returns
- Team B #6 returns
- Team A #8 returns
- Team A #9 returns

13. What is the result in the following penalty situation - all penalties during the same stoppage of play?

Team A		Team B	
#8	5 min + GM + 2 min	#6	5 min + GM
#9	5 min + GM	#5	5 min + GM

- Team B shorthanded for 2 minutes
- Team A shorthanded for 2 minutes
- Team A shorthanded for 5 minutes

- Team B shorthanded for 5 minutes

14. When canceling penalties in Coincidental penalty situations, you must start by canceling out...

- The Major Penalties
- The Minor Penalties
- The Game Misconduct Penalties
- Game Ejection Penalties

15. [Rule 9.3] A player being obstructed by an opposition player embellishes his actions as he falls to the ice. What action should the referee take?

- Caution the player that his actions make him look foolish
- Assess the player a Minor penalty for Unsportsmanlike Conduct - Diving
- Assess the player a Misconduct penalty
- Ignore and allow the play to continue

16. [HCOP Section 4 - Procedures for Referees] When does the referee use the line change procedure?

- Every other stoppage of play
- When the visiting team is conducting a change
- Only when the face-offs take place in an end zone
- At each stoppage of play

17. [Rule 10.2g] Under what circumstances are face-offs conducted at centre ice?

- At the start of each period & following the scoring of a goal
- On a premature substitution of the goaltender (unless otherwise covered in the rules)
- On any face-off as a result of an error in calling "icing the puck"
- All of the above situations

18. [Rule 7.2a] The act where a player uses the shaft of the stick above the upper hand to hold or hook an opponent is known as:

- Butt-end Hooking

- Butt-ending
- Holding
- Interference

19. [Rule 9.8c] What penalty will be assessed A6 who, is in her defensive zone and throws the shaft of her broken stick towards the side boards but not at the puck or puck carrier?

- A Major penalty and Game Misconduct
- Award a Penalty Shot
- A Minor penalty for Throwing the Stick
- A Major penalty for Throwing the Stick

20. [HCOP Manual - Off-side pass, Section 7] What is the determining factor for an off-side when the puck has completely crossed the blue line?

- The position of the player's stick
- The position of the puck
- The position of the player's skates
- The position of the player's body

21. [Rule 10.2f, Situation 18] When players from both teams are assessed penalties and the stoppage of play occurs in the end zone, where does the face-off take place?

- At the other end of the ice
- At the end face-off dot nearest to where the stoppage of play occurred
- At centre ice
- At the face-off dot nearest the neutral zone

22. [Rule 2.6g Situation 5] At a stoppage of play, it becomes apparent that a player is injured. Play was not stopped as a result of the injury. Does this player have to leave the ice?

- No, because the injured player did not cause a stoppage of play
- No, because the trainer must come to the aid of the injured player

- The injured player must leave the ice if he causes a delay in the resumption of play or if the trainer comes onto the ice
- Yes and the referee must assess a Minor penalty for delay of game

23. [Rule 3.6f] Any player wearing a neck guard improperly shall be assessed:

- A Minor penalty
- If this is the first offence by his team in the game - a warning is given to the team's coach
- Subsequent offences call for a Misconduct penalty
- First "B" and then "C"

24. [Rule 7.1 b, 7.2b, 7.4a] What penalty or penalties are assessed to a player who injures an opponent by holding, hooking or tripping him?

- A Major penalty
- A Minor penalty
- A Minor penalty or Major penalty at the referee's discretion
- A Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty

25. [Rule 4.2f] Any player that incurs a total of three or more stick infraction penalties during the same game shall be ejected from the game. For the purpose of this rule, what infractions are considered stick infractions?

- Slashing, hooking, tripping, high-sticking, spearing
- Spearing, tripping, butt-ending, hooking, high-sticking
- High-sticking, spearing, slashing, crosschecking, hooking
- High-sticking, crosschecking, slashing, spearing, butt-ending

26. [Rule 6.3b] What is the referee's decision when a player charges a goaltender while he is in his crease?

- Stop the play, make sure that the goaltender is not injured and conduct the face-off in the neutral zone
- A Major penalty
- A Minor penalty
- A Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty

27. [Rule 10.4c] An attacking player kicks the puck with one or both of his skates and the puck goes directly into the opposing net, or after being kicked, the puck deflects off any player or a stick and goes into the net. What is the referee's decision?

- The goal is allowed
- The goal is disallowed
- The goal is allowed but no assist is given out
- The goal is allowed but only one assist can be given

28. [Rule 6.1 h] What penalty shall be assessed any player who deliberately attempts to or deliberately injures an opponent with a slash, high stick or cross-check?

- A double Minor penalty
- A Minor or Major penalty and Game Misconduct at the referee's discretion
- A Major penalty
- A Match penalty

29. [Rule 4.13b, Note 2] Team "A" is serving a Minor penalty. The referee signals a delayed Minor penalty to Team "A". Team "B" scores before the stoppage of play. Which penalty is terminated when the goal is scored?

- The delayed Minor penalty
- The delayed Minor penalty and the penalty being served
- The Minor penalty being served
- No penalty is terminated

30. [Rule 6.2a] A Minor penalty or, at the discretion of the referee, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty, based upon the degree of violence of the impact with the boards, shall be assessed any player who body checks, cross-checks, elbows, charges or trips an opponent in such a manner that causes the opponent to be thrown violently into the boards.

- True
- False

31. [Rule 10.8, Situation 13] A defending player shoots the puck out over his defending blue line. It then deflects off a teammate back into his defending zone while an attacking player is in that zone. The referee must signal a delayed off-side.

- True
- False

32. [Rule 8.2a] Any player who checks or intimidates an opponent while carrying his stick above the shoulders of his opponent shall be assessed:

- No penalty
- A Minor penalty or, at the referee's discretion, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty
- A Match penalty
- A Double Minor penalty

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