

Hockey Canada Officiating Program - ADVANCED Practice Quiz #3



3. Rule 6.5] What penalty or penalties will be assessed any player who injures an opponent by Head Contact?

- A Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty or a Match penalty
- A Double Minor Penalty
- A Match penalty
- A Minor penalty

4. [Rule 5.3a] A Linesman has the authority to stop play when:

- Off-side violations occur at the blue line or when icing violations occur
- The puck goes outside the playing surface or when it is interfered with by an ineligible person.
- The puck has been illegally batted with the hand from one player to a teammate
- In all of the situations above

5. [Rule 4.4b Situation 10] Which player from Team "B" will serve a "time penalty"?

Team A		Team B	
#3	5 min + GM + 2 min	#7	2 min
#6	5 min + GM + 2 min + 2 min	#8	2 min
#9	5 min + GM	#11	5 min + GM + 2 min
		#12	5 min + GM + 5 min + GM + 2 min

- B11
- B7
- B12
- B8

6. [Rule 3.6d] A player is identified as wearing his helmet and/or facial protector in an offset position during play. What action should the referee take?

- Instruct the player to put his helmet / visor down
- If this is the first incident for the team during the game, a warning is issued to the team. If this is the second or subsequent incident the player will be assessed a Misconduct penalty
- Instruct the player to leave the ice
- Assess a Minor penalty

7. [Rule 9.5d and e Situation 1] A player enters the game illegally from the penalty bench, by reason of the timekeeper's error, and checks a player who has a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone. What does the referee do?

- Immediately stop the play and award a penalty shot
- Assess a penalty shot and a double Minor penalty to the offending player who must return to the penalty bench to serve the remainder of his penalty
- Assess a double Minor penalty for leaving the penalty bench and award a penalty shot
- Assess a penalty shot and the offending player shall return to the penalty box to serve the remainder of his penalty

8. [Rule 4.12c Situation 1] Assuming there are no stoppages between 7:00 and 3:45, when will A8 return?

A4	2 min	@8:00
A6	2 min	@7:20
A8	2 min	@7:00
First Stoppage in Play		@3:45

- At 5:20
- At 6:00
- At 4:00
- At 3:45

9. [Rule 4.13b Situation 7] The referee signals a delayed penalty against #6 of Team "A" and is going to award a penalty shot as a result of that infraction. Before play is stopped, #6 commits another infraction calling for a Minor penalty. Team "B" scores before the play is stopped. What is the referee's decision?

- Award the penalty shot and assess the Minor penalty

- Cancel the penalty shot and assess the Minor penalty
- Cancel the penalty shot and cancel the Minor penalty
- Assess the Minor penalty

10. [Rule 10.2h] Immediately after a end zone face-off the defenseman in the process of attempting to clear the puck hits the linesman who is still just inside the blue line and the puck deflects out of play. Where is the resulting face-off?

- At the closest neutral zone face-off dot
- At centre ice as it went off the linesman
- In the defensive zone and would be conducted at the nearest zone face-off dot to where the puck left the playing surface
- Where the puck hit the linesman and left the playing surface

11. [Rule 4.13 Situation 9] The referee has signaled a delayed double minor penalty against #14 of Team "A" for spearing. Team "B" scores before the play is stopped. What does the referee do?

- The Goal is allowed. Two minutes of the Double Minor are washed out. The player serves two minutes
- No penalty is washed out by the scoring of the goal. The player serves four minutes.
- The Double Minor penalty is washed out by the scoring of the goal
- The goal is disallowed and a Double Minor penalty is assessed

12. [Rule 4.13 Situation 16] The referee has signaled a penalty to Team A. At the stoppage of play, he is unable to identify the offending player. What must the referee do?

- The referee will consult with the offending team's captain and assess a penalty to a player on the ice
- The referee will consult with the linesmen and assess a penalty to a player on the ice
- The referee will chose a player that was on the ice when play was stopped
- The referee will not assess a penalty and the face-off will take place at centre ice

13. [Rule 8.2d and e] A Team A player hits the puck with a stick above the normal height of the shoulders. The puck deflects off a player from Team B into the Team A goal. Does the referee allow the goal?

- Yes

No

14. [Rule 9.2b] What penalty or penalties will be assessed to a player who persists in disputing or shows disrespect for the ruling of any official?

- A Gross Misconduct penalty
- A bench Minor penalty or, if the behaviour continues, a Misconduct penalty
- A bench Minor penalty or, if the behaviour continues, a Game Misconduct penalty
- A Misconduct penalty

15. [Rule 9.5d and g Situation 12 Example B] A player leaves the penalty bench before her penalty time has expired due to the timekeeper's error and her team scores a goal. The team that was scored upon immediately appeals to the Referee. What is the appropriate call?

- The goal is disallowed. Place the player back in the penalty bench and have her serve the remainder of the original penalty
- Allow the goal and assess the player a Minor penalty for leaving the penalty bench before her time expired
- Allow the goal as it was not her fault she left early
- The goal is disallowed. The player does not have to serve any remaining time as it was not her fault she left early

16. [Rule 10.1f] Team "A" received a Minor penalty. After serving the two minutes, the player returns to the ice and then to her players' bench. The coach is upset with the penalty that was assessed and decides to continue to play her team short-handed. At the next stoppage of play the Referee warns the coach to place the correct number of players on the ice and she refuses. What is the appropriate call?

- Bench Minor penalty
- Bench Minor penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty
- Gross Misconduct penalty
- Game Misconduct penalty

17. [Rule 10.14a] A team left the ice but came back within the allotted time. The incident happened in overtime. The referee shall assess:

- A penalty shot
- A Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty for having delayed the game

- A Major penalty, a Game Misconduct penalty to coach and a penalty shot
- A Minor penalty for having delayed the game

18. [Rule 4.13 (b) Note 2, Situation 13] The Referee has signaled a delayed Minor penalty on Team "A". Team "B" has possession of the puck in its defending zone. A player of Team "A" stick checks the puck carrier, resulting in the puck being directed into the net of Team "B". The Referee shall:

- Allow the goal and washout the penalty
- Allow the goal and assess the penalty
- Disallow the goal and assess the penalty
- Disallow the goal and washout the penalty

19. [Rule 9.1 (d) Situation 2] The puck is batted with the hand, hits the opposing goaltender, rebounds back out and is picked up by another player of the same team batting the puck. The referee shall:

- Allow the play to continue and if a goal is scored, the goal will be allowed
- Immediately stop the play as soon as a player of the offending team plays the puck
- Immediately stop the play as soon as the puck hits the goaltender
- Allow the play to continue since the offending team is in control and possession of the puck

20. [Rule 7.4 Situation 2] A player has a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone and is fouled from behind. He then gets up and takes a clear unimpeded shot on goal and a goal is not scored. What does the referee do?

- The referee must award a penalty shot because the player did not have a reasonable scoring opportunity
- The referee must not award a penalty shot because the player had a reasonable scoring opportunity
- The referee must award a penalty shot and assess a minor penalty if the player does not score on the penalty shot
- The referee must not award a penalty shot, but he must assess a minor penalty to the offending player

21. [Rule 10.4f Situation 5] An attacking player is standing in the goal crease. The puck is shot, hitting the player in the crease, and drops down in the crease. The attacking player gets out of the crease, and then shoots the puck into the goal.

- The goal is allowed
- The goal is disallowed

22. [Rule 6.7c Situation 5] The rule aimed at the third player to enter a fight applies only to situations where at least one player has been assessed a major penalty for fighting.

- True
- False

23. [Rule 8.2 (d) Situation 7] An attacking player in the attacking zone contacts the puck with a high stick. The defending team refrains from playing the puck. The Referee shall:

- Stop the play with the face-off at the closest face-off dot in defending teams' end zone
- Stop the play and assess a Minor penalty for failing to keep the puck in motion
- Stop the play and assess a Minor penalty for delay of game
- Allow the play to continue

24. [Glossary] A player actually propelling the puck with her stick, skate(s), or glove(s) is defined as being?

- In possession
- Offside
- an Ineligible player
- In control

25. What is NOT one of the three instructions a referee gives to a player taking a Penalty Shot?

- Keep the puck in motion towards the opponent
- Instruct the player to wait until you are in position and have blown your whistle before he may start
- The player is allowed one shot, no goal can be scored on a rebound
- Inform the player why he is taking the Penalty Shot

26. The Fair Play Initiative is conducted by the officials while the teams are warming up. How long should the Fair Play Initiative take?

- 1-2 minutes total at both benches
- 1-2 minutes total at each bench
- no time limit
- no more than 15 seconds at each bench

27. What is the determining factor on which side of the goal the referee stands during a penalty shot?

- The goalies glove side
- Stick side of the player taking the shot
- Doesn't matter which side of the goaltender as long as 3 to 4.5 meter from the goal
- The goalies stick hand side

28. What is meant by "working the line"?

- Be positioned so you get the best possible angle to view play as it crosses the blue line
- Be positioned by working in and out along the blue line to see the play
- Be positioned standing outside the blue line
- Be positioned 5 - 10 feet inside the blue line

29. Whose responsibility is it to watch for premature substitution of the goaltender?

- Both Linesmen
- Referee
- Back Linesman
- Front Linesman

30. When breaking up fights should the linesmen continue to hold players involved in the fight until they are off the ice or in the penalty bench?

- Once players have been separated it is important linesmen let them go
- Body position of linesmen is extremely important
- Linesmen shall remain between the players keeping them apart and escort them to the penalty bench or exit as directed by referee

- All of the above

31. What is the proper procedure for a Linesman to release his partner at the blue line?

- Linesman must give a release signal by way of hand signal
- Linesman must give release signal by verbal communication saying "OKAY"
- Linesman must give a release signal by way of eye contact and a head nod
- Linesman are not required to give any release signal

32. [Rule 9.1 d) Situation 2] The puck is batted with the hand, hits the opposing goaltender, rebounds back out and is picked up by another player of the same team batting the puck. The referee shall:

- Immediately stop play as soon as a player of the offending team plays the puck
- Allow the play to continue since the offending team is in control and possession of the puck
- Allow the play to continue and if a goal is scored, the goal will be allowed
- Immediately stop play as soon as the puck hits the goaltender

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