

**USA Hockey**  
**2010-11**  
**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 on [usahockey.com](http://usahockey.com)

# USA HOCKEY OFFICIATING EDUCATION PROGRAM

## 2010-11 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 rulebook 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 10, 2011.**

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

### TRUE OR FALSE

1. All face-offs in the end zones are conducted along the imaginary line connecting the end zone face-off spots with the neutral zone face-off spots.
2. A team's on-ice strength does not change when coincidental minor penalties are assessed to each team.
3. During a delayed penalty, play shall be stopped whenever a member of the offending team gains "possession and control" of the puck.
4. In a two-official system, both officials have equal authority regarding game management, penalties and goals.
5. A legal check must occur from the front, diagonally from the front or straight from the side.
6. In youth and girls' divisions, helmets and facemasks must be worn on the player's bench and penalty bench.
7. The face-off location for an intentional off-side is at a defensive end-zone spot of the off-side team.
8. During a potential icing situation, icing shall be called if the puck goes through the crease before crossing the goal line (no goal is scored).
9. In a non-checking game, the penalty signal for body checking is the same as roughing.
10. Penalty options for "tripping" include a minor, major, major plus game misconduct penalty and penalty shot.

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

11. An injured player who is unable to play, other than through suspension, may be on the player's bench without being considered a team official if he is wearing the team jersey and all required head and face protective equipment. This is true because of rule:
  - (a) 109(b)
  - (b) Definition of "team official" in the glossary
  - (c) 201(a)
12. A coach receives a bench minor penalty. A player who was on the ice when the infraction occurred must serve the minor penalty. This is true because of rule:
  - (a) 601(h)
  - (b) 402(a)
  - (c) 402(b)
13. A minor penalty shall be assessed to a player who makes stick contact with an opposing goalkeeper after the goalkeeper has caught the puck and is in his crease, regardless of whether or not the official has stopped play. The player is assessed a minor penalty under what rule?
  - (a) 621(c)
  - (b) 603(a)
  - (c) 633(d)
14. Should a player accidentally fall on the puck, and the puck is out of sight of the referee, play shall be stopped. This is true because of rule:
  - (a) 629(a)
  - (b) 630(a)
  - (c) 609(e)
15. Any player who deliberately leaves his feet and contacts an opponent with any part of his body thereby causing the opponent to trip or fall shall be assessed a minor penalty. This is true because of rule:
  - (a) 636(a)
  - (b) 621(a)
  - (c) 639(a)
16. A player who verbally abuses the official using obscene or abusive language is initially penalized under what rule?
  - (a) 601(e)
  - (b) 601(a)
  - (c) 601(d)
17. A player body checks an opponent diagonally from behind into the boards. This action is penalized under what rule?
  - (a) 604(a)
  - (b) 606(a)
  - (c) 607(a)

18. A minor penalty shall be assessed to a player who interferes with or impedes an opponent who is not in possession of the puck. This action is penalized under what rule?
- (a) 618(a)
  - (b) 621(a)
  - (c) 619(a)
19. The head coach receives a bench minor for abuse of official during the first period. While the bench minor is on the clock, the assistant coach verbally abuses the official. The proper penalty is a game misconduct. This is true by rule:
- (a) 601(h.2)
  - (b) 601(i.2)
  - (c) 601(j.3)
20. A goalkeeper who goes to his bench during a stoppage, without permission of the official, may not resume his position until the next stoppage of play. This action is penalized under what rule?
- (a) 205(b)
  - (b) 205(e)
  - (c) 205(a)
21. After a player is assessed a penalty for roughing, the player does not proceed directly and immediately to the penalty box. This action is penalized under what rule?
- (a) 601(a)
  - (b) 601(e)
  - (c) 601(d)
22. An attacking player is standing in the opposing goal crease (the puck is NOT in the crease). Play shall be stopped if the attacking team is playing the puck and the goalkeeper is in the crease. This is true because of rule:
- (a) 615(e)
  - (b) 621(e)
  - (c) 621(d)
23. A team official shall be assessed a match penalty for behaving in any manner that is critically detrimental to the conducting of the game. This is true because of rule:
- (a) 601(h)
  - (b) 601(i)
  - (c) 601(j)
24. At the completion of the game, the official determines he erred in assessing a butt-ending penalty as he assessed a 5-minute major and a misconduct penalty. The correct course of action is:
- (a) Change the misconduct to a game misconduct on the scoresheet.
  - (b) Let the penalty stand as assessed.
  - (c) File a supplemental discipline report.
25. The puck is in the attacking zone. The blue line is part of:
- (a) Only the neutral zone.
  - (b) Only the attacking zone.
  - (c) Both the neutral zone and the attacking zone.
26. In youth and girls, if there is an attacking player off-sides the instant the puck crosses the determining edge of the blue line:
- (a) The official shall signal for a delayed off-sides.
  - (b) The official shall stop play for an immediate off-sides.
  - (c) Wash out the off-sides and allow play to continue.
27. Icing does not apply if a short-handed team shoots the puck from behind the center red line prior to the expiration of the penalty. This is true because of rule:
- (a) Rule 620(a)
  - (b) Rule 620(b)
  - (c) Rule 620(a)(Note 2)
28. Under the Standard of Play initiative, interference should be called when the following occurs:
- (a) A player maintains foot speed and body position between the opponent and the puck without changing his skating lane.
  - (b) Players are competing for body position using strength and balance.
  - (c) A player uses the body to establish a "pick" that prevents an opponent from being able to chase the puck carrier.
29. Under the Standard of Play initiative, which action warrants a minor or major penalty for slashing?
- (a) Contact is made on the glove of the opponent, causing them to momentarily lose control of the puck.
  - (b) Slight contact to feel the opponent's location is made on the body but no competitive advantage is gained.
  - (c) Contact is made on the lower portion of the opponent's stick for the purpose of dislodging the puck.
30. The puck is along the side boards, and players from both teams are actively trying to gain possession of the puck but the puck is surrounded by player's skates. The correct call is:
- (a) No whistle, allow play to continue.
  - (b) Whistle for a frozen puck.
  - (c) Whistle if the puck does not move for four seconds.
31. Face-offs in the neutral zone may take place (not a goal or premature goalie substitution situation):
- (a) At any location within the four face-off spots.
  - (b) Only at one of the neutral zone face-off spots or center ice location.
  - (c) Only along the line of spots on each side of the ice connecting the neutral zone spots.

32. Under the Standard of Play initiative, a player who is in possession and control of the puck, and who has established body position on an opponent, may use their free arm to fend off an opponent as long as they:
- Push off with the forearm allowing them to increase the space between themselves and the opponent.
  - Use their arm to maintain the favorable body position that they have attained.
  - Grab the opponent's stick to prevent them from getting the puck.
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. Which penalty may NOT be assessed for illegal contact to an opponent's head?
- Minor penalty
  - Double minor penalty
  - Major penalty
35. During a timeout, which of the following is NOT true:
- Either team may warm up their goalkeeper using four pucks.
  - Penalized players must remain in the penalty box.
  - Penalized players may return to their team bench.
36. Player A5 is standing along the boards with his back to center ice. Player B12 takes more than two strides and checks player A5 head first into the boards from behind. The correct penalty call is:
- Minor penalty for charging
  - Major penalty for boarding
  - Major plus game misconduct for checking from behind
37. The puck is frozen and the front official, in a two-official system, blows the whistle to stop play. Players immediately separate. The back official should:
- Move into the zone to retrieve the puck.
  - Remain at the blue line and allow the front official to retrieve the puck and conduct the face-off.
  - Go immediately to the location of the ensuing face-off.
38. With the play in the attacking zone, the attacking team shoots the puck. The puck deflects off the defending team near the top of the face-off circle and goes out of the rink. The face-off shall be conducted?
- At the attacking team's defensive zone face-off spot.
  - In the attacking team's attacking end zone along the line connecting the face-off locations.
  - At the nearest neutral zone face-off spot.
39. In a two-official system, after the opening face-off, what determines the direction in which the official not conducting the face-off moves:
- The closer goal line.
  - Signal from the face-off official.
  - Flow of the play.
40. In a two-official system, after Team A advances the puck into its attacking zone, the official making the call at the blue line:
- Continues into the zone.
  - Holds the blue line while the other official skates into the zone.
  - Retreats back towards the center ice.
41. Mouthpieces are NOT required in which youth classification:
- 12 & Under (Pee Wee).
  - 14 & Under (Bantam).
  - 10 & Under (Squirt).
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. The "eligible" players and coaches from a team's roster who may be listed on the score sheet for a youth game include:
- All players and coaches.
  - Only those players and coaches who are present for the start of the game.
  - Only players and coaches who are not suspended.
44. In a two-official system, following a stoppage of play for an off-side, which official conducts the face-off?
- The official who made the call.
  - The official who did NOT make the call.
  - The official who was then on the side of the ice where the face-off will occur.
45. Which of the following would NOT result in a game misconduct penalty to a player?
- Obscene gestures.
  - Profane language.
  - Racial/ethnic slur.



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.	
4:45		Y - 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.	P - 2 min.
4:30	Y - 2 min.	
4:00		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.	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.

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) Team B is one player short.  
 (b) Team A is one player short.  
 (c) Both teams remain at full strength.

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 min.	P - 2 min. Z - 2 min.

- (a) Team B is two players short.  
 (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.*

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### TRUE OR FALSE

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51. A player not taking a face-off may be in motion as long as that player is outside the face-off circle and is on-side.
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 non-penalized player on the team, except a goalkeeper.
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 bantam team has a head coach and one assistant coach on the bench. During the first period, the head coach receives a game misconduct penalty and leaves the bench. During the third period, the team receives its 15th penalty. The assistant coach must also sit out the next game of that team.
56. A minor or major penalty may be assessed to a player who body checks the goalkeeper in the goalkeeper's crease area.



57. A midget player whose helmet is dislodged may put his helmet back on and continue to play.
58. Player #6 removes his helmet (or his opponent's helmet) before or during an altercation. Player #6 will receive a game misconduct in addition to any other penalties that may be assessed.
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. Either team may use a time-out to warm up a substitute goalkeeper.
61. A player who receives a major penalty for spearing or butt-ending must also receive a game misconduct penalty.
62. Shooting the puck after a whistle results in a minor penalty for unsportsmanlike conduct if the player had sufficient time to refrain from taking the shot.
63. The referee may NOT terminate a game due to obvious lack of bench control by one or both teams.
64. The minimum penalty for butt-ending an opponent is a minor plus misconduct penalty.
65. During a delayed penalty to be called on Team A #4, Team B scores. The penalty to Team A #4 must be still recorded on the scoresheet.
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. Team B's #12 receives a non-coincident major penalty and a game misconduct. Team B must place a substitute player in the penalty box immediately.
70. The use of the stick to lift an opponent's stick in order to gain possession of the puck or prevent the opponent from gaining possession of the puck is considered a good defensive play that should NOT be penalized.
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 opponent's 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. A player receives a double minor penalty for roughing under Rule 640(a). This penalty is recorded on the scoresheet as one minor penalty for four minutes.
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.

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## MULTIPLE CHOICE

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*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 min.	Z - 5 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.



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 + 10 min.	
4:30	Y - 5 min.	B - 2 min.
4:00	Z - 2 min.	
3:30		Goal Scored

- (a) Player "X" minor penalty expires and substitute player 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.	Y - 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 "P" 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 - 10 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.

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.	
4:30	Y - 2 min.	
4:00		P - 2 min.
3:30		Goal Scored

- (a) First minor penalty for Player "X" expires.  
 (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 min.	P - 2 + 2 min.

- (a) Both teams lose one player.  
 (b) Team B loses one player.  
 (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. Under the Standard of Play initiative, which of the following shall NOT be penalized:

- (a) Competing for the puck using strength and balance.  
 (b) Acts of an intimidating or dangerous nature.  
 (c) Excessively hard body checks on the puck carrier that are intimidating in nature.

87. **ADULT HOCKEY.** An official is signaling a delayed off-side situation as there are adult hockey players offside when the puck enters 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. After a disputed call, Team A's head coach refuses to put the correct number of players on the ice. The proper sequence is:
- Bench minor penalty, then forfeit.
  - Bench minor penalty, then match penalty to head coach.
  - Bench minor penalty, suspended game and match penalty to head coach.
90. A player uses obscene or profane language towards an official at the end of a period or after a game. The first penalty to be assessed in this situation is a misconduct penalty. This is true because of rule:
- 601(f)
  - 601(d)
  - 601(e)
91. Whenever a match penalty is assessed for attempted physical harm to an official, a written report to the district referee-in-chief is required:
- Within 12 hours of its occurrence.
  - Within 48 hours of its occurrence.
  - Within 72 hours of its occurrence.
92. Which of the following results in a match penalty?
- Obscene gesture.
  - Profane language.
  - Attempting to injure a team 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. Who may be assessed a match penalty?
- Only players.
  - Only team officials.
  - Players and team officials.
95. A youth team has a player who is late for a game but who is not listed on the game roster, which has 17 players listed. When the player arrives and is ready to play:
- The player is not permitted to participate.
  - The player may participate, and a bench minor penalty is assessed to that team.
  - The player may participate, and no penalty is assessed to that team.
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.** Which of the following is a good example of when it is important for the official to verbally communicate with players/coaches?
- Close plays at the blue line or icings.
  - Multiple penalty situations.
  - Both (a) and (b).
98. **FROM THE BASIC MANUAL.** This situation simulates play in a youth game using the two-official system. The back official should signal he is watching the goalkeeper substitute for another player during play by:
- Pointing his non-whistle arm at the retiring goalkeeper.
  - Pointing his non-whistle arm at the substituting team's bench.
  - Pointing his non-whistle arm at the substituting team's end-zone.
99. **FROM THE BASIC MANUAL.** This situation simulates play in a youth game using the two-official system. Following a stoppage of play in the neutral zone, which official conducts the face-off?
- The official who blows his whistle to stop play.
  - The official closest to the puck.
  - The official closest to the players.
100. **FROM THE BASIC MANUAL.** This situation simulates play in a youth game using the two-official system. After an icing infraction, the back linesman should:
- Position himself at center ice to control any line changes.
  - Point back to the face-off location, then skate backward to it while giving the icing signal along the way.
  - Position himself at the offending team's blue line while his partner retrieves the puck and conducts the ensuing face-off.

