

USA Hockey
2015-16
LEVEL 2 CLOSED BOOK
PLAYING RULES EXAMINATION



OFFICIATING EDUCATION PROGRAM

PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME BELOW:

USA HOCKEY OFFICIATING EDUCATION PROGRAM 2015-16 LEVEL 2 CLOSED BOOK RULES EXAMINATION

EXAM PROCEDURE:

1. Write your name on the front cover of this booklet in the space provided.
2. Answer questions on this test booklet.
3. Duplicate those answers on the answer sheet provided.
4. **Turn in both this exam and the answer sheet.** This portion will only be used if there is a problem with the answer sheet.
5. **Only officials who have applied for Level 2 or higher are eligible to complete this exam.**
6. Your Level 2 Exam will not be graded unless both portions have been submitted.

All questions relate to the 2013-17 Official Playing Rules of USA Hockey (excluding Juniors) and the Basic Officials Manual.

TRUE OR FALSE

1. The fundamental building block of officiating is positioning.
2. As part of the officials' on-ice warm-ups, it is important to inspect the ice surface, boards, glass, and all rink access doors to ensure a safe playing environment.
3. It is okay for an official to wear pink skate laces in their skates, as long as they are a female official.
4. According to USA Hockey's Standard of Play Initiative, the purpose of a body check is to separate the opponent from the puck.
5. When icing is completed, both the front and rear official should blow their whistles.
6. The procedure for calling icing is the same whether the two-official or three-official system is being used.
7. When assessing a penalty, the official should look past the player and not directly at the player while pointing and verbalizing the infraction.
8. In the two-official system, for a face-off in the neutral zone, the official NOT dropping the puck lines up across from the face-off location.
9. During end zone face-offs, the official NOT dropping the puck will assume a position about ten (10) feet off the boards, and five (5) feet inside the zone in order to have a better view of the face-off proceedings.
10. During a normal stoppage of play for a frozen puck or an off-sides violation, the official who stops play shall skate to the face-off location after checking the players for potential altercations, to spot the face-off.
11. When an official makes an off-sides call, the correct signal is a finger pointed at the player who caused the off-sides violation.
12. During the initial assessment of a penalty, the correct procedure is as follows: the official will stop play when the offending team has possession of the puck. The official will come to a complete stop. The official will point in the direction of the player who committed the foul, and verbalize the number of the player, the color of the team and the infraction committed. The official will also make the proper signal of the penalty.
13. It is important to wear clean, properly fitting gear as an official. Looking like an official will allow you to command respect, which will help to make your job easier.
14. The first thing to remember when calling off-sides, is that the blue line is ALWAYS considered to be part of the zone in which the puck is in.
15. When a puck is shot out of the rink, only the older, more senior official should blow the whistle to stop play.
16. Face-offs can only take place on an imaginary line connecting the end zone face-off dots. Never in the middle of the ice with the exception of the center ice face-off dot.
17. The proper signal for hooking is a motion of hooking your finger in the corner of your mouth and tugging like you are hooking a fish.
18. The signal for a time-out, and the signal for unsportsmanlike conduct, are the same – utilizing the hands to form a "T" in the TV zone.

19. The scoresheet is the responsibility of the scorekeepers and other off-ice officials. The on-ice officials should just sign it without worrying about checking it for accuracy.
20. A good official never makes mistakes, and never admits it even if he/she does. They should be arrogant and refuse to talk to the coaches about any of his/her calls.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21. Which is the proper signal for a goal scored?
- Multiple long blasts of the whistle while pointing at the net several times with the non-whistle hand.
 - Pointing at the player who shot the puck with a full palm, fingers extended hand, while delivering a single blast of the whistle.
 - A single point with the non-whistle hand, directly at the goal in which the puck entered legally, while simultaneously blowing one sharp blast of the whistle.
22. The “wash-out” signal (both arms swung laterally across the body at shoulder level with the palms down) can be used to signal which of the following?
- No goal.
 - No icing.
 - No off-sides.
 - No high stick violation.
 - All of the above.
23. Which is NOT one of the five (5) criteria that has to be met for a penalty shot to be awarded?
- The player must be in possession and control of the puck.
 - The player must be beyond his or her defending blue line.
 - There is no opponent present between the player and the opposing goalkeeper.
 - The player is fouled from behind, diagonally from behind, or from the side.
 - The player is deprived of a reasonable scoring opportunity.
24. According to USA Hockey's Standard of Play Initiative, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A player is entitled to the ice he/she occupies as long as they are able to maintain their own foot speed and body position between opponent and puck.
 - Players are allowed to compete for body position using their strength and balance in front of the goal or along the boards.
 - A player may use his/her body to pick, block or impede the progress of an opponent with no effort to play the puck as long as he/she is bigger and stronger than their opponent.
25. When should an official immediately stop play for an injured player?
- Never. You must always wait until the injured player's team has gained possession of the puck.
 - At all times even if the injury appears to be minor.
 - If the injury appears to be serious.
26. The area of proper goal line positioning for the referee is often referred to as the _____?
- Golden Triangle.
 - Golden Corral.
 - Golden Egg.
27. Which of the following describes the best technique for blowing your whistle for a penalty infraction?
- Blow your whistle louder and more aggressively if it was a major infraction.
 - Blow your whistle several times if you want everyone to respect you.
 - Blow one loud, sharp blast on the whistle.
28. When signaling a cross-checking penalty, the hands and arms should be extended:
- From the eye level.
 - From the chest level.
 - From the waist level.
29. In the two-official system, when play is in the neutral zone, the officials should be:
- On the opposite bluelines diagonally across from each other, with their skates in the attacking zone.
 - At the opposite goal lines diagonally across from each other, with their skates in the Golden Triangle.
 - As close to each other as possible in the neutral zone.
30. When a penalty is being assessed, which is the proper procedure?
- The official closest to the penalty/timekeeper box should assess the penalty while his/her partner retrieves the puck.
 - The officials should get together at center ice to discuss the call before assessing the penalty to the penalty/timekeeper. Then the senior official can assess the penalty while the other official retrieves the puck.
 - The official who is assessing the penalty will report to the penalty/timekeeper, while his/her partner retrieves the puck.





2015-16 LEVEL 2 CLOSED BOOK EXAM

For questions # 22 and #23, all answers will be given credit as a correct answer since the answer sheet is not set up to accept correct answer.

ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. True – BM 16 | 16. True – BM 40 |
| 2. True – BM 10 | 17. False – BM 46 |
| 3. False – BM 1 | 18. True – BM 47 |
| 4. True – SOP | 19. False – BM 65 |
| 5. False – BM 36 | 20. False – BM 67 |
| 6. True – BM 36 | 21. C – BM 46 |
| 7. True – BM 43 | 22. E – BM 47 # |
| 8. True – BM 28 | 23. D – BM 61 # |
| 9. True – BM 28 | 24. C – SOP |
| 10. True – BM 30 | 25. C – BM 53 |
| 11. False – BM 32 | 26. A – BM 19 |
| 12. True – BM 43 | 27. C – BM 44 |
| 13. True – BM 1 | 28. B – BM 45 |
| 14. True – BM 33 | 29. A – BM 28 |
| 15. False – BM 42 | 30. C – BM 30 |