1. [Rule 3(d)] The playing surface is divided into which three zones:

A) Defending, neutral, attacking zones.
B) Offending, defending, neutral zones.
C) Attacking, center, defending zones.
D) Home, neutral, visitors’ zones.

A) Defending, neutral, attacking zones.
2. In the two official system, when your partner is taking a face-off anywhere in the neutral zone, you should be positioned:

   A) Straddling the nearest blue line.
   B) One stride outside the nearest blue line.
   C) One stride outside your blue line.
   D) Directly opposite your partner.

   D) Directly opposite your partner.
Rules

3. What are the three positions of the end zone positioning (Piston System) called?

A) Full piston, half piston, quarter piston.
B) Home base, half piston, at the net.
C) Start piston, half piston, goal position.
D) On the boards, at the face-off dot, at the net.

B) Home base, half piston, at the net.
4. [Rule 9(c)] The maximum number of team officials allowed on the players’ bench and entered onto the official game report is:

A) Six.
B) Four.
C) Three.
D) Five.
5. **[Referee’s Signals]** A forward motion of both arms, with the palms of the hands open and facing away from the body, fully extended from the chest at the shoulder level is the signal for:

A) Charging.
B) Body checking.
C) Checking from behind.
D) Cross-checking.

C) Checking from behind.
6. [Rule 20(g) Situation 4] When a team’s trainer comes onto the floor to attend to a player (except a goaltender), that player shall be classified as injured and required to leave the surface before the play resumes.

A) True.
B) False.

A) True.
7. [Rule 24(c)] Should the helmet of a player come off while play is in progress, that player shall replace the helmet (properly fastened) or shall proceed to the player’s bench for substitution. If the player participates in the play in any manner without his helmet fastened properly, the Referee shall:

A) Stop play and allow the player to properly fasten the helmet.
B) Stop play and assess the player an unsportsmanlike conduct penalty.
C) Stop play immediately and assess the player a Minor penalty for ineligible player.
D) Signal a delayed penalty and assess a Minor penalty.

C) Stop play immediately and assess the player a Minor penalty for ineligible player.
8. [Referee’s Signals] The open palm of the non-whistle hand, with fingers together, comes across the body onto the opposite shoulder, is the signal for:

   A) Unsportsmanlike conduct.
   B) Body checking.
   C) Interference.
   D) Boarding.

B) Body checking.
9. [Rule 28(c)] When a player is assessed both a Minor penalty and a Major penalty at the same stoppage of play, which penalty is served first?

A) Minor penalty.
B) Whichever infraction occurred first.
C) The captain of the penalized player’s team chooses.
D) Major penalty.

D) Major penalty.
10. **When is the line change procedure conducted?**

A) When both teams change players.
B) Only when the visiting team changes players.
C) Only when the Referee deems it necessary.
D) After every stoppage of play.

**D) After every stoppage of play.**
11. [Rule 39(b) Note 2] Team “A” is serving a Minor penalty. The Referee signals a delayed Minor penalty to Team “A”. Team “B” scores a goal prior to the stoppage of play. Which penalty is washed out on the scoring of the goal?

A) Both the Minor penalty on delay and the Minor penalty being served.
B) No penalty is washed out.
C) The Minor penalty being served.
D) The Minor penalty on delay.

C) The Minor penalty being served.
Rules Session

2nd session
1. [Rule 47(b)] A player who intentionally knocks or shoots the ball out of reach of an official who is retrieving it shall be assessed a:

   A) Game Misconduct penalty.
   B) Misconduct penalty.
   C) Minor penalty for delay of game.
   D) Gross Misconduct penalty.

B) Misconduct penalty.
[Rule 47(f)] There is zero tolerance for any player or team official who engages in verbal taunts, insults or intimidation based on discriminatory grounds (race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, language). If this occurs, what penalty shall be assessed?

A) Minor penalty or Bench Minor penalty.
B) Game Misconduct penalty or a Gross Misconduct penalty.
C) Misconduct penalty.
D) Unsportsmanlike conduct penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty.

B) Game Misconduct penalty or a Gross Misconduct penalty.
3. [Rule 49(a)] When there is a deliberate attempt to injure, the penalty is always a:

A) Gross Misconduct penalty.
B) Match penalty.
C) Misconduct penalty.
D) Major penalty.

B) Match penalty.
Rules

4. What is the determining factor for an off-side when the ball has completely crossed the blue line?

A) Position of the ball.
B) Position of the player’s stick.
C) Position of the player’s feet.
D) Position of the player’s body.

C) Position of the player’s feet.
Rules

5. [Rule 53(b)] Where a player high sticked, cross-checked, body checked, pushed, hit or propelled in any manner from behind into the boards or goal net, in such a way that the player is unable to protect or defend herself, what penalty shall be assessed?

A) Match penalty.
B) No penalty.
C) Minor penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty.
D) Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty.

A) Match penalty.
6. [Rule 57(f) Situation 18] At a stoppage of play, players of both teams are assessed penalties. The stoppage of play occurred in the end zone. Where is the resulting face-off?

A) Nearest neutral zone face-off spot.
B) The other end zone.
C) Centre face-off spot.
D) Where the stoppage of play occurred.
7. [Rule 58(c)] A defending player (not the goaltender) deliberately covers the puck in her own crease. The Referee shall:

A) Allow play to continue.
B) Assess a Minor penalty for delay of game.
C) Have the face-off inside the defending team’s zone.
D) Award a Penalty Shot.
8. [Referee’s Signals] A forward and backward motion of the arms with both fists clenched, extending from the chest for a distance of about one foot is the signal for:

A) Charging.
B) Cross-checking.
C) Body checking.
D) Checking from behind.

B) Cross-checking.
9. [Referee’s Signals] Patting flat (open palm) of the non-whistle hand on the side of the head is the signal for:

A) Match penalty.
B) Head-butting.
C) Checking to the head.
D) Penalty shot.

C) Checking to the head.
10. [Rule 79(a)] What penalty shall be assessed a player who, at the discretion of the Referee, impedes or seeks to impede the progress of an opponent by slashing with his stick?

A) Double Minor penalty or Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty.
B) Minor penalty or a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty.
C) Match penalty.
D) Gross Misconduct penalty.

A) *Double Minor penalty or a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty (Men’s)*

B) *Minor penalty or a Major penalty and a GM penalty (Minor’s)*
11. [Rule 82(a)] When any player of the defending team, including the goaltender, deliberately throws her stick or any part thereof or any other object at the ball or ball carrier in the defending zone, the Referee shall allow the play to be completed and if a goal is not scored the Referee shall:

A) Assess no penalty.
B) Assess a Minor penalty.
C) Award a Penalty Shot.
D) Award a goal.

C) Award a Penalty Shot.
12. [Rule 86(a)] At the discretion of the Referee, based on the degree of violence of impact, what penalty shall be assessed to any player who checks an opponent to the head area in any manner?

A) Minor penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty, or a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty.
B) Double Minor penalty or Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty.
C) Match penalty.
D) Minor penalty and Misconduct penalty, or a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty.

D) Minor penalty and Misconduct penalty, or a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty.