

Hockey Canada Officiating Program
2003 / 2004 Level IV – V Exam



Directions:

1. This Exam consists of 50 questions.
2. Print your name and level on the answer sheet provided. Do not put any marks on the examination booklet.
3. You will be given Ninety Minutes to complete the examination.
4. Hand in both the answer sheet and the examination booklet when you have finished.
5. SRD means “State Referee’ s Decision”.
6. The percentage required to successfully complete the theory portion is as follows:

Level IV	80 % (40/50)
Level V	90 % (45/50)



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1. [Rule 19(d)] Linesman blows play down for an icing call. When does the Referee commence the line change procedure? SRD
2. [Rule 20(g) 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 prior to the resumption of play? SRD
3. [Rule 21(a) Situation 4] Can a player on the ice carry two player's sticks so that she can give one to a teammate who has lost or broken her stick? SRD
4. [Rule 21 (b)(c)] What action does a Referee take when a Captain or Assistant Captain asks for a measurement of any players stick for the curvature? SRD
5. [Rule 23 Situation 2] What penalty is assessed to a goaltender who, after receiving a second Minor penalty for illegal equipment for pads that do not conform to the measurements, and refuses to change or adjust the pads when ordered to do so by the Referee? SRD
6. [Rule 24(b)(Note 4)] All players while on the player's and / or penalty bench must wear their approved helmet and facial protector securely attached. What penalty is assessed for a violation of this rule? SRD
7. [Rule 24(c) Situation 4] A player loses his helmet and due to an injury, is unable to properly replace the helmet or go to the players' bench. SRD
8. [Rule 28 Situation 2] The four determining factors for canceling penalties, in the correct order are? SRD
9. [Rule 28(e) Situation 17] Who returns on the scoring of the goal? SRD

A – 6	2	B – 14	2	@	10:00
		B – 16	5 + 2 + GM	@	10:00
Team "A" Scores				@	04:48

10. [Rule 28(f) Situation 21, Example E] A player has received two stick infraction penalties. There is an obvious third stick infraction committed by this player that calls for a double Minor penalty and the Referee has the penalty on delay. Subsequently, the non-offending team scores. SRD
11. [Rule 30(c) Situation 9] These penalties all occur at the 5:00 minute mark of the second period. SRD

A – 6	5 + 2 + GM	B – 11	5 + 5 + 2 + 2+ GM + GM
A – 7	5 + GM	B – 12	5 + 5 + GM + GM
A – 8	5 + GM		



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12. [Rule 35 Situation 2] In order to assess a Penalty Shot as a result of a foul against the puck carrier, the following (5) conditions must be met? SRD
13. [Rule 35 Situation 4] A team is playing with 6 players and does not have a goaltender dressed in goaltender's equipment. A Penalty Shot is awarded against that team. Who defends the goal against the Penalty Shot? SRD
14. [Rule 35(i) Situation 10] A player has been awarded a Penalty Shot. The opposing team requests a measurement of the player's stick (not curvature) prior to the Penalty Shot being conducted. What happens if the player refuses to surrender her stick or intentionally breaks the stick, when asked to surrender it for measurement? SRD
15. [Rule 36(a)(2) Situation 4] The goaltender has been removed and an opposing player gains possession and control of the puck on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone. The puck is knocked off the stick of the player in control by a stick thrown by a defending player. The attacking player is not interfered with and could regain possession of the puck easily. SRD
16. [Rule 36(a)(2) Situation 5] The goaltender has been removed and an opposing player obtains a breakaway. He shoots the puck towards the open goal. A defending player throws his stick at the shot puck. SRD
17. [Rule 36(b) Situation 6] The goaltender is on the ice, but away from his goal crease. A player of the opposing team takes possession and control of the puck and actually shoots it towards the open goal. As the puck is about to enter the open goal, a defending player knocks the net off its moorings. SRD
18. [Rule 37(a) Situation 1 Example H] These penalties are assessed at the same stoppage of play. SRD
- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| A – 30 (goaltender) | 5 + GM | B – 14 | 5 + GM |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|
19. [Rule 37(c)(d) Situation 3] If a goaltender who leaves the vicinity of her goal crease during a fight is the first player to intervene in that fight, what penalties is she assessed? SRD
20. [Rule 38(c) The following penalties were assessed to Team "A". What time does each player return to the ice if the next stoppage of play is 2:50? SRD
- | | | | |
|--------|-------------------|---|-------|
| A – 12 | 2:00 minutes | @ | 12:00 |
| A – 10 | 5:00 minutes + GM | @ | 11:30 |
| A – 4 | 2:00 minutes | @ | 11:00 |
| A – 8 | 5:00 minutes + GM | @ | 10:30 |
21. [Rule 49(d)] A player who grabs an opponent's hair, facial protector, helmet or chin strap, but does not use it to gain an advantage or to inflict punishment or injury shall be assessed? SRD



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22. [Rule 50(a)] What penalty shall be assessed any player who body checks an opponent in any such manner that causes the opponent to be thrown violently into the boards? SRD
23. [Rule 51(b) Situation 1] A player on the penalty bench hands a stick to a teammate on the ice, whose stick has been broken. What is the penalty? SRD
24. [Rule 52(b)(Note)] What penalties shall be assessed any player making unnecessary contact with the goaltender who is outside the goal crease? SRD
25. [Rule 53 Clarifications 2] What penalties shall be assessed where a player about to be checked turns and, as a result, creates contact with the back. SRD
26. [Rule 55(c) Situation 5] The goaltender on her way to the players' bench to be substituted by another player, intentionally knocks the net off its moorings as she leaves the goal crease. The Referee has observed the situation. SRD
27. [Rule 57(e) Situation 13] An attacking player in her attacking zone receives a Misconduct penalty. Where is the face-off? SRD
28. [Rule 57(e) Situation 15] The Referee has signaled a delayed penalty on a player of Team "A". Team "B" shoots the puck into Team "A's" end zone which results in the Linesman signaling a delayed off-side. Team "A" gains possession of the puck resulting in a stoppage of play for the delayed penalty. Where is the resulting face-off? SRD
29. [Rule 58(b)] The goaltender deliberately falls on or gathers the puck into his body or holds or places the puck against any part of the goal outside the crease, thus delaying the game unnecessarily. SRD
30. [Rule 59(c)(e) Situation 6] What is the penalty for a player on the ice becoming involved in a fight with a:
 - A) Player on the bench?
 - B) Coach on the bench?
31. [Rule 59(f)(g)] What penalties shall be assessed any player who is guilty of unnecessary rough play or who makes deliberate physical contact with an opponent after the whistle? SRD
32. [Rule 59 Situation 8] A player involved in the original fight causes the stoppage of play, leaves the fight and starts another fight with a different player of the opposing team. What penalties is she assessed? SRD
33. [Rule 59 Situation 16] A fight occurs in the game and in a short period of time, all 10 players on the ice as well as the goaltenders become involved in fights. No player from either team leaves their bench. SRD



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34. [Rule 60(c)] An attacking player distinctly kicks the puck towards the net, which deflects off a defender's stick into the net. SRD
35. [Rule 61(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. SRD
36. [Rule 61(e)] The puck is batted forward with the hand, hits the shaft of the stick of the player batting the puck, then goes directly into the opposing goal. SRD
37. [Rule 62(d) Situation 5] A player has his stick above the normal height of the shoulders. The puck, however, hits the butt-end of the stick below the level of the shoulders and goes into the goal. SRD
38. [Rule 64(c)] Any player who uses the butt-end of his stick to impede the progress of an opponent is assessed what penalty? SRD
39. [Rule 70(a) Situation 16 Example] On a stoppage of play, "A" #8 comes off the players' bench on a player change. Before play resumes he becomes involved in a fight with team "B" #6. What penalties are assessed if:
 - A) Team "A" #8 initiates or instigates the fight and both players fight.
 - B) Fight takes place with both players being willing participants.
 - C) Fight takes place with Team "B" #6 being the instigator.
40. [Rule 70(c) Situation 8] An incident occurs on the ice where a player receives a Match penalty. During the stoppage of play, the benches clear during a fight on the ice. How many game misconduct penalties may be assessed? SRD
41. [Rule 70(c) Situation 17] With 1:20 remaining in the third period, two players, one from each team, are assessed Minor penalties (coincidental). They are sent to their respective dressing rooms without incident. With 3 seconds left in the game, a fight breaks out on the ice and one of the players that left with 1:20 remaining comes back on the ice and gets involved in the fight(s), he is the first player to come on the ice. SRD
42. [Rule 70(d)(g) Situation 12 Example C] A player of Team "A" received a Minor penalty at 8:30. At 7:00, due to the timekeeper's error, the player left the penalty box. At 6:40, Team "A" scored and at 6:30 the actual penalty time should have expired. At 5:50, the next stoppage of play, the timekeeper's error was discovered and reported to the Referee. SRD
43. [Rule 72 Situation 18] The puck is shot by a player from behind the centre red line. A teammate precedes the puck across the attacking blue line. The Linesman signals a delayed off-side. The back Linesman is signaling a potential icing call. The puck continues on down the ice crossing the goal line. Assuming the attacking player did not clear the zone, which infraction is called, off-side or icing? SRD



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44. [Rule 72(a)(Note 2) Situation 14] An attacking player straddling the attacking blue line, takes a pass on his stick in the neutral zone. He then brings the skate which was in the neutral zone over the line while the puck is still on his stick in the neutral zone. He then pulls the puck over the blue line. SRD
45. [Rule 74 Situation 1] Team "A" is already shorthanded when another delayed penalty is signaled against Team "A". Team "B", wishing to have a stoppage of play, pushes the puck towards a Team "A" player who refuses to play the puck. SRD
46. [Rule 78(a)] What penalties are assessed when:
 - A) A team has withdrawn from the ice but returns within two minutes after being ordered to do so by the Referee.
 - B) If this happens in the last two minutes of regular playing time or anytime in overtime.SRD
47. [Rule 78(e)] A player or team official refuses to leave the bench or playing area after he has been assessed a Game Misconduct, Gross Misconduct or Match penalty. SRD
48. [Rule 82 Situation 3] A goaltender throws his stick at the puck in his own defending zone. The puck is not in the possession of an attacking player and was last in possession of a defending player. SRD
49. [Rule 86(a)] What penalties are assessed at the discretion of the Referee, based on the degree of violence of impact, when a player is checked to the head area in any manner. SRD
50. [Rule 60 Situation 8] A puck is shot, hits a helmet lying on the ice and goes into the goal. SRD



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Answer Key

1. As soon as it is safe to do so for the ensuing face-off.
2. If the injured player causes a delay in the resumption of play or if the trainer comes on the ice, the injured player (excluding the goaltender) must leave the ice until play resumes.
3. No. A Minor penalty shall be assessed no matter whether the player gets involved in the play or not.
4. No measurement. No penalty.
5. Gross Misconduct penalty.
6. For a violation of this rule, a warning shall be issued to the team. The second and any subsequent violations will result in a Minor penalty.
7. Stop play immediately, regardless of which team is in possession of the puck. If the player was on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone, the Referee would award the player a Penalty Shot.
8. M Cancel as **M**any penalties as possible
O Cancel in a way to make the team only **O**ne player short
T Cancel in a way to avoid **T**aking an extra player off the ice
O Cancel using the **O**rder of penalty occurrence or in the order that they were reported by the Referee
9. Substitute for B – 16 returns.
10. The first of the double minor penalties is nullified by the goal. The second penalty is assessed and the Game Ejection penalty is applied.
11. A – 6 5 + 2 + GM B – 11 5 + 5 + 2 + 2 + GM + GM
A – 7 5 + GM B – 12 5 + 5 + GM + GM
A – 8 5 + GM
Team “B” will start 1 player short. Team “B” must take 1 player off the ice for 7 minutes. The Major penalty is to be served first.
12. 1) The attacking player must have control of the puck.
2) The puck must be in the neutral or attacking zone when the infraction is committed.
3) The attacking player must have no defending player to pass other than the goaltender.
4) The attacking player must have been fouled from behind.
5) The attacking player must have been denied a reasonable scoring opportunity.



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13. They must designate a player to defend against the Penalty Shot. This player shall be entitled to the privileges of a goaltender and must follow the same rules and procedures during the penalty shot. She is not required to wear the entire goaltender's equipment but must wear the mandatory equipment as covered by the rules.
14. The player's team shall be denied the Penalty Shot and the player guilty of this gesture shall be assessed a Misconduct penalty. The Minor penalty for an illegal stick would not be assessed as that penalty is offset by the cancellation of the Penalty Shot.
15. Stop play immediately (regardless of whether the stick makes contact) and award a goal.
16. The Referee would simply signal a penalty in the normal manner and if no goal is scored by the non-offending team, he would assess a Minor penalty or award a Penalty Shot.
17. No goal may be awarded as the goaltender is on the ice. The Referee would assess a Minor penalty for delay of game. If it happens in the last 2 minutes of regular playing time or in overtime a Penalty Shot would be awarded.
18. No player is required to serve the Major penalty to the goaltender as the coincidental Major/Match penalty rule applies and the goaltender is sent to the dressing room for the remainder of the game.
19. Minor penalty for leaving the crease, Game Misconduct for the third man in plus any other penalties he may receive.
20.

A – 12	6:30
A – 10 (substitute)	2:50
A – 4	3:00
A – 8 (substitute)	2:50
21. Minor or at the discretion of the Referee a Major and a Game Misconduct penalty.
22. Minor or at the discretion of the Referee a Major and a Game Misconduct penalty for Boarding.
23. The player receiving the stick would be assessed a Minor penalty, for illegally receiving a stick. The player in the penalty box handing the stick to the player on the ice would not be assessed any penalty.
24. Minor or at the discretion of the Referee a Major and a Game Misconduct penalty for Charging or Interference.
25. The player delivering the check shall be assessed a penalty for "Checking from Behind", 2 + GM, 5 + GM or a Match penalty.



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26. The Referee should assess a Minor penalty to the goaltender. If this action takes place in the last 2 minutes of regular playing time or in overtime then a Penalty Shot would be awarded.
27. The face-off will take place at the nearest face-off spot in the neutral zone.
28. The puck shall be faced-off at the point from which the puck was shot.
29. Minor penalty.
30. A) Major for fighting and a Game Misconduct penalty.
B) Gross Misconduct penalty.
Note: No Instigator or Aggressor will be assessed in this situation.
31. Minor or at the discretion of the Referee a Major and a Game Misconduct penalty.
32. The player involved in the two fights would get an Instigator penalty for starting the second fight, two Major penalties and three Game Misconduct penalties.
33. The Referee should assess all 10 players and the 2 goaltenders Major penalties for fighting plus the appropriate Game Misconduct penalties. In addition the goalies would get minors for leaving the goal crease.
34. No Goal.
35. Play is stopped.
36. No Goal.
37. Goal.
38. Minor for Butt-end Hooking.
39. A) A – 8 - Double Minor plus a Game Misconduct penalty for leaving the players' bench for the purpose of starting a fight, plus Minor for the Instigator, plus fighting Major and a Game Misconduct penalty. B – 6 Receives a fighting Major and a Game Misconduct penalty.
B) A – 8 – Would not receive the Instigator penalty. All the other penalties would remain the same as (A) above.
C) A – 8 – Would only receive the fighting Major and a Game Misconduct penalty.
B – 6 – Would receive the Instigator penalty, a fighting Major and a Game Misconduct penalty.
40. Maximum of 5 players per team may be assessed Game Misconducts, in addition the Match penalty would be assessed and served in the normal manner. The player receiving the Match penalty may or may not be one of the players assessed the Game Misconducts.



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41. The player would be assessed a double Minor penalty plus a Game Misconduct penalty for being the first off the bench, plus a Gross Misconduct penalty, plus any other penalties he may incur.
42. The goal shall not be allowed and the player is required to go back to the penalty box to serve the 30 seconds remaining in his penalty.
43. Icing.
44. On-side.
45. The Referee shall not stop play as Team "A" is not in violation of this rule.
46. A) Assess a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct to the coach for delay of game.
B) Award a Penalty Shot, in addition to the Major and Game Misconduct penalty.
47. The Referee shall report full details of the incident to the President.
48. The Referee would award a Penalty Shot to the non-offending team, to be taken by any player on the ice at the time of the infraction.
49. Minor and a Misconduct penalty, or at the discretion of the Referee, a Major and a Game Misconduct penalty.
50. Goal.