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To: info@wpgrefs.com



HWRD Rule Quiz

10 points out of 10

100%

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B13 is in team A's goal crease. B4 shoots the puck on net and B13 deflects the puck for a goal. The referee waves off the goal as B13 preceded the puck into the crease and had an effect on the play. Where does the next face-off go? (Rule 6.3e, iv or v, HC Rule Book)

Correct

- a) Team B's end zone face-off.
- b) At a neutral zone dot outside of team A's end zone.
- c) At a neutral zone dot outside of team B's end zone.
- d) Team A's end zone face-off.
- e) Center ice.



What are the penalty options to assess a player for spearing? (Rule 9.4)

Correct

- a) A Match Penalty
- b) a 2+2 penalty
- c) A Match penalty if a person deliberately spears another player or that other player is injured.
- d) A 2+2 for an attempted spear or jab.
- e) either c) or d)
- f) either a) or b) depending on intensity of spear



Team A gets a penalty at 0:00 of the second period. Where does the next face-off take place? (Rule 6.3c)

Correct

- a) In team A's end
- b) At Center Ice
- c) At the nearest face-off dot to where play stopped other than center ice



d) At the face-off dot outside of team B's end

True or False. A Player who throws her stick or part of her stick out of the playing area will receive a Game Misconduct (Rule 10.5d)

Correct

TRUE.

FALSE. They receive a Misconduct.



A player may be assessed a double minor or a Match Penalty for slew footing. What criteria does the referee use to make this decision between 2+2 or Match? (HC Rule 8.8)

Correct

a) This is at the discretion of the referee based degree of violence with which the player tripped hits the ice, goal, or boards.

b) Match penalty only if there is an injury.

c) If the offending player is moving (skating) then serious consideration is given to a Match Penalty.

d) Like any other match penalty, the decision is based on referee interpretation, not on any of the above.

e) A & C are correct.



How close must a player be to the bench for a team to perform a legal player change? (HC Rule 6.1)

Correct

a) 10 Feet.

b) 3 Feet.

c) 10 Feet, provided the players making the change are away from the play.



d) 10 feet for a skater and 3 feet for a goaltender.

Select the 5 criteria for awarding a penalty shot when the puck carrier is fouled from behind. (Rule 4.11a)

Correct

The attacking player must have control of the puck



The player must be in the neutral or attacking zone.

The puck must be in the neutral or



attacking zone.

- The goalie must be in the goal crease.
- The attacking player must have no defending player to pass other than the goaltender.
- The attacking player must be fouled from behind.
- The attacking player must be a forward.
- The attacking player must have been denied a reasonable scoring opportunity.



Team A chooses to play without a goalie. However, a skater (who is not designated as a goalie) chooses to stand in front of the net. Team B shoots the puck from team B's side of the ice meeting criteria for icing. Is it icing given the team A skater standing in the crease? (HC Rule 6.7c, iii)

Correct

- It is icing so long as the player does not leave the crease.
- Depends: It is not icing if the official determines that the team A player (who has no goalie privileges) guarding the goal could reach the puck before the puck crosses the goal line.
- It is never icing as the team A player can always get to the puck.
- It is icing as the player is considered a goalie for the purpose of icing only but in no other way.



A10 trips B4. The referee reports the penalty to the timekeeper who announces the penalty as a minor for tripping. It then becomes apparent that B4 is injured as an ambulance is called (B4 hit his head as he fell). The referee wants to assess a 5 + GM to A10 as an injury resulted from the minor penalty. Can the referee change their call after the penalty is announced? (Rule 4.15e)

Correct

- The minor is left as is because it was announced by the time keeper.
- Cancel the minor. A major & game misconduct is assessed as the opponent was injured.
- The minor is left as is because tripping



The minor is left as is because tripping was not meant to injure B4.

The minor is left, but a Game Misconduct is added as the player was injured.

The Referee shall remain on the ice at the conclusion of each period, and any overtime, until which point? (Rule 5.2b)

Correct

When the home team leaves the ice.

When the visiting team leave the ice.

When both teams have left the ice.



immediately after the end of the period.

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