Note: This test contains both True/False and multiple choice questions.

1. If at any time, a team plays too many players, it shall ________.
   A. Continue playing with extra players until a whistle.
   B. Immediately send the extra player or players from the ice.
   C. Receive a major penalty.
   D. Immediately pull its goalkeeper.

2. Can penalized players return to their team's players bench during a time-out?
   A. Only if the game is tied.
   B. No.
   C. Yes.
   D. Only if the game has a 2-goal differential.

3. If any team has students in the bench area not wearing a helmet with a face mask meeting HECC/ASTM standards, what should the officials rule?
   A. Minor after a warning.
   B. Minor and misconduct.
   C. Minor, no warning.
   D. Misconduct.

4. Once a game has started, a player can be removed from the roster to make room for another player.

5. Prior to the start of the game, the head coach of each team is required to verify to the referee that all participants are properly equipped according to the rules.

6. All players, including goaltenders, shall wear face masks which:
   A. Meet professional hockey standards at the time of manufacture.
   B. Meet the referee's standards at the time of manufacture.
   C. Meet BNQ standards at the time of manufacture.
   D. Meet HECC/ASTM standards at the time of manufacture.

7. During play, a referee notices that a player is not properly wearing a legal tooth and mouth protector. This is the team's first violation. What should the referee do?
   A. Stop play and assess a minor penalty.
   B. Nothing.
   C. Assess a team warning.
   D. Assess misconduct penalty.

8. If a coach challenges the opposing goalkeeper's leg pads, the official shall:
   A. Measure the equipment.
   B. Assess a minor penalty to the goalkeeper in question.
   C. Require goalkeeper to change leg pads.
   D. Report the issue to the state association.
9. The goalkeeper’s helmet and/or face mask or glove becomes dislodged during play. What is the ruling?
   A. Goalkeeper is issued a minor penalty.
   B. Play continues, but goalkeeper must leave the ice.
   C. Play continues.
   D. Play is stopped immediately.

10. During a delayed penalty on Team A, Team B ices the puck. Where is the ensuing faceoff?
    A. Team A's side of the neutral zone.
    B. Team B's defending zone.
    C. Team A's defending zone.
    D. Center ice.

11. The puck is batted directly on goal by the attacking team, creating an immediate whistle and stoppage of play. Where is the faceoff?
    A. At a neutral zone faceoff spot.
    B. In the attack zone faceoff spot.
    C. At the defensive zone faceoff spot of the offending team.
    D. At the center ice faceoff spot.

12. The center ice faceoff spot may not be used for one of the following situations below:
    A. Penalty on Team A.
    B. Puck deflected out of play.
    C. Puck passed offside.
    D. A goal.

13. Where should faceoffs take place on the rink?
    A. Neutral zone.
    B. One of the nine faceoff spots.
    C. Anywhere on the rink.
    D. Center ice and neutral zone.

14. A player not involved in an on-ice fight does not comply with the referee's verbal signal to go to the bench. What is the ruling?
    A. Warning.
    B. Minor.
    C. Major.
    D. Game disqualification.

15. A player leaves the team bench during an altercation, but does not join in the altercation. What is the ruling?
    A. Warning.
    B. Minor.
    C. Misconduct.
    D. Game disqualification.
16. During a fight between two opposing players, another player enters the altercation only to restrain a player from his/her team. What is the ruling?
   A. Misconduct.
   B. Game misconduct.
   C. Major.
   D. Game disqualification.

17. A goalkeeper leaves the crease and is body-checked by an opposing player while still in the privileged area. What is the ruling?
   A. No penalty.
   B. The goalkeeper is assessed a minor penalty.
   C. The opposing player is assessed a minor and misconduct penalty.
   D. The opposing player is assessed a minor penalty.

18. A goalkeeper is wearing equipment (leg pads, catching glove and blocker) that are covered by materials that resemble netting. Is this legal?
   A. Yes.
   B. No, such equipment provides undue assistance.

19. In addition to an HECC/ASTM approved face mask, the goalkeeper is required to wear which of the following?
   A. Flapper-style throat protector.
   B. Any style throat protector.
   C. Throat guard.
   D. No other requirement.

20. When may a goalkeeper who has been replaced by another goalkeeper at a stoppage of play re-enter the game?
   A. Shall not return to play.
   B. The rest of the period.
   C. Can return immediately.
   D. The next stoppage of play.

21. A goal is awarded when the puck does which of the following?
   A. Completely crosses goal line.
   B. Is on the goal line.
   C. A portion of the puck crosses the goal line.
   D. All of the above.

22. A player from Team A high-sticks the puck in his/her attacking zone. The puck hits a player from Team B and deflects directly into the net. What is the call?
   A. No goal, faceoff in the neutral zone.
   B. No goal, faceoff in Team A's defending zone.
   C. The goal shall be allowed since Team B deflected the puck before entering the net.
   D. No goal, faceoff in Team B's defending zone.

23. Player A1 passes the puck to teammate A2, who is in the act of stopping. The puck rebounds off of Player A2’s skate into the goal while Player A2 is in this act of stopping. What is the ruling?
   A. No goal, the puck cannot go in the net directly off an attacking player's skate.
   B. No goal, faceoff in Player A2's defending zone.
   C. The goal shall be allowed since the player did not intentionally direct the puck into the net.
   D. No goal, faceoff at center ice.
24. The puck is shot by a player on Team A and deliberately directed into the opponent’s goal by a teammate’s skate. What is the ruling?
   A. No goal, faceoff in the neutral zone just outside of Team A’s attacking blue line.
   B. No goal, faceoff in Team A’s defending zone.
   C. No goal, faceoff in Team A’s attacking zone.
   D. The goal is allowed.

25. A team is shorthanded and the penalty is about to expire. If the puck is shot before the penalty expires for a potential icing, what is the ruling?
   A. Icing shall not be called.
   B. Icing shall be called.
   C. Immediate whistle, center ice faceoff.
   D. None of the above.

26. If a team ices the puck, which situation below is true?
   A. Icing is called and faceoff is in the neutral zone.
   B. Icing is called and faceoff is at center ice.
   C. Icing is called and offending team is not allowed to change players.
   D. Icing is called and offending team is allowed to change players.

27. Player A1 shoots the puck from his defending zone. Opposing player B1 makes an attempt to play the puck, but is unable to make contact before the puck crosses the goal line extended. What should the official rule?
   A. Icing shall be called.
   B. Icing is nullified.
   C. Neutral zone faceoff.
   D. None of the above.

28. Player A1 shoots the puck from his defending zone. Opposing player B1 has the ability to play it, but allows the puck to cross the goal line extended. What should the official rule?
   A. Icing. Faceoff in A1’s defending zone.
   B. Faceoff at center ice.
   C. Nullify icing, play shall continue.
   D. Penalize player B1 for delay of game.

29. A referee notices player A1 is bleeding while on the ice. What should the referee do?
   A. Player A1 is assessed a minor penalty.
   B. Play continues, but player A1 must leave the ice.
   C. Play is stopped immediately to remove player A1 from the game.
   D. Play continues.

30. If the goalkeeper is injured, what length of time is allowed for the goalkeeper’s recovery?
   A. Any length of time.
   B. A reasonable length of time.
   C. No time as goalkeeper must be replaced immediately.
   D. Maximum of five minutes.
31. Unless otherwise adopted by a state association, any player, including a goalkeeper, who exhibits the following signs, symptoms or behavior consistent with a concussion (loss of consciousness, headache, dizziness, confusion, balance problems, etc.) shall be immediately removed from the game. The player will not be allowed to return to the game until cleared by whom?

A. Coach.
B. Referee.
C. Appropriate health-care professional.
D. Parent.

32. When shall any penalized player who is injured and subsequently replaced on the penalty bench by a substitute player be allowed to return to the game?

A. May not return.
B. May return before the penalty expires.
C. May return after sitting one period.
D. May return after penalty has expired.

33. Prior to the game, it is discovered that the crease marking is not consistent with the NFHS crease dimensions. Should the game be played?

A. Yes, rink markings and dimensions as stated in the NFHS rules book are recommended, not required, and the game should be played.
B. No.

34. By state association adoption, video replay may be used in games for the following:

A. Reviewing goals.
B. Reviewing undetected goals.
C. Determining correct time on the clock.
D. All of the above.

35. If any player or goalkeeper deliberately displaces the goal frame to prevent an obvious and imminent goal, what is the ruling?

A. Legal play.
B. Minor penalty is assessed.
C. Penalty shot or optional minor is assessed.
D. A goal shall be awarded.

36. In girls hockey, what is the call for incidental contact with an opposing player?

A. This play is legal.
B. Minor penalty.
C. Major penalty.
D. Minor and misconduct penalty.

37. No attacking player in the goal crease (body and/or stick) may make incidental contact with or visually impede the goalkeeper.

38. Player A trips Player B. Player B dramatically falls and exaggerates the tripping infraction. What should the official rule?

A. No penalty.
B. Tripping penalty on Player A.
C. Embellishment penalty on Player B.
D. Tripping penalty on Player A and an Embellishment penalty on Player B.

39. The puck is shot directly on goal by an attacking player in the neutral zone with a teammate in the attacking zone. Play shall continue if the goalkeeper decides to play the puck.
40. Which minor penalty terminates as a result of a goal on a penalty shot?
   A. Minor penalty with least amount of time remaining.
   B. All remaining minor penalties.
   C. No penalty terminates as a result of the goal.
   D. Captain's choice of penalties.

41. A linesman in a three-official system can stop play for the following violation:
   A. Only a minor penalty not observed by the referee.
   B. Only a major or misconduct penalty.
   C. Too many players on the ice (minor).
   D. Cannot stop play.

42. An official signaling for a potential icing shall have his arm extended in which position?
   A. Vertically over head.
   B. 60-degree angle above horizontal.
   C. No signal is necessary.
   D. Pointing horizontally.

43. Officials are required to wear a HECC-certified black ice hockey helmet, with a half face shield which meets the HECC certification.

44. In a game with a three-official system, if one of the officials is required to leave the game, what shall the other two officials do?
   A. Officiate game in a two-official system.
   B. Postpone game.
   C. Officiate game with one referee and one linesman.
   D. None of the above.

45. During the course of a delayed penalty being called on Team A, play is stopped for an offside violation by Team B. Where will the ensuing faceoff take place?
   A. Center ice.
   B. One of the neutral zone spots.
   C. Team B's defending zone.
   D. Team A's defending zone.

46. If a player receives an offside pass from a teammate, where is the faceoff?
   A. One of the five neutral zone spots only.
   B. Center ice.
   C. Nearest faceoff spot from where puck was last fairly played, not giving any territorial advantage to the team causing the stoppage.
   D. At the location the pass originated.

47. When an intentional offsides is called, where is the ensuing faceoff?
   A. The attacking team's defending zone.
   B. Center ice spot.
   C. The attacking team's attacking zone.
   D. Nearest faceoff spot where offsides occurred.
48. When teams have to change ends in the middle of the period, where is the faceoff held?
   A. Nearest faceoff spot to last play.
   B. Center ice.
   C. Neutral zone.
   D. Referee's decision.

49. When rules indicate “captain’s choice of players” for serving the penalty, the captain must select whom to serve it?
   A. Player on ice when infraction occurred.
   B. Player from bench.
   C. Backup goalkeeper.
   D. Any player, excluding goalkeepers.

50. A player shall not attempt to draw a penalty through any exaggerated or deceitful action.

51. What ruling shall be assessed to any player who uses a racial/ethnic slur toward another player during the game?
   A. Minor.
   B. Minor and game misconduct.
   C. Major and game misconduct.
   D. Misconduct.

52. What ruling shall be assessed to any player who incurs any combination of five minor, major or misconduct penalties, unless modified by state association?
   A. No additional penalty.
   B. Game disqualification.
   C. Game misconduct.
   D. Additional misconduct.

53. What ruling shall any player initially receive who uses abusive or foul language towards an official during warm-ups, during the game or during an intermission?
   A. Minor.
   B. Game misconduct.
   C. Minor and misconduct.
   D. Major.

54. An embellishment penalty may be called in conjunction with an opponent’s penalty.

55. What penalty shall initially be assessed to any player who uses obscene language directed at an opposing player?
   A. Minor and misconduct.
   B. Misconduct.
   C. Game misconduct.
   D. Game disqualification.

56. What penalty shall initially be assessed for any player who sprays the goalkeeper?
   A. Minor.
   B. Minor and misconduct.
   C. Misconduct.
   D. No penalty.
57. What is the penalty for making contact to an opposing player's head?
   A. Minor, major or game disqualification.
   B. Misconduct.
   C. Game misconduct.
   D. Minor and misconduct.

58. What is the penalty for head-butting?
   A. Minor and misconduct.
   B. Major or game disqualification.
   C. Game misconduct.
   D. Misconduct.

59. Team A is shorthanded by one player. The referee assesses a penalty shot on Team A. Team B scores on the penalty shot. What will be the on-ice situation after the penalty shot?
   A. 5 on 5
   B. 4 on 4
   C. 5 on 4
   D. 5 on 3

60. Player B1 is called for a penalty shot, optional minor for a foul against A1. A1 receives a minor penalty at the same stoppage. Which ruling shall occur?
   A. Player A1 can take the penalty shot first and then proceed to the penalty box.
   B. Player A1 is not permitted to take the penalty shot.
   C. No penalty shot is allowed.
   D. Any player on Team A can take the penalty shot except A1.

61. Player A1 receives two minor penalties and B1 receives a minor penalty at 6:00. Team B scores at 8:00 exactly. What is the on-ice strength to start the next faceoff?
   A. 5 on 4
   B. 4 on 4
   C. 5 on 5
   D. 4 on 3

62. Player A1 receives a major penalty and player B1 receives a minor penalty at 7:00. Player A2 receives a minor penalty at 8:00. Team B scores at 8:30. What is the on-ice strength situation?
   A. 4 on 4
   B. 4 on 3
   C. 5 on 4
   D. 5 on 5

63. Outside the privileged area, the goalkeeper shall be subject to what rules?
   A. Same penalties as other players.
   B. Only minors.
   C. Only majors.
   D. Only misconducts.
64. If the goalkeeper incurs a major penalty, who shall serve the penalty?
   A. Any player from the ice (captain’s choice).
   B. Any player from bench.
   C. Goalkeeper.
   D. Backup goalkeeper.

65. If any player is assessed a second major penalty in the same game, the offending player shall receive what penalty?
   A. Game disqualification.
   B. Game misconduct.
   C. No additional penalties.
   D. Misconduct.

66. If a player received a game disqualification, how many major penalties can that same player receive?
   A. One.
   B. None.
   C. Multiple.
   D. Two.

67. For any flagrant contact after the whistle, what ruling shall the referee assess?
   A. Minor.
   B. Major.
   C. Misconduct.
   D. Major or game disqualification.

68. During a delayed penalty in the first period, the goalkeeper has been removed from the game and a teammate throws a stick, not in the direction of the puck or the goal. What is the ruling?
   A. Minor.
   B. Penalty shot.
   C. Minor and misconduct.
   D. Warning.

69. By state association adoption, at the conclusion of a period, a minor penalty shall be called if Team A does not wait for the referee to signal the team to its dressing room.

70. At 7:00, with both teams at full strength, player A1 receives a major penalty for slashing and player B1 receives a game disqualification for spearing. What is the on-ice strength situation?
   A. 4 on 4
   B. 5 on 5
   C. 5 on 4
   D. 4 on 3

71. At 5:00, with both teams at full strength, player A1 receives two minutes for tripping, player B1 receives two minutes for slashing, player A2 receives two minutes for roughing. What will be the on-ice situation?
   A. 4 on 3
   B. 4 on 4
   C. 5 on 5
   D. 5 on 4

72. A team roster shall be given to the referee or official scorekeeper before the game begins.
73. Player A scores a goal. When the referee reports the goal to the scorekeeper, player A is discovered to not be on the roster and the roster is below the maximum number allowed. What is the ruling?
   A. The goal is allowed, minor penalty.
   B. The goal is allowed, no penalty.
   C. No goal, no penalty.
   D. No goal, minor penalty.

74. Teams may huddle when?
   A. Prior to start of first period only.
   B. Prior to start of any period.
   C. Prior to start of first and second periods only.
   D. Not allowed to huddle at all.

75. What is the maximum number of players a team can dress including goalkeepers, unless modified by state association adoption?
   A. 18
   B. 19
   C. 20
   D. 21

76. An attacking player in his/her attacking zone reaches up and “grasps” the puck with his/her glove and the official whistles play to stop. Where will the faceoff take place?
   A. In the attacking zone where the puck was last fairly played.
   B. At the nearest faceoff spot providing the least territorial advantage to the team causing the stoppage of play.
   C. In the defending zone of the offending team.
   D. No stoppage of play shall take place as this is a legal play.

77. The goalkeeper may legally cover or trap the puck outside the privileged area to prevent an opponent from scoring.

78. The referee makes a decision to stop play for the goalkeeper covering the puck. Before the whistle can be blown, the puck comes loose and enters the goal. What is the ruling?
   A. The goal shall be awarded.
   B. No goal, as the referee deemed the play to have stopped.
   C. No goal, faceoff at center ice.
   D. None of the above.

79. What is the ruling if a player leaves his/her feet to play the puck and trips an opponent while doing so?
   A. A minor penalty shall be called.
   B. A misconduct penalty shall be called.
   C. No penalty.
   D. A major penalty shall be called.

80. If a team huddles around its goal frame before the start of the third period, what is the ruling?
   A. No penalty.
   B. Warning, then minor.
   C. Minor.
   D. Misconduct.
81. Team A is on the ice ready to start the period. Team B remains in its locker room past the prescribed start time. What shall the officials rule?
   A. Minor.
   B. Minor and misconduct.
   C. Warning, then minor.
   D. No penalty.

82. Who decides which team has a choice of goal to defend to start a game?
   A. Home.
   B. Visitor.
   C. Referee.
   D. None of the above.

83. A goal is scored with a stick that is determined to be illegal by the referee prior to the ensuing faceoff. What is the ruling?
   A. No goal, minor penalty for illegal stick.
   B. Goal is allowed, minor penalty for illegal stick.
   C. No goal, no penalty.
   D. No goal, misconduct penalty for illegal stick.

84. What is the maximum legal curvature of a stick measured on the bottom of the blade from the toe to the heel?
   A. Shall not exceed 1/2 inch.
   B. Shall not exceed 1/4 inch.
   C. Shall not exceed 3/4 inch.
   D. Shall not exceed 1 inch.

85. What is the ruling if a player plays the puck while holding two sticks?
   A. No penalty should be assessed.
   B. Minor penalty should be assessed.
   C. Misconduct penalty should be assessed.
   D. Immediate whistle, no penalty.

86. The end of a hollow stick must be fully covered to be ruled legal for competition.

87. If a team captain disputes a call by the referee, what is the initial penalty?
   A. Minor penalty.
   B. Misconduct penalty.
   C. Captains can dispute a call.
   D. Minor and misconduct penalty.

88. What is the maximum number of captains or alternate captains allowed by each team?
   A. 1
   B. 2
   C. 3
   D. 4
89. Who is allowed to call a time-out?
   A. Only the captains.
   B. Only captains or alternate captains.
   C. Only coaches.
   D. Coaches, captains and alternate captains

90. Who is the referee required to meet with prior to the start of the game?
   A. Captains.
   B. Coaches.
   C. Coaches and captains.
   D. No meeting is necessary.

91. If Team A is granted a time-out, Team B is allowed to do the following:
   A. Warm up its goalkeeper.
   B. Not allowed to warm up.
   C. Leave the ice.
   D. None of the above.

92. If the whistle has been blown to start the faceoff procedure, which statement is true?
   A. Nothing is permitted.
   B. A time-out may be called.
   C. Substitution of players is permitted.
   D. None of the above.

93. Players serving a penalty in the penalty bench may return to their team bench during time-outs.

94. What is the ruling if both teams ask for a time-out simultaneously?
   A. Flip a coin to see who is awarded the time-out.
   B. No time-out is awarded to either team.
   C. Both teams are awarded a time-out.
   D. None of the above.

95. An attacking player has not cleared the attacking zone when the puck is shot into the attacking zone. What is the ruling?
   A. Immediate whistle, faceoff in attacking team's defending zone.
   B. Immediate whistle, faceoff at center ice.
   C. Immediate whistle, faceoff in neutral zone.
   D. A delayed offside situation takes place.

96. An attacking player in the attacking zone shoots the puck off the goal cage or net and the puck goes directly out of play. Where shall the faceoff take place?
   A. At the nearest faceoff spot in the attacking zone where the puck was last fairly played.
   B. At the nearest neutral zone faceoff spot.
   C. In the defending zone of the offending team.
   D. Center ice.
97. On a faceoff, Team A starts play with fewer players than it is entitled to have on the ice. The entering player immediately receives a pass in the neutral zone from the defending zone. What is the ruling?
   A. This play is legal.
   B. Immediate whistle, faceoff in offending team’s defending zone.
   C. Immediate whistle, neutral zone faceoff.
   D. Minor penalty.

98. Play shall be stopped when the official is hit by the puck in the neutral zone.

99. No player shall push, charge, cross-check or body check an opponent from behind into the boards or goal frame.
   A. Game Disqualification.
   B. Minor and Misconduct or, if flagrant, Game Disqualification.
   C. Major and Misconduct or, if flagrant, Game Disqualification.
   D. Major and Game Misconduct.

100. In order for a penalty shot to be awarded, one of the criteria requires the attacking player to be beyond his defending blue line.