Ice Hockey Rules and Positions

Choose one answer per question. Circle A, B, C, or D.

1. Which player normally wears large leg pads and uses a catching glove to stop shots?
   A. Goaltender
   B. Center
   C. Left wing
   D. Referee

2. An official drops the puck between two opposing skaters. What is this restart called?
   A. Timeout
   B. Icing
   C. Faceoff
   D. Shootout

3. What is the area between the two blue lines called?
   A. Goal crease
   B. Neutral zone
   C. Penalty box
   D. Trapezoid

4. Which marked area is directly in front of the goal mouth?
   A. Players’ bench
   B. Center-ice circle
   C. Referee’s crease
   D. Goal crease

5. Which skaters typically form the pair behind three forwards in a five-skater lineup?
   A. Centers
   B. Defensemen
   C. Wingers
   D. Goaltenders

6. One team skates with five skaters while the opponent has four because of a penalty. What is the five-skater team’s advantage called?
   A. Power play
   B. Delayed offside
   C. Icing
   D. Penalty shot

7. An attacking skater without the puck is fully over the blue line before the puck carrier brings the puck into the attacking zone. Which rule is at issue?

A. High-sticking
B. Icing
C. Too many men on the ice
D. Offside

8. At even strength, a team sends the puck from behind the center red line across the other team’s goal line outside the net. Under the usual race and touch conditions, which violation can be called?

A. Hand pass
B. Offside
C. Icing
D. Holding

9. A legal shot ends with part of the puck still over the goal line. What must happen for the goal-line requirement to be met?

A. The entire puck must cross the goal line between the posts and below the crossbar.
B. The leading edge of the puck must touch the line.
C. The goaltender must touch the puck with a pad.
D. The defending team must gain possession first.

10. What do players call making a legal substitution while the game is still in progress and the puck is in play?

A. Serving a penalty
B. Tagging up
C. Taking a faceoff
D. Changing on the fly

11. An official signals a delayed penalty against Team A. Team B still controls the puck. Why might Team B send its goaltender to the bench?

A. It must change goaltenders before the whistle.
B. It can stop play by making the goaltender cross the blue line.
C. It can temporarily replace the goaltender with an extra skater.
D. It can erase Team A’s penalty by making a substitution.

12. An NHL player is serving a standalone major penalty. The opposing team scores a power-play goal. What happens to the time remaining on the major?

A. It ends immediately.
B. It continues to run.
C. It changes to a penalty shot.
D. It doubles automatically.

13. An official signals delayed offside after a puck enters the offensive zone. The attacking skaters skate out to neutral ice to tag up. What can this accomplish?

A. The attacking team must play without a goaltender.
B. The attackers automatically receive a penalty shot.
C. The next faceoff always goes to center ice.
D. The official can cancel the delayed offside after all attackers clear the zone.

14. Team A has iced the puck. With no special exception, which team must keep the skaters who were on the ice at the moment specified by the icing rule?

A. Team A, the team that iced the puck
B. Team B, the team that did not ice it
C. Both teams must replace all their skaters.
D. Neither team is subject to an icing restriction.

15. A skater serves a single double-minor penalty. With no other penalties, the opponent scores during the first two-minute segment. What is left to serve?

A. All four minutes from the beginning
B. None of the penalty
C. The second two-minute segment
D. An automatic five-minute major