

Ask hockey fans the primary job of a hockey official and the answer will probably be, "Call penalties, offsides, and icings." However, the skills required to successfully officiate hockey go deeper and are more detailed than just making the call.

The skills of a hockey official are developed and pursued through study, feedback, practice, and rule review. A well-rounded toolbox of skills and development strategies are integral to building a reliable and resilient hockey official.

In *How to Referee Hockey: The Quiz Book*, author Mitchell Jeffrey walks the reader through the skills of a hockey official with 468 questions ranging from multiple choice to fill-in-the-blank to true-and-false. Ultimately, *The Quiz Book* will solidify the readers' learning of how to use positioning to stay out of the way and to see the play, procedures to work with other officials to manage stoppages, and game management to reduce the risk of incidents and respond when they do occur.

## How to Referee Hockey: The Quiz Book Excerpt Questions

The following questions were selected from *How to Referee Hockey: The Quiz Book* to give the reader a range of sample questions that cover a variety of topics and question type. The answer to each question is found in the footnotes of these pages. However, in *The Quiz Book*, you will find both a page reference linking each question's answer to a page in *How to Referee Hockey: It is not just about the Rule Book* as well as the answer itself. To purchase either book, please visit [www.thehockeyrefbook.com](http://www.thehockeyrefbook.com). Here are the example questions!

### Question 28

What is the best description of how the end zone official should use "below the goal line"?<sup>28</sup>

- As much as at-the-net, half-piston and home base.
- More than at-the-net, half-piston and home base.
- Whenever it is needed to get out of the way or get a different angle.
- Whenever it is needed to get out of the way or get a different angle, but get back to the three main positions as soon as possible.

### Question 40

You are officiating in the Two-Official System and you are inside the blue line of your end zone while play is in the neutral zone. The play continues toward your partner's end zone. Describe your movements up the ice.<sup>40</sup>

- Stay at the blue line until all the players from the previously attacking team have passed you.
- Move up the ice as fast as possible to cover the far blue line.
- Stay at your current blue line until there is a shot on goal.

### Question 46

Consider the liner's positioning while watching the play in the end zone. What phrase best describes the orientation of the linesperson's feet?<sup>46</sup>

- Toes are always pointed toward the corner on their side of the ice because it is their job to watch for penalties on their side of the ice.
- Toes are always pointed toward the corner on the opposite side of the ice to see as much of the ice as possible.
- Toes are pointed to the puck so that the liner is always square to the puck.
- Toes are pointed straight down the blue line to be ready to make a call.

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<sup>28</sup> d

<sup>40</sup> a

<sup>46</sup> c

## Question 52

In the Three-Official System, what are the consequences of the linespeople not switching lines correctly?<sup>52</sup>

- The referee blows the whistle to stop the game.
- Neither liner is at the blue line to make a call.
- A liner is in an awkward position to make the call.
- A liner is at greater risk of being hit by the puck.
- All of the above.
- Only b., c. and d.

## Question 76

Fill in the blank. When performing good gap control in the Three-Official System, the referee is usually \_\_\_\_\_<sup>76</sup>

- three lines behind the play.
- behind all skaters to see everyone.
- even with the puck carrier.
- one to two lines behind the play.

## Question 83

Fill in the blanks. In the Three-Official System, the term “happy feet” refers to \_\_\_\_\_ and it \_\_\_\_\_<sup>83</sup>

- the strategy used by the referee for following play/saves energy.
- the process the referee uses to end a fight/communicates the fight is over.
- the habit of constantly leaving end zone positioning too soon by misreading the play/causes fatigue.
- a special Three-Official System maneuver for end zone positioning/keeps the ref out of the way.

## Question 90

Under what circumstances should an official physically grab a player to forcibly remove the player from a situation?<sup>90</sup>

- This is the most efficient way to end an altercation, so physically grab a player whenever you choose.
- Never.
- Only in exceptional situations where another player’s safety is at risk.
- Only after an altercation that has become a fight.

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<sup>52</sup> f

<sup>76</sup> d

<sup>83</sup> c

<sup>90</sup> c

## Question 106

Regarding the official at the blue line, when play is stopped for the goalie covering the puck, what best describes how the official comes into the zone?<sup>106</sup>

- a. Take two strong strides with awareness of altercations.
- b. As fast as possible toward the players.
- c. Slow strides to be careful.
- d. Like a “bull in a china shop” to make everyone stop doing stuff.

## Question 127

Both officials have raised their hands for a delayed offside because they were not sure who should be calling it. What should the officials do?<sup>127</sup>

- a. The official farthest from the blue line should end their signal.
- b. The official closest to the blue line should take control and keep the signal on.
- c. Both officials should keep their signals on, be aware of each other and work together to make sure they make the same call.
- d. Both a. and b.

## Question 146

Select all that apply. The official completing the line change starts “as soon as appropriate.” Which of the following items are examples of “as soon as appropriate”?<sup>146</sup>

- a. The goalie gives the puck to the official setting up the next face-off.
- b. As soon as the whistle went to stop the previous play.
- c. The players have separated to go for a line change.
- d. If there was a penalty, then after the penalty has been assessed.
- e. The official conducting the face-off tells the official conducting the line change to start the line change procedure.

## Question 160

For centre ice face-offs, what phrase best describes the direction the official not dropping the puck should skate after the puck is dropped?<sup>160</sup>

- a. Go which ever direction the puck goes first.
- b. Go which ever direction the puck goes second.
- c. Pick a direction at random to ensure fairness over the course of the game.
- d. Go in the direction that allows your partner to most easily get out of the way.
- e. Go in the direction that ensures coverage at the blue line where the first offside will need to be judged.
- f. Any of the above.
- g. A combination of d. and e.

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<sup>106</sup> a

<sup>127</sup> c

<sup>146</sup> c, d

<sup>160</sup> g

## Question 172

How do the liners decide to enter a fight and separate the fighters?<sup>172</sup>

- If one or both fighters fall to the ice.
- When the fighters have tired out.
- The liner with more seniority decides when to enter and the junior liner follows.
- All of the above
- A combination of a. and b.

## Question 184

You are in an arena with the benches on the same side of the ice. The visiting team scores in the first period, where should the liner managing the fly-by position herself?<sup>184</sup>

- In front of the home team's bench to direct the visiting team to stay away from that bench.
- On the red line near the boards, between the benches, to direct the visiting team down the red line and away from the visitors' bench.
- At centre ice to keep eyes on all players.
- At the timekeeper's box.

## Question 196

The goalie freezes the puck and the referee stops play. Players are not yet changing or lining up for next face-off. The goalie slides the puck into the corner. Which statement best describes what the liners should immediately do?<sup>196</sup>

- One liner retrieves the puck and one goes to the next face-off.
- One liner stands on the opposite side of the net from the ref and the other gets between the players.
- Both liners retrieve the puck together.
- Both liners get between the players to encourage them to separate.
- Forget the puck. Players first, puck last.
- Both d. and e. are accurate.

## Question 204

The icing has been called. What does the liner making the call do as soon as she stops play?<sup>204</sup>

- Come to a complete stop behind the net, look around for any altercations.
- Grab the puck and race to the other end for the next face-off.
- Forget the puck, go to the next face-off spot. Your lining partner will get the puck.
- Confirm with the referee that icing was the correct call.

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<sup>172</sup> e

<sup>184</sup> a

<sup>196</sup> f

<sup>204</sup> a

## Question 210

When a player is injured and play is stopped, what is the referee's first responsibility upon stopping play?<sup>210</sup>

- To assess any penalties.
- To prevent further injury to the injured player by physically getting between players to break up any altercations.
- To prevent further injury to the injured player by de-escalating any altercations using presence and his voice.
- To stay at home base, be quiet, allow the liners to separate the players.

## Question 230

True or false. When calling a penalty, the referee can use anger to ensure that the players understand the impact of this call.<sup>230</sup>

- True. Emotions are excellent communication tools.
- False. Anger is less effective than being assertive. Choose to be assertive.

## Question 245

During a penalty shot, where should the linesperson who is not in the end zone stand relative to the benches?<sup>245</sup>

- Regardless of whether the benches are on the same side or opposite sides of the ice, stand on the middle of the blue line at the end of the ice where the penalty shot is not taking place.
- If the benches are on the opposite sides of the ice, then stand on the side of the ice of the team who is taking the penalty shot.
- If the benches are on the same side of the ice, then stand between them.
- Stand at centre ice.
- At the timekeeper's box.
- Either b. and c. depending on the arena's configuration.

## Question 257

The whistle goes. Which phrase best describes the liners' and referee's responsibility at the whistle?<sup>257</sup>

- Get puck, drop puck.
- Players first, puck last.
- Watch, listen, do.
- Just drop the puck.

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<sup>210</sup> c

<sup>230</sup> b

<sup>245</sup> f

<sup>257</sup> b

### Question 270

The liner not dropping the puck is supervising the benches for the line change. What phrase best describes where that liner is looking while his partner is preparing the next face-off and the referee is conducting the line change procedure?<sup>270</sup>

- a. His focus is first on the visiting team for five seconds, then the home team for five seconds.
- b. The liner not doing the face-off will be watching the players at the face-off circle in case his partner needs back-up.
- c. Head-on-a-swivel. The liner constantly looks around, being aware of as much as possible.

### Question 289

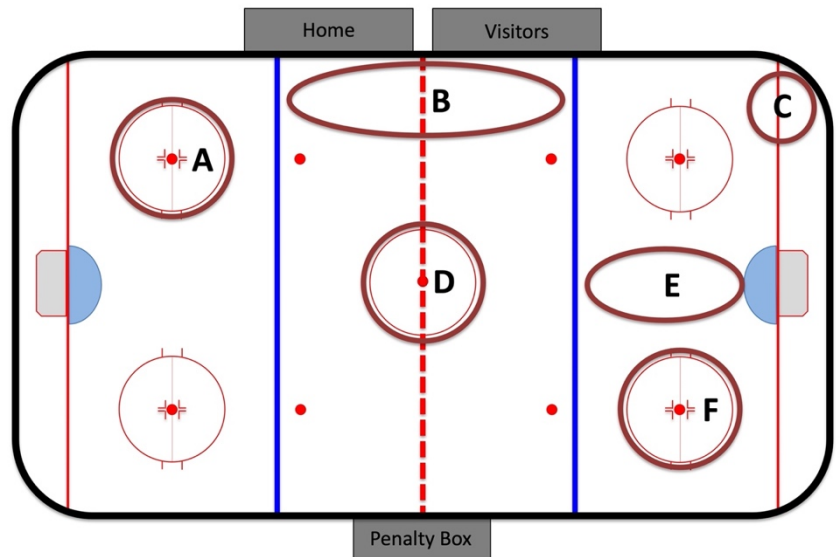
There are three standard hotspots every whistle. Put them in order of occurrence from 1 to 3.<sup>289</sup>

- i. \_\_\_\_\_ The next face-off spot.
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_ Wherever play was stopped.
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_ The players changing at the benches or going to the penalty box.

### Question 291

Hotspots are anywhere players from different teams are near each other at a stoppage. Use the image to the right and identify the three standard hotspots for the stoppage described.

The game is in the second period. The home goalie covers the puck following a shot from the slot. The next face-off will be at the end zone face-off circle to the goalie's left. The three standard hotspots are: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.<sup>291</sup>



<sup>270</sup> c

<sup>289</sup> 3, 1, 2

<sup>291</sup> E, B, and F

### Question 333

Select all that apply. It has been a tight, close, hard-fought game with lead changes. The score is 6–5. You are nearing the end of the game. You are the liner on the side of the ice with both benches. According to situational officiating, what task(s) should you assume before and immediately after the horn sounds.<sup>333</sup>

- a. Before the horn sounds, verbally remind teams to hold their benches.
- b. There is nothing different. When the horn sounds, create presence between the players who are on the ice
- c. Check with the timekeeper that the score is correct.
- d. When the horn sounds, ensure the teams hold their benches.

### Question 360

Select the two questions that a referee asks himself when deciding if a penalty is impactful or not.<sup>360</sup>

- a. Is this penalty related to the impact of illegal body contact?
- b. Did this penalty put another player in an unsafe situation?
- c. Would this penalty send a clear message to the entire arena about the type of play permitted?
- d. Would this penalty provide teachable information about how the guilty player can change their play to avoid a penalty in the future?

### Question 364

Mark the three blanks for following situation as “yes” or “no” to answer the two impact penalty questions and conclude whether that situation qualifies as an impact penalty.

During a battle in the corner, A10 accidentally steps on B12’s stick and falls down.<sup>364</sup>

- i. \_\_\_\_\_ Does a penalty to B12 send a clear message to the arena for what is and is not allowed?
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_ Can the potentially guilty player, B12, learn something to avoid a penalty in the future?
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_ Would a penalty to B12 qualify as an impact penalty?

### Question 414

True or false. When you receive constructive feedback, you should explain why you did what you did to prove you know what you are talking about.<sup>414</sup>

- a. True.
- b. False.

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<sup>333</sup> a, d

<sup>360</sup> c, d

<sup>364</sup> No: This was accidental/No: B12 did not do anything other than battle for the puck/No: Not an impact penalty

<sup>414</sup> b



## Question 429

Fill in the blanks. Officiating \_\_\_\_\_ a form of exercise. \_\_\_\_\_ other strategies of staying in shape to be a good official. The best officials are fit \_\_\_\_\_ officiating.<sup>429</sup>

- a. is/However, you need/for
- b. is not/Therefore, you need/because of
- c. is/You do not need/because of
- d. is/However, you need/because of

## Question 436

True or false. In the Four-Official System, the end zone referee switches sides of the ice. As soon as possible, the neutral zone referee also switches sides of the ice to maintain their diagonal positioning.<sup>436</sup>

- a. True. The referees always want to be diagonal from each other.
- b. False. The neutral zone referee should never switch sides. If the end zone ref switches sides, the neutral zone referee just waits for the end zone ref to switch back.
- c. False. The neutral zone referee will switch sides of the ice when the play moves to the other end zone.

## Question 446

Since there are two referees in the Four-Official System, which of the following game management strategies will differ from the Three-Official System?<sup>446</sup>

- a. Impact Penalties.
- b. Hotspots.
- c. Head. On. A. Swivel.
- d. Peripheral versus central vision.
- e. All of the above are different in the Four-Official System

## Question 460

True or false. When the officials have lots of trust in their bank account, no one will disagree with their calls on the ice or yell at them.<sup>460</sup>

- a. True.
- b. False.

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429 a

436 a

446 c

460 b