



NAME:	
SCHOOL:	



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Hey Kids!

Welcome to the "Get Schooled by Skates" Wolves game! Today, Skates is going to teach you all about the Wolves, hockey and the importance of a good education. As you watch the game, you will see how hockey relates to almost every subject you are studying in school. Follow along and complete the activities in this workbook. Get ready for fun, learning and fireworks!



Wendell Young, General Manager



CHICAGO WOLVES

WITH SKATES

icing the puck

Icing is when a player on his team's side of the red centerline shoots the puck all the way down the ice and it crosses the red goal line at any point (other than the goal). Icing is not permitted when teams are at equal strength or on the power play. When this occurs, play is stopped and the puck is returned to the other end of the ice for a faceoff in the offending team's zone. Icing the puck is not called:

- If the goalie leaves the crease to play the puck, even if he does not touch the puck
- · If an official rules an opposing player could have played the puck before it crossed the red goal line
- An official may wave off the icing call if he deems it was an attempted pass

OFFSIDE

A team is offside when any member of the attacking team precedes the puck over the defending team's blue line. The position of the player's skate - and not that of his stick - is the determining factor. If both skates are over the blue line before the puck, the player is offside. If he has only one skate over the blue line and one on it, he is onside.

SHOOTOUTS

Any regular-season game that ends overtime play with a tie score goes into a shootout. A shootout is a series of penalty shots in which each team is allowed three attempts to score in alternating fashion. If after three attempts the teams remain tied, the shootout will continue to alternate shots until one team fails to match the attempt of the other. The winner of the shootout will be awarded one goal and two points in the standings.

SHOT ON GOAL

A shot on goal is a shot that will enter the goal if it is not stopped by the goaltender. A shot on goal must result in either a goal or a save.

PENALTIES

Penalties are classified into three categories: minor, major and misconduct. For a minor penalty, players are required to serve two minutes in the penalty box while their team plays shorthanded. A minor penalty expires if the opposing team scores while on the power play. Major penalties require a player to serve five minutes in the penalty box and only expire at the end of that time. Misconduct penalties vary in length.

POWER PLAYS AND PENALTY KILLS

A team is on the power play when one team has more players on the ice than the other team because a player is serving a penalty. Conversely, the team with fewer players is on the penalty kill.

OUERTIME

Any regular-season game that ends regulation play with a tie score goes into a five-minute sudden-death overtime period. If at the end of that overtime period the game remains tied, the game goes into a shootout. During the playoffs, there are no shootouts and sudden-death overtime periods are 20 minutes in length.



RECIPES FOR SUCCESS

POWER PLAY

games in which they scored at least one power-play goal and 75 percent of games when they scored two or more.

SCORING FIRST

Last season the Wolves won 71 percent of games in which they scored the first goal.

PENALTY KILL

Last season the Wolves won 64 percent of Last season the Wolves won 72 percent of games in which they did not allow the opposing team to score a power-play goal.

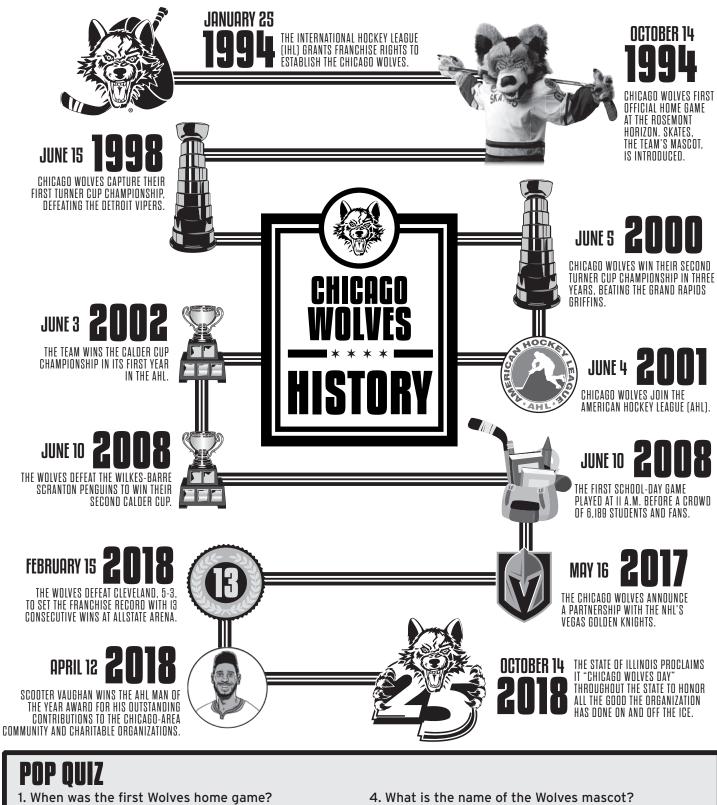
LEADING AFTER SECOND PERIOD

Last season the Wolves won 97 percent of games in which they were leading after two periods.

FRANCHISE FACTS (2018-19)

Average Goals Per Game	3.29	
Average Goals Against Per Game	2.62	
Power Play Goals Scored	62	
Power Play Rating	20.7%*	
Penalty Kill Rating	82.2%*	
Overtime Games Played	18	
*Darcontages indicate the rate at which the Welves seered on the		

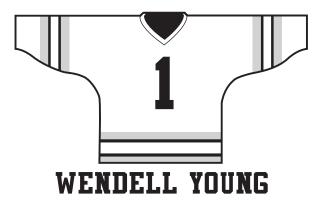
*Percentages indicate the rate at which the Wolves scored on the power play and prevented opponents from scoring on the power play.



- 2. How many years have the Wolves been playing?
- 3. Name the two hockey leagues the Wolves have played in.
- 5. How many championships have the Wolves won?
- 6. When was the first School-Day game and how many fans attended?

JERSEY MATH

Use the numbers on the jerseys to determine the numerical answers to the questions below.











- 1. Paco Puck + Troy Team = _____ 3. Steven Stick × Wendell Young = ____
- 2. Jen Jersey Steven Stick Paco Puck = _____ 4. Jen Jersey ÷ Wendell Young = ____



KIDS. ALWAYS REMIND ADULTS TO CALL JULIE AT 811 BEFORE THEY DIG TO AVOID PERSONAL INJURY AND DAMAGE TO BURIED UTILITY LINES! YOU AND YOUR PARENTS CAN LEARN MORE ABOUT SAFE DIGGING AT WWW.ILLINOISICALL.COM.





THE TEAM & YOU

McKENZIE'S

FAVORITES

INSTRUCTIONS:

BIRTHDATE:

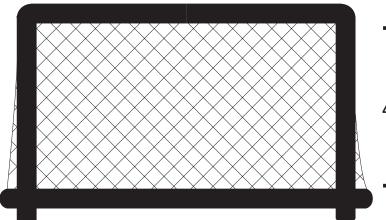
YOUR FAVORITES

Watch and listen carefully to the videowall during the first period as you meet some of the Chicago Wolves players. Fill in the blanks for their favorite things. Then compare yourself to the Wolves players!

SONG:	GULUR:
B00K:	TV SHOW:
COLOR:	WHITECLOUD'S
FOOD:	FAVORITES
TV SHOW:	COLOR
SPORTS TEAM:	FOOD:
	MUSIC:
	COGHLAN'S
Na N	FAVORITES
	FOOD:
	TV SHOW:
	BOOK:
	LESCHYSHYN'S
	FAVORITES
	MOVIE:
	MUSIC:
	KOLESAR'S
	FAVORITES
E COR	COLOR:
	TV SHOW:

GOAL

6 ft.





DO THE MATH

Answer the questions below using the information above. Use the blank area on the right for your calculations.

- 1. What is the area of the goal in square feet?
- _____
- 2. What is the area of the goal in square inches?
- *Hint: Convert the height and width to inches first. 1 foot = 12 inches
- 3. What is the circumference of the puck?
- *Hint: Circumference= 2πr
- 4. What is the volume of the puck?
- *Hint: Volume= πr²h
- 5. If a goalie faces 15 shots every period, how many shots does he face in a game?

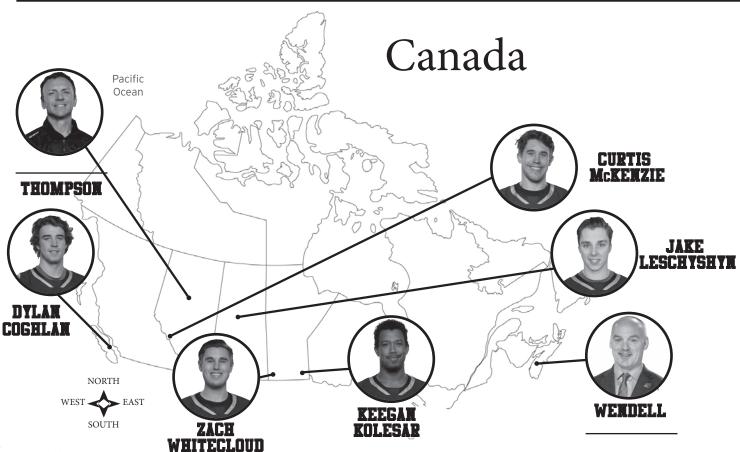
^{*}Hint: 3 periods = 1 game



CHICAGO WOLVES GEOGRAPHY

WATCH THE VIDEO DURING THE **SECOND PERIOD** TO COMPLETE THE CHART AND MAP BELOW. Listen carefully, then use this information to answer the questions on the next page.

NO.	NAME	POS.	HT. E	BIRTHDAY B	IRTHPLACE
15	Dylan Coghlan		6'2		Nanaimo, British Columbia
	Thompson		6′2	August 8, 1977	Whitecourt, Alberta
_	Keegan Kolesar	RW	6′2	April 8, 1997	Winnipeg,
7	Jake Leschyshyn	С		March 10, 1999	, Saskatchewan
	Wendell	GM		August 1, 1963	Halifax, Nova Scotia
10	Curtis McKenzie	LW	6′2		Golden,
32	Zach Whitecloud	D	6'2	Nov. 28, 1996	, Manitoba



1.	Who are the youngest and oldest?
	a. Youngest
	b. Oldest
2.	Who are the tallest and shortest? What are their heights?
	a. Tallest
	b. Shortest
3.	What country is the Head Coach from?
4.	What provinces are the forwards from?
5.	What provinces are the defensemen from?
6.	Which was born closest to the Pacific Ocean?
7.	Which was born furthest East?
8.	Which was born closest to the North Pole?
9.	Which was born the farthest from where you were born?
10.	Which birthday is closest to your own?



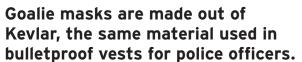
Use these fun facts to answer the questions below.



Over the course of a game, players can lose between five and eight pounds of body weight. This weight is mostly water, which is why a player drinks liquids on the bench to replenish his/her body.



The temperature of the ice during a game is 24° Fahrenheit (F) or -5° Celsius (C). Water has a freezing point of 32° F; 0° C.



New materials for hockey sticks include aluminum and carbon-graphite, which generally weigh less than wooden sticks.

A player's slap shot can reach speeds up to 108 mph!



- 1. What temperature is the ice during a hockey game?
- 2. How much weight can a player lose over the course of a game? What type of weight is it?
- 3. Up to what speed can a puck travel from a player's shot?
 - _____
- 4. Goalie masks are made of what material?

SCIENCE FRICTION

FRICTION is a force objects have that makes them resist motion or movement across or against another. Friction is what happens when two things rub against each other; like two hands rubbing together or air slowing down a car.

There are two main types of friction: STATIC FRICTION and SLIDING FRICTION.

- **1. STATIC FRICTION** is a friction force that opposes any attempt to move a stationary object along a surface. An example would be someone trying to push a heavy bookshelf.
- **2. SLIDING FRICTION** is friction where a force opposes the sliding motion of two surfaces rubbing together. Riding a bike on the sidewalk would be an example of sliding friction.

Based on the information you just learned about friction, determine which type of friction is being used below.







Players require a lot of **EXERGY** to skate, shoot the puck and win a hockey game. Energy is the capacity to do work.

There are two types of energy: **KINETIC** and **POTENTIAL**.

- **1. KINETIC ENERGY** is created due to motion. An example would be a speeding train.
- **2. POTENTIAL ENERGY** is stored energy. An example would be a train waiting to leave the station while passengers board.

Label each picture to the right with which type of energy is being used.







MOLVES MAD LIBS

WATCH THE VIDEO FOR THE DEFINITIONS OF A NOUN, VERB AND ADJECTIVE.

Then fill in the blanks with the parts of speech listed below. Read the paragraph when you are finished to see how your answers turned out.

MY NAME IS	AND I ATTEND	SCHOOL. I	AM IN
GRADE AND I AM A(N)	STUDENT. TODAY I AN	I GOING ON A	number
TO THE CHICAGO WOLVES	GAME. THE CHICAGO WOLVES	verb	HOCKEY AT THE
	, ILLINOIS. THE TEAM'S		
GOLD, WHITE AND	. THE TEAM'S MASCOT IS	proper not	, WHO WEARS
NUMBER FOR TH	E YEAR THE WOLVES WERE OFFICIAL	LY NAMED A _	adjective
APJI	OCKEY ADJECTIVES ARE WORPS USED TO PESCA an adjective on each line to describe the	RIBE A NOUN.	
Write	a sentence with each of the adjectives y	ou wrote above.	
1.			
2.			

3.

FIVE W'S



Describe your field trip with the Wolves today. Fill in each row with details that answer the question.

WHAT HAPPENED?	
	WHO WAS THERE?
	<u></u>
)
WHY DID IT HAPPEN?	
	J
	WHEN DID IT HAPPEN?
WHERE DID IT HADDENS	
WHERE DID IT HAPPEN?	
Use the Five W's above to write a paragraph about your o	lay in the space below.

STATISTICS

SHOOTING AND GOALIE CHART

A player's shooting percentage is determined by dividing the number of goals scored by the number of shots taken. Find each player's shooting percentage.

PLAYER	GOALS SCORED	SHOTS ON GOAL	SHOOTING PERCENTAGE
Rob Brown	7	25	
Steve Maltais	12	40	
Brett Sterling	8	26	
Tyrell Goulbourne	6	24	

1. Which player had the best shooting percentage? What was it?

2. Which player had the lowest shooting percentage? What was it?

Using the shooting chart above, create a bar graph using the number of goals scored on the Y (vertical) axis and the player's name on the X (horizontal) axis.

3. Using the bar graph you just created, which player has the most goals?



GOALIE SAVE PERCENTAGES

GOALIE	SAVE PERCENTAGE	SAVE PROBABILITY	SAVE % as FRACTION
Example: Gary Goalie	0.885	88.5%	88.5/100
Oscar Dansk	0.897		
Wendell Young	0.922		

In the space provided in the chart above, convert the save percentages into actual percentages based on 100 percent (save probability).

4. Which goalie has the best chance of stopping a shot attempt on goal?



EQUIPMENT CHALLENGE

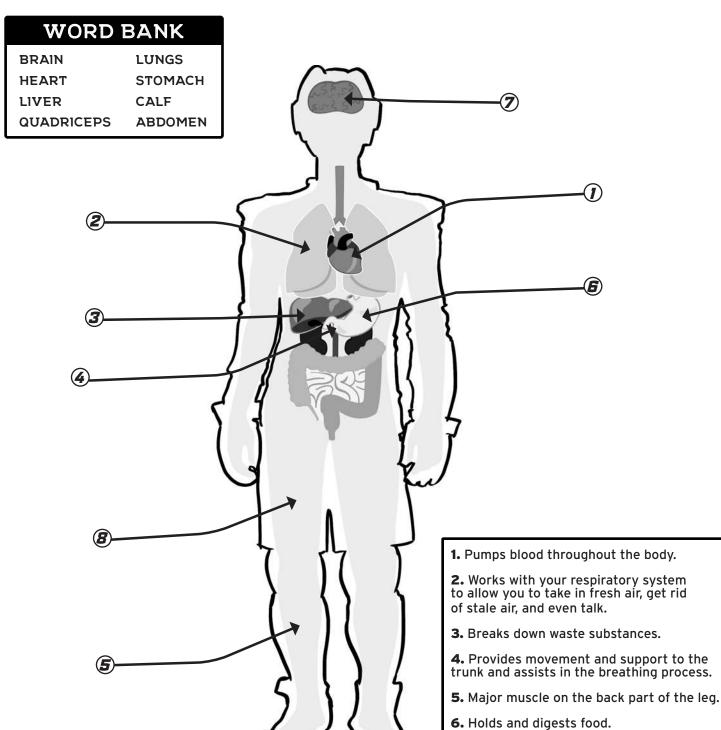


USE THE PRICE CHART ON THE RIGHT TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING OUESTIONS. SHOW YOUR WORK IN THE SPACE BELOW.

equipment?	PRICE CHART
2. How much would 10 sticks cost?	PAIR OF GLOVES\$95.00 PAIR OF ELBOW PADS\$95.00
3. If a player needed 2 sets of pants, how much would it cost?	STICK\$110.00 Hockey pants\$125.00
4. On average, players use 4 pairs of skates throughout the season. What is the total cos	

POWER PLAY A power play occurs when a player has to leave the ice to serve a penalty. The team serving the penalty has fewer players on the ice, so they are short-handed. The team with more players on the ice is on a power play. Power plays are ideal for teams to score goals because they have one or more additional players on the ice than their opponent. The Wolves scored a total of 62 power-play goals in the 2018-19 season. To find the percentage of power-play goals scored for the entire season, divide 62 by the number of power-play attempts for the entire season (334). Then multiply by 100. POWER-PLAY GOALS POWER-PLAY ATTEMPTS = _____ X 100 The Wolves scored 30 power-play goals while on the road in 2018-19. What percentage of power-play goals did they score at home? Show your work. Answer:

KNOW YOUR A NATOMY

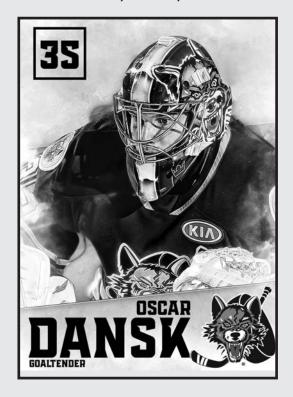


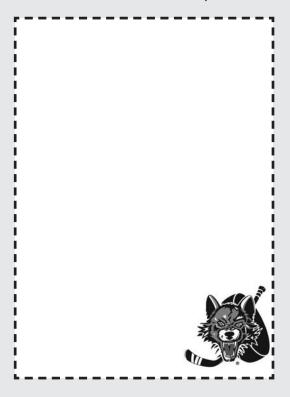
7. The control center of the body.

8. Strongest and leanest muscle of the leg.

HOCKEY TRADING CARD

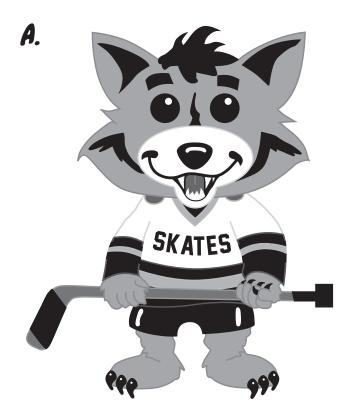
Create and cut out your very own Wolves trading card. Be sure to ask an adult for help with scissors.

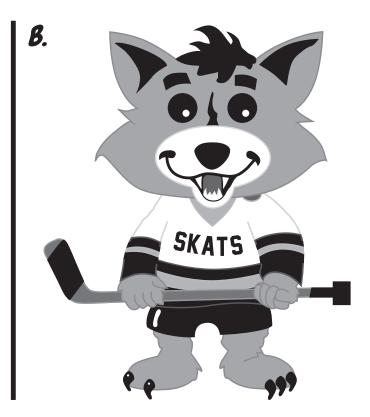




SPOT THE DIFFERENCE!

Can you spot the differences between the two Skates? There are 16 differences between the two pictures. Skates to the left is the original image. Use Skates to the right to find the differences.







FIND AND CIRCLE EACH OF THE WORDS FROM THE LIST BELOW. WORDS MAY APPEAR FORWARDS OR BACKWARDS, HORIZONTALLY, VERTICALLY OR DIAGONALLY IN THE GRID.

			_	_					_		_			_					
٧	В	E	X	G	M	N	S	C	0	Н	W	X	Y	Υ	D	0	P	J	
В	L	X	C	S	C	C	Ε	K	K	N	H	R	R	F	Q	U	X	X	
C	J	0	1	N	K	L	0	Q	A	G	Ε	S	0	H	C	H	S	1	
B	H	K	J	U	Ε	Q	F	T	H	T	L	D	T	K	1	F	X	U	
L	A	Ε	B	C	N	I	B	0	A	A	Ε	X	5	R	H	Q	В	C	
X	L	R	C	X	Z	T	C	Ε	P	D	G	S	I	G	I	W	T	J	
C	J	F	N	K	I	K	W	5	K	0	0	В	H	Y	Ε	W	V	U	
I	V	S	X	B	E	5	H	W	V	F	H	A	N	A	T	0	M	Y	
K	L	Z	Ε	Y	U	0	G	A	C	I	H	C	I	G	Z	L	C	Z	
C	H	5	F	F	T	R	S	T	I	C	K	1	H	K	C	V	J	H	
G	E	M	5	C	R	T	N	Y	F	5	Ε	L	U	H	H	E	1	T	
Z	X	P	R	A	W	K	Y	Ε	I	5	M	C	I	Q	K	S	X	C	
C	В	D	D	G	L	T	0	F	R	A	A	I	B	I	G	K	0	В	
M	U	R	N	G	T	C	U	G	T	L	T	Q	Y	S	A	K	K	F	
X	M	I	Z	I	N	D	A	P	Q	G	H	Ε	Y	T	T	K	R	T	
K	C	R	M	0	K	U	E	R	R	F	H	1	F	K	R	Q	F	Z	
I	L	D	P	N	Y	0	S	J	D	W	Ε	W	Ε	0	G	Q	D	A	
D	J	F	M	U	L	A	Y	U	K	F	K	R	D	D	M	F	0	C	

ANATOMY	CLASS	MATH	SLAPSHOT
BARNBURNER	GLASS	MCKENZIE	STICK
BOOKS	HISTORY	PUCK	SWEATER
CHECK	HOCKEY	SCIENCE	TWIG
CHICAGO	ICING	SKATES	WOLVES



THE CHICAGO WOLVES PROUDLY PRESENT THIS AWARD TO

FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE "GET SCHOOLED BY SKATES" PROGRAM











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