## ICINE 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


## DFFSITE

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.

## 5HDITIUTS

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.


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.

## DUERTIME

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.


## PDUER PLAU

Last season the Wolves won 64 percent of games in which they scored at least one power-play goal and 82 percent of games when they scored two or more.

## SCDRINT FIRET

Last season the Wolves won 79 percent of games in which they scored the first goal.

## PENALTS KILL

Last season the Wolves won 74 percent of games in which they did not allow the opposing team to score a power-play goal.

## LEATINE AFTER GECDND PERIDT

Last season the Wolves won 94 percent of games in which they were leading after two periods.

| FinNGTISE FALTS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Average Goals Per Came | 3.21 |
| Average Goal Against Per Game | 2.74 |
| Play Goals scored | 62 |
| Power Play Rating | 18.6\%*' |
| Penalty Kill Rating | 83.4\% |
| Overtime Games Played | 18 |
|  | mean ite |



## POP QUIZ

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

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



GREG GDALIE


PAWEL PUCK


STEFANIE STICK


JULIE JERSEY

1. Pawel Puck + Greg Goalie = $\qquad$
2. Julie Jersey - Stefanie Stick - Pawel Puck = $\qquad$ 3. Stefanie Stick $\times$ Wendell Young $=$ $\qquad$
3. Julie Jersey $\div$ Wendell Young $=$ $\qquad$

KIDS, ALWAYS REMIND ADULTS TO CALL JULIE AT 8II BEFORE THEV DIG TO AVOID PERSONAL INJURY AND DAMAEE TO BURIED UTLIITY LINES! YOU AND YOUR PARENTS CAN LEARN MORE ABOUT SAFE DIGGING AT WWW.ILLINOISICALL.COM.


INSTRUCTIDNE：
Watch and listen carefully to the videowall during the first period as you meet Chicago Wolves Head Coach Rocky Thompson and Chicago Wolves General Manager Wendell Young．Fill in the blanks for their favorite things．Then compare yourself to Rocky and Wendell using the Venn diagram below．Write your similarities in the Wolves head and your differences in the outer circles．

## HIUR FAUURITE

ERTHDATE $\qquad$
BRNI： $\qquad$
EDロK： $\qquad$
CMLDR $\qquad$
FIDI： $\qquad$
MDUIE $\qquad$
पUTTE $\qquad$

## 

BIRTHDATE： $\qquad$
EAND： $\qquad$
EDIK：BIELE
C口LDR： $\qquad$
 $\qquad$
MDVIE： $\qquad$
ㅁUTTE：


BIRTHDATE： $\qquad$
EAND： $\qquad$
EDDK： $\qquad$
CDLDR： $\qquad$
 $\qquad$
MDUIE： $\qquad$
quate＂when tal lase，anN＇t lase the LEs50N．＂－DALAI LAMA


# D THE MATH 

Answer the questians belaw using the infarmatian abe.
Use the blank area an the right for your calculatians.

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= $\mathbf{2 \pi}$
4. What is the volume of the puck?
*Hint: Volume $=\pi r^{2} h$
5. If a goalie faces 15 shots every period, how many shots does he face in a game?

[^0]

## CHICAGO WOLVES GEOGRAPHY

WATCH THE VIDEO DURING THE SECOND PERIOD TO COMPLETE THE CHART AND MAP BELOW. Some will speak in their native language, so listen carefully. Use this information to answer the questions on the next page.

| NO. | NAME | POS. | HT. | BIRTHDAY | BIRTHPLACE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 38 | Tomas Hyka |  | 5'11 |  | Mlada Boleslav, Czech Republic |
|  | _ Thompson |  | 6'2 | August 8, 1977 | Whitecourt, Alberta |
| - | Tyler Wong | RW | 5'9 | Feb. 28, 1996 | Cochrane, |
| 18 | T.J. Tynan | C | - | Feb. 25, 1992 | ___, Illinois |
|  | Wendell | GM | - | August 1, 1963 | Halifax, Nova Scotia |
| 35 | Oscar Dansk | G | 6'3 |  | Stockholm, |



1. Who are the youngest and oldest?
a. Youngest $\qquad$
b. Oldest $\qquad$
2. Who are the tallest and shortest? What are their heights?
a. Tallest $\qquad$
b. Shortest $\qquad$
3. What country is the Head Coach from?
$\qquad$
4. What countries are the forwards from?
$\qquad$
5. How many were born in Europe?
$\qquad$
6. Which was born closest to the Pacific Ocean?
7. Which were born in Canada?
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?

11. What temperature is the ice during a hockey game?
12. How much weight can a player lose over the course of a game? What type of weight is it?
$\qquad$
13. Up to what speed can a puck travel from a player's shot?
$\qquad$
14. Goalie masks are made of what material?

# SCLENCE FRICTION 

FRICTION is a force objects have which 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: STATLC FRICTION and SLLPHNG 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. SLIPHIG 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 ENERGY 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 POTENTLAL.

1. KHETIC 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.

# WOLVES 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 $\qquad$ AND I ATTEND $\qquad$ SCHOOL. I AM IN $\qquad$
proper noun
noun
number
GRADE AND I AM A(N) $\qquad$ STUDENT. TODAY I AM GOING ON A $\qquad$ adjective
noun
TO THE CHICAGO WOLVES GAME. THE CHICAGO WOLVES $\qquad$ HOCKEY AT THE verb

ALLSTATE ARENA IN $\qquad$ ILLINOIS. THE TEAM'S COLORS ARE $\qquad$ -

GOLD, WHITE AND $\qquad$ THE TEAM'S MASCOT IS $\qquad$ WHO WEARS color proper noun

NUMBER $\qquad$ FOR THE YEAR THE WOLVES WERE OFFICIALLY NAMED A $\qquad$ . number adjective

# HOCKEV ADJECTIVES 

ADJECTIUES ARE WORDS USED TO DESCRIBE A NOUN.
Write an adjective on each line to describe the hockey players.


Write a sentence with each of the adjectives you wrote above.
1.
2. $\qquad$
3. $\qquad$

WHERE DID IT HAPPEN?

Use the Five W's above to write a paragraph about your day in the space below.

# STATISTIES 

## SHORTINE AND GOALIE GHAET

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 |  |
| T.J. Tynan | 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?


HOALIE SAWE PREFENTAFES

| GOALIE | SAVE PERCENTAGE | SAVE PROBABILITY | SAVE \% as FRACTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Example: Gary Goalie | $\mathbf{0 . 8 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 5 / 1 0 0}$ |
| Max Lagace | $\mathbf{0 . 9 0 5}$ |  |  |
| Wendell Young | $\mathbf{0 . 9 2 2}$ |  |  |

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 QUESTIONS. SHOW YOUR WORK IN THE SPACE BELOW.

1. What is the total cost to buy all the equipment?
2. How much would 10 sticks cost?
3. If a player needed 2 sets of pants, how much would it cost?
4. On average, players use 4 pairs of skates
 throughout the season. What is the total cost of 1 player for skates during the season?

## 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 2017-18 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 .


The Wolves scored 30 power-play goals while
 on the road in 2017-18.

What percentage of power-play goals did they score at home? Show your work.

Answer: $\qquad$


LISTEN \& PAY ATTENTION to the video board to hear the Wolves General Manager Wendell Young talk about the body and major muscles.

| WORD | BANK |
| :--- | :--- |
| BRAIN | LUNGS |
| HEART | STOMACH |
| LIVER | CALF |
| QUADRICEPS | ABDOMEN |

## HOLKEY 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.


## GHIGAGO <br> colves ORD SEARGH

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

U $\quad$ M $\quad \mathbf{U}$ C C T $\quad$ I
C O O O O C $\quad$ O $\quad$ O $\quad$ Y
$\begin{array}{lllllllllllllllllll}A & Q & K & M & U & M & S & P & C & R & Y & L & G & D & E & F & T & R & T\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllllllllllllllllll}P & S & S & R & V & I & R & P & E & L & T & M & I & S & D & L & W & N & M\end{array}$
C E Ellllllllllllllll
U L H U $\quad \mathbf{D}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllllllllllllll}Y & N & A & T & I & E & O & S & M & P & C & A & S & G & A & A & T & Y & N\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllllllllllllll}X & D & T & E & W & R & A & Y & G & U & M & A & E & I & P & B & Y & V & R\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllllllllllllll}V & 2 & H & S & I & U & K & I & R & D & N & A & D & W & S & I & F & Y & U\end{array}$
 S K V M P Q E S K A T $\begin{array}{lllllllllllllllllll}E & G & G & W & K & U & P & P & T & G & R & S & J & Y & T & Y & T & K & R\end{array}$
 L O A L A D I $\quad$ I $\quad$ R I $\quad 0$
 W R D $\quad$ D $\quad$ R $\quad$ S $V$ V U A I M H F I S K O O B C $\mathbf{M}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllllllllllllll}L & A & S & T & T & E & A & M & S & T & A & N & D & I & N & G & Y & M & H\end{array}$

| CHICAGO | HISTORY | HYKA | CHEVELDAYOFF | PUCK |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SCIENCE | WOLVES | TWENTY FIFTH | ANATOMY | TWIG |
| BOOKS | MATH | BARNBURNER | LAST TEAM STANDING |  |
| SKATES | MALTAIS | SLAPSHOT | PIRRI |  |
| CLASS | HOCKEY | SWEATER | ICING |  |


[^0]:    ${ }^{*}$ Hint: $\mathbf{3}$ periods = $\mathbf{1}$ game

