CHICAGO WOLVES:

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 PLASS 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.

OVERTIME

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.



RESPES FOR SUSSESS

POWER PLAY

games in which they scored at least one power-play goal and 82 percent of games when they scored two or more.

SCORING FIRST

Last season the Wolves won 79 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 74 percent of games in which they did not allow the opposing team to score a power-play goal.

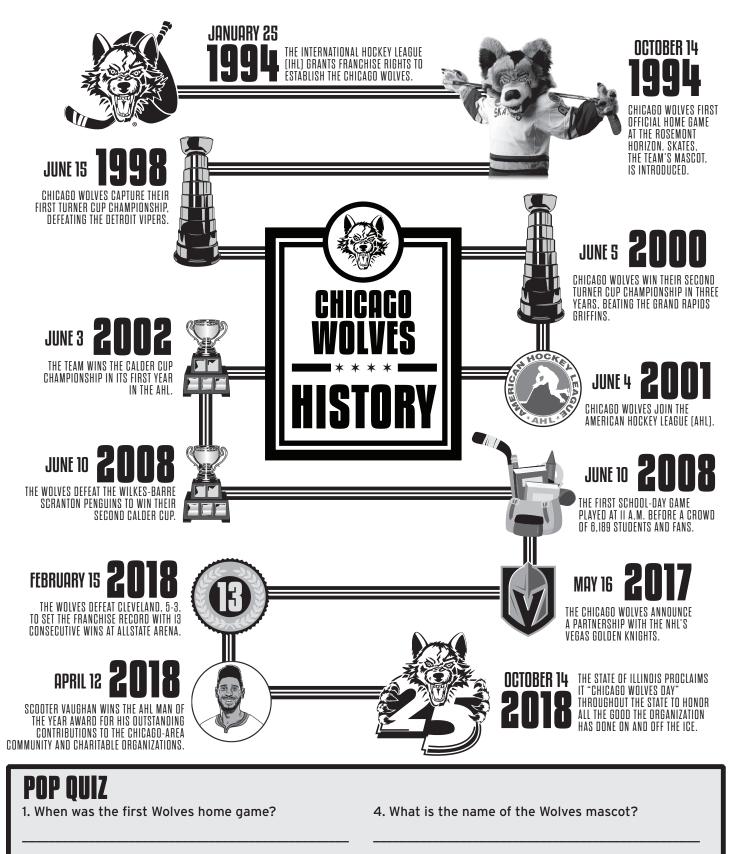
LEADING AFTER SECOND PERIOD

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

FRANCHISE FACTS [2017-18]

Average Goals Per Game	3.21			
Average Goals Against Per Game	2.74			
Power Play Goals Scored	62			
Power Play Rating	18.6%*			
Penalty Kill Rating	83.4%*			
Overtime Games Played	18			

*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. Pawel Puck + Greg Goalie = _____ 3. Stefanie Stick × Wendell Young = ____
- 2. Julie Jersey Stefanie Stick Pawel Puck = _____ 4. Julie Jersey ÷ Wendell Young = ____



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ROCKY, WENDELL, & YOU

INSTRUCTIONS:

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.

E5

YOUR	FAVORIT
BIRTHDATE:	
BAND:	
BOOK:	
F000:	
MOVIE:	
QUOTE:	

WENDELL'S FAVORITES

BIRTHD	ATE:
BAND:_	
BOOK: E	IIBLE
COLOR:	
F00D:_	
MOVIE:	
QUOTE:	

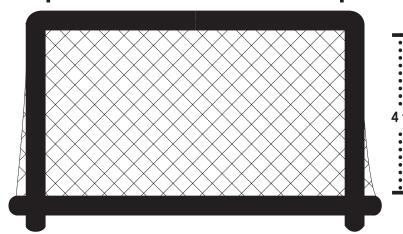
ROCKY'5

FAVORITES

BIRTHDATE:
BAND:
BOOK:
COLOR:
FOOD:
MOVIE:

QUOTE: "WHEN YOU LOSE, DON'T LOSE THE LESSON." -DALAI LAMA

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?

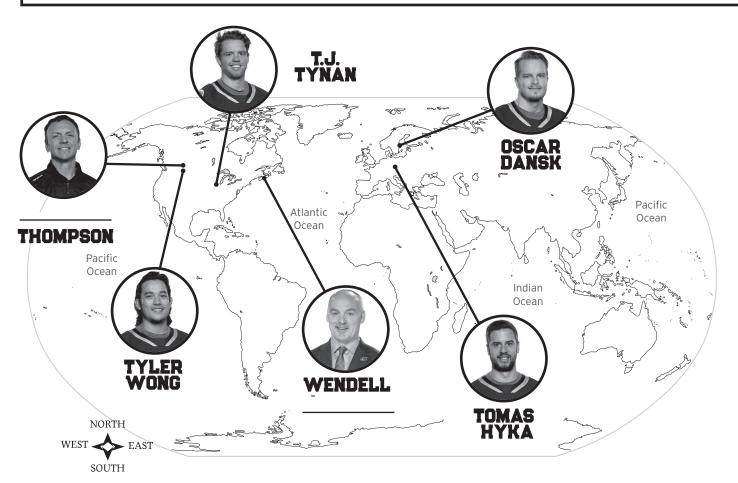
^{*}Hint: 3 periods = 1 game



CHICAGO WOLVES GEOGRAPHY

WATCH THE VIDEO DURING THE **SECOND PERIOD** TO COMPLETE THE CHART AND MAP BELOW. 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	С		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
	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 countries are the forwards from?
5.	How many were born in Europe?
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	
10.	Which birthday is closest to your own?

HOCKEY

S₁ C₃ I₁ E₁ N₁ C₃ E₁

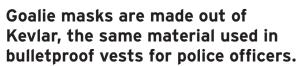
Use these fun facts to answer the questions below.



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?

3. Up to what speed can a puck travel from a player's shot?

- _____
- 2. How much weight can a player lose over the course of a game? What type of weight is it?
- ______
- 4. Goalie masks are made of what material?

SCIENCE 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: 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.





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	AND I ATTEND .		_ SCHOOL. I AM	IN
prope	r noun	noun		number
GRADE AND I AM A(N)_	adjective	NT. TODAY I AM	GOING ON A	noun
TO THE CHICAGO WOL	VES GAME. THE CHICAGO		verb HOCK	EY AT THE
ALLSTATE ARENA IN _	, ILLINO!	S. THE TEAM'S C	OLORS ARE	
	city			color
GOLD, WHITE AND	THE TEA	M'S MASCOT IS		$_$, who wears
	color		proper noun	
NUMBER FO	R THE YEAR THE WOLVES	WERE OFFICIALL		adjective
Humber				aujective
AD	OCKEY A JECTIVES ARE WORDS Unite an adjective on each line	JSED TO DESCRI	IBE A NOUN.	
		AYDAN O (6)		
Wı	rite a sentence with each of	the adjectives you	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?
WHY DID IT HAPPEN?	
	WHEN DID IT HAPPEN?
WHERE DID IT HAPPEN? Use the Five W's above to write a paragraph about you	

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	
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?



GOALIE SAVE PERCENTAGES

GOALIE	SAVE PERCENTAGE	SAVE PROBABILITY	SAVE % as FRACTION		
Example: Gary Goalie	0.885	88.5%	88.5/100		
Max Lagace	0.905				
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.

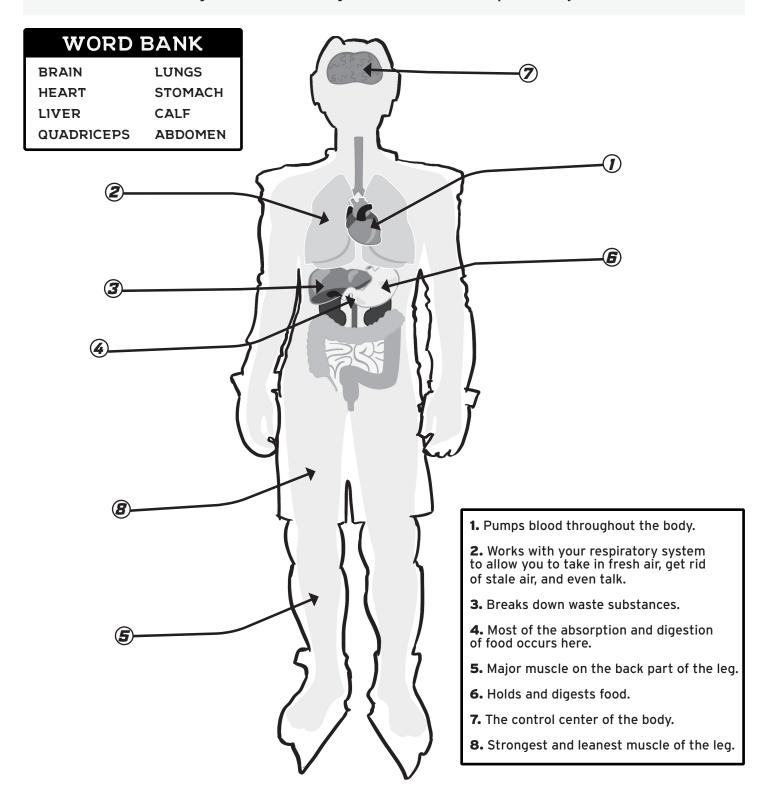
POWER PLAY	M.S M.
throughout the season. What is the total cos	t of 1 player for skates during the season?
4. On average, players use 4 pairs of skates	PAIR OF SKATES\$430.00
3. If a player needed 2 sets of pants, how much would it cost?	STICK \$110.00 HOCKEY PANTS \$125.00
2. How much would 10 sticks cost?	PAIR OF GLOVES\$95.00 PAIR OF ELBOW PADS\$95.00
What is the total cost to buy all the equipment?	PROCE CHARD

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. POWER-PLAY GOALS POWER-PLAY ATTEMPTS 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:



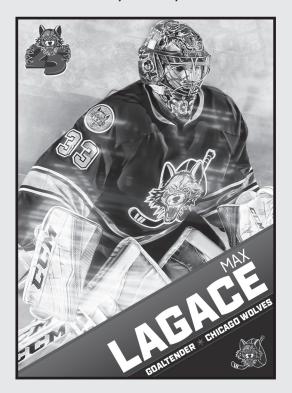
KNOW YOUR ANATOMY

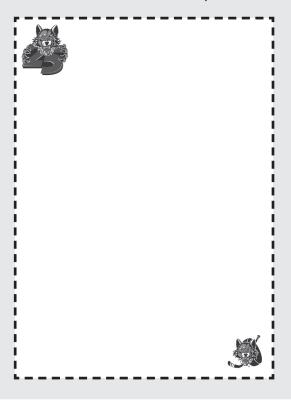
LISTEN & PAY ATTENTION to the video board to hear the Wolves General Manager Wendell Young talk about the body and major muscles.



HOCKEY TRADING CARD

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

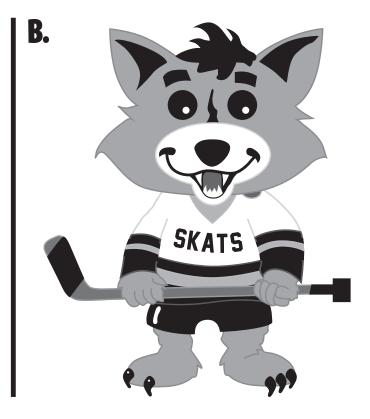




SPOT THE DIFFERENCE!

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.





CHICAGO WOLVES WORD SEARCH

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

										_			_				_		
U	M	U	C	T	E	A	U		Q	N	X	U	M	K	Z	C	L	U	
c	0	0	Н	0	C	K	E	Y	1	0	J	A	F	1	E	E	R	U	
A	Q	K	M	U	M	S	P	C	R	Y	L	G	D	E	F	T	R	T	1
P	S	S	R	V		R	P	E	L	T	M	1	S	D			N	M	
C	E	E	C	E	Y	1	T	D	A	A	Z	Z	Y	S	0	E	Y	R	
U	L	H	U	D	Q	A	S	1	K	D	S	M	D		Н	N	J	E	
Y	N	A	T		E	0	S	M	P	C	A	S	G	A	A	T	Y	N	
X	D	T	E		R	A	Y	G	U	M	A	E	1	P	B	Y	V	R	
V	Z	Н	S	1	U	K	1	R	D	N	A	D		S	1	F	Y	U	
C	Н	E	V	E	L	D	A	Y	0	F	F	N	T	Н		1	K	B	
S	K	V	M	P	Q	E	S	K	A	T	E	S	A	0	M	F	A	N	
E	G	G	W	K	U	P	P	T	G	R	S	J	Y	T	Y	T	K	R	
V	N	Q	Y	Y	G	C	P	1	N	R	T	1	S	U	0	Н	Y	A	
L	0	A		A	D	l	K	R	1	0	N	G	Н	1	C	M	H	B	
0	U	M	E	L	R	D	1	U	C	E	C	N	E	1	C	S	Y	M	
W	R	D	A	R	S	V	U	A	1	E	V	Н	Н	K	J	K	X	A	
M	Н	F	1	S	K	0	0	B	C	Н	1	C	A	G	0	U	J	T	
L	A	S	T	T	E	A	M	S	T	A	N	D	1	N	G	Y	M	H	

CHICAGO
SCIENCE
BOOKS
SKATES
CLASS

HISTORY WOLVES MATH MALTAIS HOCKEY HYKA TWENTY FIFTH BARNBURNER SLAPSHOT SWEATER

CHEVELDAYOFF
ANATOMY
LAST TEAM STANDING
PIRRI
ICING

PUCK TWIG