**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.

**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.

**RECIPEs FOR SUCCESS**

**POWER PLAY**
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.

**PENALTY 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.

**SCORING FIRST**
Last season the Wolves won 79 percent of games in which they scored the first 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)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Average Goals Per Game</th>
<th>Average Goals Against Per Game</th>
<th>Power Play Goals Scored</th>
<th>Power Play Rating</th>
<th>Penalty Kill Rating</th>
<th>Overtime Games Played</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>2.74</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>83.4%</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Percentages indicate the rate at which the Wolves scored on the power play and prevented opponents from scoring on the power play.
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? ___________________________________________________________________________________
JERSEY MATH
Use the numbers on the jerseys to determine the numerical answers to the questions below.

1. Pawel Puck + Greg Goalie = ________________
2. Julie Jersey − Stefanie Stick − Pawel Puck = __________
3. Stefanie Stick × Wendell Young = ________________
4. Julie Jersey ÷ Wendell Young = ________________
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.

YOUR FAVORITES

BIRTHDATE: __________________________
BAND: ________________________________
BOOK: ______________________________
COLOR: ______________________________
FOOD: ______________________________
MOVIE: ______________________________
QUOTE: ______________________________

ROCKY’S FAVORITES

BIRTHDATE: __________________________
BAND: ________________________________
BOOK: BIBLE
COLOR: ______________________________
FOOD: ______________________________
MOVIE: ______________________________
QUOTE: ______________________________

WENDELL’S FAVORITES

BIRTHDATE: __________________________
BAND: ________________________________
BOOK: ______________________________
COLOR: ______________________________
FOOD: ______________________________
MOVIE: ______________________________
QUOTE: “WHEN YOU LOSE, DON’T LOSE THE LESSON.” -DALAI LAMA
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 = 2\pi r

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?

*Hint: 3 periods = 1 game
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>POS.</th>
<th>HT.</th>
<th>BIRTHDAY</th>
<th>BIRTHPLACE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Tomas Hyka</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>5'11</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td>Mlada Boleslav, Czech Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Thompson</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>6'2</td>
<td>August 8, 1977</td>
<td>Whitecourt, Alberta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Tyler Wong</td>
<td>RW</td>
<td>5'9</td>
<td>Feb. 28, 1996</td>
<td>Cochrane,__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>T.J. Tynan</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>Feb. 25, 1992</td>
<td>_______, Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Wendell</td>
<td>GM</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>August 1, 1963</td>
<td>Halifax, Nova Scotia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Oscar Dansk</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>6'3</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td>Stockholm,__________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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. Which birthday is closest to your own?
     _____________________________________________________
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.

Goalie masks are made out of Kevlar, the same material used in bulletproof vests for police officers.

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?
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 **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 **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 _______
proper noun noun number

GRADE AND I AM A(N)____________ STUDENT. TODAY I AM GOING ON A _____________
adjective noun

TO THE CHICAGO WOLVES GAME. THE CHICAGO WOLVES _____________ HOCKEY AT THE
verb

ALLSTATE ARENA IN _____________, ILLINOIS. THE TEAM’S COLORS ARE _____________.
city color

GOLD, WHITE AND _____________ . THE TEAM’S MASCOT IS _____________, WHO WEARS
proper noun color

NUMBER ______ FOR THE YEAR THE WOLVES WERE OFFICIALLY NAMED A _____________.
number adjective

HOBBY ADJECTIVES

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

1. __________________________________________________________________________________
2. __________________________________________________________________________________
3. __________________________________________________________________________________

Write a sentence with each of the adjectives you wrote above.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHAT HAPPENED?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHO WAS THERE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHY DID IT HAPPEN?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHEN DID IT HAPPEN?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHERE DID IT HAPPEN?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLAYER</th>
<th>GOALS SCORED</th>
<th>SHOTS ON GOAL</th>
<th>SHOOTING PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rob Brown</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steve Maltais</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brett Sterling</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.J. Tynan</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOALIE</th>
<th>SAVE PERCENTAGE</th>
<th>SAVE PROBABILITY</th>
<th>SAVE % as FRACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example: Gary Goalie</td>
<td>0.885</td>
<td>88.5%</td>
<td>88.5/100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Lagace</td>
<td>0.905</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wendell Young</td>
<td>0.922</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?

______________________________________________________________________________
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: ____________________________
1. Pumps blood throughout the body.
2. Works with your respiratory system to allow you to take in fresh air, get rid of stale air, and even talk.
4. Most of the absorption and digestion of food occurs here.
5. Major muscle on the back part of the leg.
6. Holds and digests food.
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.

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.

A. [Image of Skates A]

B. [Image of Skates B]
FIND AND CIRCLE EACH OF THE WORDS FROM THE LIST BELOW. WORDS MAY APPEAR FORWARDS OR BACKWARDS, HORIZONTALLY, VERTICALLY OR DIAGONALLY IN THE GRID.

CHICAGO
SCIENCE
BOOKS
SKATES
CLASS

HISTORY
WOLVES
MATH
MALTAIS
HOCKEY

HYKA
TWENTY FIFTH
BARNBURNER
SLAPSHOT
SWEATER

CHEVELDAYOFF
ANATOMY
LAST TEAM STANDING

Puck
Twig