

# FLOOR HOCKEY

PACKET # 32

## INSTRUCTIONS

This Learning Packet has two parts: (1) text to read and (2) questions to answer.

The text describes a particular sport or physical activity and relates to its history, rules, playing techniques, scoring, notes and news.

The Response Forms (questions and puzzles) check your understanding and appreciation of the sport of physical activity.

## INTRODUCTION



Floor hockey is sometimes compared to ice hockey without the ice skates, but there are many differences in the rules. Floor hockey is a fast and energetic sport where much of the playing time takes place near the goals.

Playing floor hockey helps to develop eye-hand coordination, balance, agility, and physical fitness. It also requires teamwork.

The objective of the game is to score goals by hitting a hard rubber disc, the puck, into one of the nets placed at opposite ends of the floor. The players control the puck using a long stick with a curved blade at one end.

The mixture of endurance, power and precision make floor hockey a popular game in schools.

## HISTORY

Some believe that floor hockey evolved from ice hockey while others think the game's ancestor is field hockey. Regardless of its origin, floor hockey is a popular game played by both males and females.



Floor hockey gained its popularity in Europe during the late 1970s. In the early 1980s national associations were founded in many countries. These formal organizations created the structure that enabled the young sport to grow faster.

The first organized United States floor hockey tournament was held in 1976 in Michigan. Since this time floor hockey has gained in popularity. Many schools (junior high schools, high schools, colleges and universities) have embraced the game.



## HOW FLOOR HOCKEY IS PLAYED

Floor hockey is a non-contact sport. Rules of the game vary according to the age and ability of the players and the facility available. The following represents how the game is played on a regulation size basketball court.

Play is started when the referee places or drops a puck for a face-off, at the center of the playing area, by the referee, starts play. One player from each team lines up at the center for the face-off. Sticks are placed in a straight line not less than 10 cm from the puck. At the face-off, players from each team must be on their own side of the face-off spot.

Each team has defensive and offensive players. The main responsibilities of the offense are to maintain possession of the puck and to score goals. The main responsibilities of the defense are to prevent the opponents from scoring, regain possession of the puck, move the puck away from the goal they are defending and move it back to their offense.



Each team consists of 6 players. Positions in a typical floor hockey game are the same as those in ice hockey. The offense consists of three forwards - a center (C), a left wing (LW) and a right wing (RW). The defense includes two defensemen (D) and a goalie (G).

The defense cannot go past the center line into offensive areas. It is their responsibility to keep the puck out of their defensive half of the floor.

Forwards work offensively and cannot go past the center line into their defensive area. The Goalkeeper has the most difficult job on a hockey floor team. The goalie uses his hands, feet or stick to stop shots from going in the net. Goaltending requires alertness, quickness and courage.

A floor hockey game consists of three twenty minute periods (straight time) with a two minute rest between periods.

Rules for floor hockey differ from ice hockey rules in several ways for safety reasons. In floor hockey, no physical contact is allowed. Sticks cannot be carried above the waist or used above the knees when playing the ball. Only wrist shots and push passes are allowed. No swinging or slapping at the puck is permitted and the puck cannot be lifted above knee level.

Floor hockey has many rules in common with ice hockey. No slashing, tripping or hooking an opponent with the stick is allowed. Like ice hockey, a goal cannot be scored by intentionally directing the puck into the net with a foot, hand or any other part of the body.

Penalties are called for various types of infractions. They include: slashing, holding, roughing, body checking, disputing a referee's call, unsportsmanlike behavior, high sticking (a raised stick-tip of blade or more above waist), freezing the puck, catching the puck with a hand, having too many players on the floor and hitting a goalie's glove with the stick--if the goalie has his/her glove on the puck.



No more than two players can be penalized at one time per team (two players off the floor). Penalties include:

1. Two minutes for minor infractions.
2. Five minutes for major infractions.

## SKILLS & PLAYING TECHNIQUES

Skills required to play floor hockey include passing, receiving passes, shooting, stick handling, defensive skills and goaltending. Players are allowed to use both sides of the blade of the stick. The front side is called the forehand and the back side is called the

backhand. Usually the forehand is more accurate and more powerful than the backhand.

In ice hockey there are several types of passes and shots but, for safety reasons, in floor hockey only the push pass and the wrist shot is used. Both of these require that the puck be in contact with the blade of the stick from the beginning of the pass or shot until the puck is released, as opposed to slapping or swinging at the puck. Receiving a pass is done with a soft touch, “giving” with the stick as the puck meets the blade.

Stick handling involves controlling the puck with the blade of the stick while in motion. This is most effective when using both sides of the stick.

Although body checking (using the body to move an opponent off the puck or out of the play) is not allowed in floor hockey, stick checking is a very effective defensive tactic. The techniques include the poke check and the sweep check. To perform either of these, the defender holds the end of his/her stick with one hand while focusing on the body of the opponent, who is stick-handling the puck. When the opponent puts the ball out in front of him/her, the defender uses his/her stick to poke or sweep the puck away from the opponent.



## EQUIPMENT

Plastic sticks and pucks make up the game equipment. Players may wear kneepads and the goalie must wear a goal tender’s mask. The goalie may use a baseball glove or a street hockey trapper.

## NEWS & NOTES

The International Floorball Federation was founded in 1986 in Sweden. Founding nations were Sweden, Finland and Switzerland. In 1994 the first European championship for men took place in Zurich. The following year the first European championship for women was organized. The first world championship for men took place in 1996 in Sweden. In 1997 the first world championship for women was organized. Since then, the world championships for men and women take place in alternating years. There are 27 member countries in the International Floorball Federation.

Floor hockey is popular in junior and senior high schools. It is played as an activity in physical education classes and as an intramural sport. It is also played by college and university men and women as an intramural activity.

The National Intramural-Recreational Sports Association rules are most commonly used to govern floor hockey play as an intramural sport. This association is a non-profit professional organization that is comprised of over 2,000 universities, colleges, military installations, YMCA's, YWCA's, health clubs, recreation and park departments and other institutions. NIRSA provides access to educational resource materials as well as a professional network through sponsored national, regional and state conferences.

The National Intramural-Recreational Sports Association is a non-profit professional organization comprised of men and women dedicated to the establishment and development of quality recreational sports programs. You can visit their web site at:

<http://www.nirsa.org>

Floor hockey is the only team sport in the Special Olympics Winter Games. Floor Hockey was first introduced as a Special Olympic Sport at the 1970 Special Olympics World Winter Games. This sport was contested at the 2005 Special Olympics World Winter Games in Nagano, Japan. As of the 2005 Special Olympics Athlete Participation Report, 47,056 Special Olympics athletes compete in floor hockey.



The official web site for information about this program is at:

[http://www.specialolympics.org/Special+Olympics+Public+Website/English/Compete/Sports\\_Offered/Floor+Hockey.htm](http://www.specialolympics.org/Special+Olympics+Public+Website/English/Compete/Sports_Offered/Floor+Hockey.htm)

# STUDENT RESPONSE PACKET #32

## FLOOR HOCKEY

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

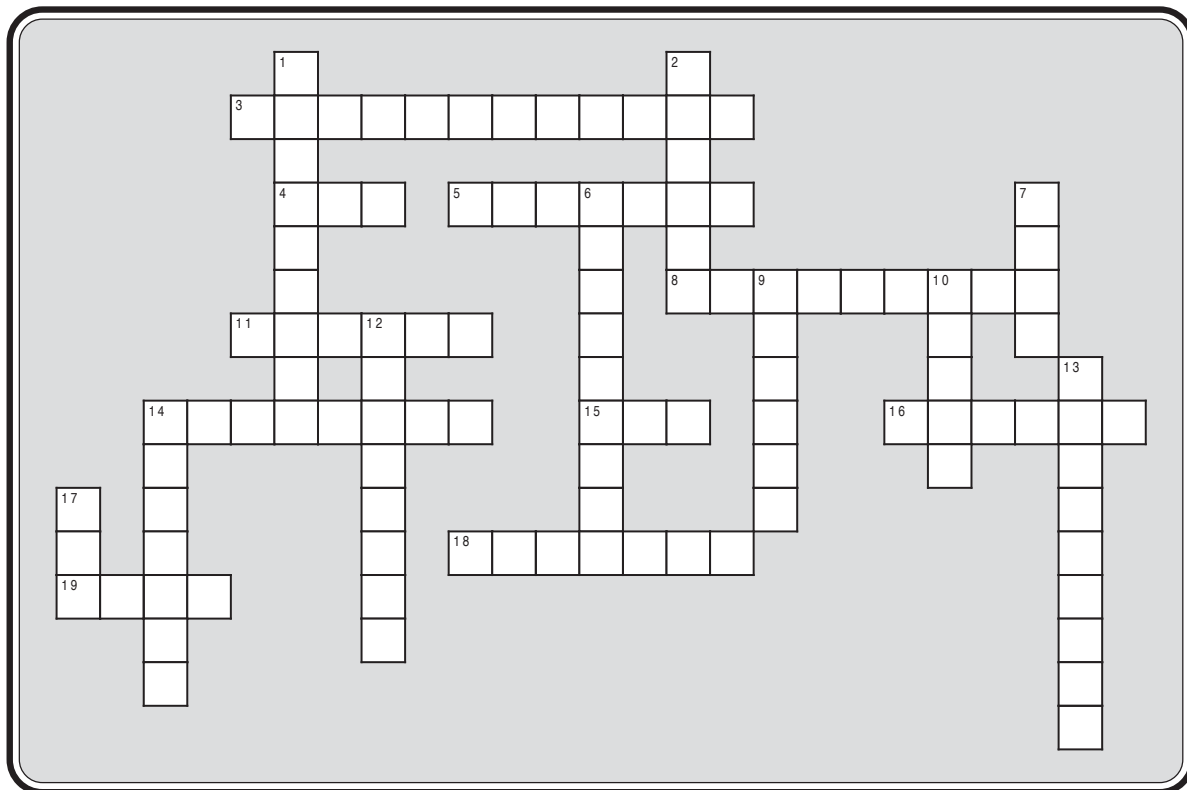
### WHAT TO DO

The following questions will help you to have a greater appreciation and understanding of Floor Hockey. Write your answers in the spaces below the questions. If there is not enough room, write on the backs of these sheets. Be neat, spell correctly, and write in complete sentences.

1. What physical benefits can a person gain from playing floor hockey?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What is the objective of the game?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. What makes floor hockey a popular game in schools?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. Where did floor hockey gain its popularity?

5. What are the main responsibilities of the offensive team?
  
6. The offense consists of what players?
  
7. What player is considered to have the most difficult job on the team?
  
8. What can the goalie use to keep shots from going in the net?
  
9. What are some of the skills required to play floor hockey?
  
10. What are the only types of passes allowed in floor hockey?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Across**

- 3 Playing floor hockey helps to develop eye-hand \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Floor hockey is sometimes compared to \_\_\_\_ hockey without the skates
- 5 Floor hockey is a popular game in these institutions
- 8 Floor hockey is a fast and \_\_\_\_ sport
- 11 Floor hockey has many rules in \_\_\_\_\_ with ice hockey
- 14 In floor hockey, this type of contact is not allowed
- 15 The number of players on each team
- 16 The defense cannot go past this line
- 18 Floor hockey play begins when this person places or drops a puck
- 19 Players are allowed to use \_\_\_\_ sides of the blade on a stick

**Down**

- 1 They are the same in both ice and floor hockey
- 2 The defense includes this player
- 6 Each team has defensive and \_\_\_\_\_ players
- 7 A hard rubber disc
- 9 Floor hockey gained its popularity here
- 10 A floor hockey game consists of this many twenty minute periods
- 12 The first organized US floor hockey tournament was held in this state
- 13 These are called for various types of infractions or rule violations
- 14 The pucks and sticks are usually made of this
- 17 The goalkeeper has the most difficult \_\_\_\_\_ on the team



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



Circle the words in the above puzzle.

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. BOTH         | 11. MICHIGAN  |
| 2. CENTER       | 12. OFFENSIVE |
| 3. COMMON       | 13. PENALTIES |
| 4. COORDINATION | 14. PHYSICAL  |
| 5. ENERGETIC    | 15. PLASTIC   |
| 6. EUROPE       | 16. PLAYERS   |
| 7. FLOOR        | 17. POSITIONS |
| 8. GOALIE       | 18. PUCK      |
| 9. HAND         | 19. REFEREE   |
| 10. HOCKEY      | 20. SCHOOLS   |