



Receiving

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A team's ability to keep possession of the puck is dependent upon how well they pass and receive a puck.

Receiving Errant Passes

In many cases the pass will either be well ahead or behind the player who is responsible for making a special effort to receive it. When the puck is too far ahead there are two different ways to stop it:

1. Hold the stick in one hand and extend it in front as far as possible keeping the blade flat on the ice by cocking the wrist downward.
2. The player drops to one knee, laying the stick flat on the ice, and scooping the puck back with the blade.

In the event that the pass arrives behind the player, the athlete must know how to use one's skates to control the puck:

- Place the skate closest to the oncoming pass flat on the ice and angle it so that the puck will deflect off the skate blade and come forward to the stick.
- If the puck is still further behind, extend the leg closest to the oncoming puck as far as possible and pull the puck in front, using the front part of the blade.

The last area where a player may have trouble receiving a pass is when the pass comes in the air. There are basically two ways in which a player can stop a high pass: with the stick or with the hand. The stick may be used to knock down a low airborne puck which is beyond the body or reach of the glove. A downward slapping or bunting action with the stick can prove useful in contacting and controlling the puck.

Very few players are skilled enough to consistently knock down passes with their stick. For this reason, it is recommended that players be instructed in using their glove in order to stop a high or bouncing pass. Be sure that players do not close their hand around or catch the pass. In some circumstances, the body may be used to trap and control the puck so that it can be redirected to the skates or stick for subsequent action.