



## **UMPIRES' EXAM**

# UMPIRES' EXAM 1 QUESTIONS

## Basic level, Part A

All questions are based on the [Laws of Cricket 2000 Code](#) .Some questions have been edited for clarity. Assume you are the umpire at the bowler's end, unless the question states otherwise.  
Time allowed: 45 minutes.

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**Question 1:** In a match the captain of the batting side wants to have a change in the playing eleven after the match was in progress for sometime. Will you

- a) Allow a change in the playing eleven
- b) Allow only a substitute to field for him
- c) Ask him to seek the consent of the opposing team
- d) Refuse to have a change

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 1.2](#)

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**Question 2:** Off a No ball both the injured striker and his runner were out of the crease when the wicket at the striker's end was put down by the wicket keeper, without the intervention of any other fielder. What will be your decision if an appeal is made?

- a) Out - Run Out
- b) Out - Stumped
- c) Not Out
- d) Dead Ball

**Answer:** a) **References:** [Law 2.8](#), [Law 38](#), [Law 39](#)

**Comments:** From the [ACUS Help Desk](#): "The striker batting with a runner cannot be out stumped purely because of the actions of his runner. In general, when the runner is not in his ground, he is to be considered to be running. If a dismissal is based only on the position of the runner, the method of dismissal must be Run out."

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**Question 3:** The ball is lawfully struck twice by the striker but in the first instance it struck his pad and then his bat. 2 runs result from an overthrow. Where will you credit the runs?

- a) To the striker's credit
- b) Byes
- c) Leg byes
- d) Disallow runs

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 34.4](#)

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- Question 4:** If the condition of the ball is tampered with, you should
- Change the ball with similar wear and tear as far as possible
  - Change the ball with inferior quality
  - Change the ball with a new ball
  - Change the ball with another old ball of harder quality

**Answer:** a) **References:** [Law 42.3](#)

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- Question 5:** In a game played in windy conditions the bails are intact at one end and keep on falling at the other end. Under such conditions, you would agree to
- Remove the bails from the end where they are falling
  - Remove the bails from both ends
  - Before removal, obtain the permission of both captains
  - Suspend the game until conditions improve

**Answer:** b) **References:** [Law 8.5](#)

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- Question 6:** A bowler's delivery stride occurs
- From the landing of the back foot till the landing of the front foot
  - From back foot landing to front foot grounded or raised
  - From the time the bowler takes the first step in his run up till the ball is delivered
  - On the follow through after delivery

**Answer:** a) **References:** [Appendix D](#)

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- Question 7:** Team A scored 236 runs. Team B was at one stage 236 for 9, with Mr. X batting on 98. He drove the next ball and ran 3 runs. What was his score?
- 101 out
  - 100 not out
  - 99 not out
  - 98 not out

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 21.6](#)

**Comments:** The game is over after the first run.

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- Question 8:** After taking the inside edge of the striker's bat the ball started rolling towards the wicket. While legally guarding his wicket, the striker broke his wicket by pushing the ball onto it. On appeal, you should
- Give him out hit wicket
  - Give him out bowled
  - Give him Not out
  - Call Dead ball

**Answer:** b) **References:** [Law 30.3](#)

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**Question 9:** After hitting the ball, a batsman with a runner crosses over to the other end while his runner is rooted to the crease at the striker's end. The non-striker has also crossed to the striker's end when the wicket is put down at the striker's end. On appeal your decision is

- a) Not out since runner and non-striker are within the crease
- b) Call and signal Dead ball and direct the batsman to go back to his original crease
- c) Striker is out. New batsman will go to non-striker's end
- d) Striker is out. New striker will go to the stiker's end

**Answer:** d) **References:** [Law 2.8](#) "irrespective of runners"

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**Question 10:** A No ball deliberately padded by striker hit the helmet of the fielding side kept behind the wicket keeper and rolled over the boundary line. How many runs will be scored to the batting side

- a) 1 run
- b) 1+5=6 runs
- c) 1+5+4 = 10 runs
- d) 0 run

**Answer:** a) **References:** [Law 26.3](#) Dead ball: no penalties etc.

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**Question 11:** When does the innings of the opening batsmen commence?

- a) As soon as they step into the field of play
- b) At the call of play by the umpires
- c) As soon as the bowler starts his run up
- d) When the first delivery is made

**Answer:** b) **References:** [Law 2.10](#)

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**Question 12:** Where should the toss for choice of innings take place?

- a) On the pitch
- b) Very near the pitch
- c) On the field of play
- d) In the pavilion also

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 12.4](#)

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**Question 13:** The striker hits the ball high in the air. The fielder near the boundary line run towards the ball and catches the ball. While doing so, he touches the boundary line with his right leg but manages not to cross over the boundary line. On appeal your action will be to declare

- a) Out caught
- b) Not out - 4 runs
- c) Not out - 6 runs
- d) None of the above

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 19.4c](#)

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**Question 14:** The batsmen have completed the first run and crossed each other during the 2 run at the instant the ball crossed the boundary line. How many runs are allowed

- a) 4 runs
- b) 5 runs
- c) 6 runs
- d) 7 runs

**Answer:** a) **References:** [Law 19.5](#) (i)

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**Question 15:** A fielder comes late by 20 minutes from the start of the match. After remaining in the field of play for 15 minutes he again goes out for 10 minutes. How many minutes he is required to be on the field of play to be able to bowl on returning?

- a) 5 minutes
- b) 15 minutes
- c) 30 minutes
- d) 45 minutes

**Answer:** a) **References:** [Law 2.5](#) c). If a fielder is absent 15 minutes or longer, he must be on the field for at least as long as he has been absent before.

**Comments:** There is no penalty for an absence less than 15 minutes so when he returns he must work off only the time remaining for the first absence, i.e.5 mins. This does leave an opening for a player unfairly taking a series of short rests. For recurring short absences the umpires should satisfy themselves that there is a genuine reason of illness or injury suffered after the nomination of players ( [Law 2.1\(a\)](#) ) and if not satisfied should not allow a substitute.

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**Question 16:** A batsman has been within his ground and has subsequently left it to avoid injury when the wicket is put down by wicket keeper receiving a throw from a fielder. On appeal your action to declare the batsman

- a) Out-run out
- b) Out-stumped
- c) Not out
- d) Ignore the appeal

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 38.2](#) c)

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**Question 17:** Who should be responsible for the correctness of the result and the scores?

- a) The umpire at the bowler's end
- b) Both the umpires
- c) The scorers
- d) The governing body

**Answer:** b) **References:** [Law 21.8](#)

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**Question 18:** The bowler throws the ball at the striker's wicket before entering into delivery side and broke the wickets when the striker was outside the crease attempting to steal a run. The bowler was already issued first caution and final warning for throwing the ball by the umpires in the same innings. There is an appeal. You will:

- a) Declare the striker out. Remove the bowler from bowling in that inning
- b) Call and signal No ball and out
- c) Call and signal No ball and not out
- d) Declare not out, remove the bowler from bowling in that innings.

**Answer:** b) **References:** [Law 24.4](#)

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**Question 19:** The umpire at the striker's end called a No ball and the umpire at the bowler's end called Wide. How many runs will be recorded in the score book?

- a) 1 run for Wide and 1 run for No ball
- b) 1 run for the Wide
- c) 1 run for No ball
- d) None of the above

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 24.10](#). No ball overrides Wide ball

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**Question 20:** The striker while playing at a fair delivery knocks down one bail from his wicket with his right foot. The ball hits his pad satisfying all the conditions of LBW and rolls down and knocks the other bail out of his wicket. On appeal he is

- a) Out hit wicket
- b) Out LBW
- c) Out bowled
- d) None of the above

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 30.2](#). Bowled overrides all other ways of being out.

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**Question 21:** The striker after legally hitting the ball twice started to take a run. The fielder picks up the ball and throws at the non-striker's end when the batsmen have not crossed. The ball misses the stump and goes to long on fielder. The two batsmen have completed the first run and turn for the second. Before they cross each other the mid on fielder throws the ball which also misses the stumps and goes over boundary line. How many runs are allowed?

- a) No runs
- b) 4 runs
- c) 5 runs
- d) 6 runs

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 19.6](#)

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**Question 22:** During the bowler's run-up, the striker with his bat swinging back removed one bail from the wicket. On seeing this, the bowler stopped and without delivering the ball appealed for hit wicket. As umpire at the striker's end, you will

- a) Give the striker Out
- b) Call and signal Dead ball and Out
- c) Call and signal Dead ball and Not out
- d) Call and signal Dead ball and remake the wicket

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 35.2 e\)](#)

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**Question 23:** The striker played a defensive shot and the ball fell near his feet. Then he immediately used his bat to return the ball to a slip fielder without any indication of consent by fielding side. On appeal he is"

- a) Out hit the ball twice
- b) Out obstructing the field
- c) Out handled the ball
- d) Not out

**Answer:** b) **References:** [Law 37.4](#)

**Comments:** Immediately after the batsman played the ball it would be premature for an umpire to consider that both batsmen and the fielding side had ceased to regard the ball as in play. In any event, an appeal would indicate that the fielding side did not consider it Dead. Certainly it should not be considered Dead before a fielder has handled the ball. If no fielder comes in to pick it up the batsmen are free to run and the umpire should not interfere with that. Obviously the question of elapsed time is one for the bowler's end umpire to decide but he should not interfere with the run of play, for this and other actions, by being too quick to rule the ball dead. There is no reason for a batsman to return the ball to a fielder, and he assumes a risk if he does. If the umpire considers that the ball was dead, his response to an appeal, should be "Not Out" not a call of "Dead Ball". He might reasonably explain why he gave the decision but it would be unnecessary to CALL dead ball unless it was to inform the players and stop some further action.

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**Question 24:** The wicket keeper's hand was in front of wicket when the bowler takes his first step in his run up but withdrew the hand before the bowler actually delivered the ball. The striker's end umpire should

- a) Ignore the infringement because at the time of delivery he withdrew his hand behind the wickets
- b) Call Dead ball and warn the wicket keeper
- c) Call No ball
- d) None of the above

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 40.3](#)

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**Question 25:** Two fielders were already behind the popping crease on the outside. The third fielder's leg was also behind the popping crease on the outside during the bowler's run up but he brought that leg in front of the popping crease at the instant of delivery. The umpire will

- a) Ignore because at the time of delivery he was fully in front of the popping crease
- b) Call Dead ball and warn the fielder
- c) Call No ball
- d) None of the above

**Answer:** a) **References:** [Law 41.5](#)

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**Question 26:** A hand of the fielder at short leg was extended over the pitch when the bowler started his run up. Before the ball was delivered, he withdrew his hand from above the pitch. The umpire will

- a) Ignore as the fielder's hand was not over the pitch at the instant of delivery.
- b) Call Dead ball and warn the fielder
- c) Call No ball
- d) None of the above

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 41.6](#)

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**Question 27:** During the bowler's run up a fielder moved 10 yards sideways from his original position. The umpire will

- a) Ignore the movement
- b) Call Dead ball
- c) Call No ball
- d) None of the above

**Answer:** b) **References:** [Law 41.7](#)

**Comments:** Umpire should also warn fielder for distracting the batsman

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**Question 28:** The 3rd fast short-pitched ball in the 7th over by a bowler beats the batsman and wicket keeper and hits the helmet kept behind. How many runs will you allow of that delivery?

- a) 1 run under No ball and 5 runs under bye column
- b) 1 run under No ball column
- c) 3 runs under No ball and 5 runs under bye column
- d) None of the above.

**Answer:** d) **References:** [Law 42.6](#)

**Comments:** It is a 5 run penalty. Not necessarily a No ball: only if likely to cause injury.

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**Question 29:** The batsmen are stealing a run during the bowler's run up. Bowler attempts to run out the non-striker but failed to break the wicket. The umpire will:

- a) Call and signal Dead ball and disallow the run
- b) Call and signal No ball and allow the run
- c) Call and signal No ball and disallow the run
- d) Call and signal Dead ball and allow 5 penalty runs to fielding side.

**Answer:** a) **References:** [Law 42.16](#)

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**Question 30:** The total area of the "protected area" on the pitch is

- a) 100 square feet
- b) 96 square feet
- c) 116 square feet
- d) 112 square feet

**Answer:** b) **References:** [Law 42.11](#)

**Comments:**  $(66 - 2(4 + 5)) \times 2 = 96$

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**Question 31:** If a ball delivered by the bowler comes to rest in front of the line of the striker's wicket, without having touched the bat or person of the striker, the umpire should:

- a) Call and signal No ball and immediately call and signal Dead ball
- b) Call and signal No ball and allow the striker one chance to hit the ball
- c) Call and signal Dead ball
- d) Call and signal Wide ball

**Answer:** a) **References:** [Law 24.7](#)

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**Question 32:** For a particular delivery the striker was standing 2 feet on the onside from the leg stumps in a one-day match when the on side was packed with fielders. The ball flew over just outside the off stump and the striker misses it. The umpire should:

- a) Call and signal Wide ball as it was wide of the striker where he was standing
- b) Not call and signal Wide as it would have been within the striker's reach in his normal guard position
- c) Not call and signal Wide ball as the striker could have moved and hit it.
- d) Call and signal Wide as the striker could have moved and yet missed it

**Answer:** b) **References:** [Law 25.1](#)

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**Question 33:** At the scheduled cessation of an innings in an NCCA league 45 over game (that is, 3 hours from the beginning of the innings, plus time for drinks intervals and interruptions in play) the team fielding first bowled only 42.1 overs. How many overs will be allowed to the other team when they field?

- a) 42 overs unless otherwise determined by umpires
- b) 43 overs unless otherwise determined by umpires
- c) 45 overs
- d) 42.1 overs

**Answer:** b) **References:** [NCCA Standing Rules](#) 1 e) N/A for Dukhan

**Comments:** the over in progress counts

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**Question 34:** In a 45 overs each one day match the team batting was all out for 180 runs in 40 overs. Due to interruption the number of overs for the team batting second is reduced to 40 overs. What would be their target score for a win?

- a) 180 runs
- b) 181 runs
- c) 160 runs
- d) 161 runs

**Answer:** d) N/A for Dukhan

**References:** [NCCA Standing Rules](#) 1 j) (iii)

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**Question 35:** The umpire felt that an unusual bounce caused by the edge or seam of a repaired part of the playing area was the reason for the dismissal of the batsman by a catch at short leg. You will:

- a) Declare the batsman Out
- b) Call Dead ball
- c) Call No ball
- d) Call No ball and Dead ball

**Answer:** b) N/A for dukhan

**References:** [NCCA Standing Rules](#) 5 c) (ii)

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## UMPIRES' EXAM 2 QUESTIONS

### Basic level, Part A

All questions are based on the [Laws of Cricket 2000 Code](#). Some questions have been edited for clarity. Assume you are the umpire at the bowler's end, unless the question states otherwise.  
Time allowed: 45 minutes.

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**Question 1:** A nominated player is absent from the ground for the entire first inning when his side is batting. He finally joins the team in the field 25 minutes into the second inning. The first inning lasted three hours. After what period of time on the field will he be permitted to bowl?

- a) 25 minutes.
- b) Three hours and twenty-five minutes
- c) Immediately
- d) Not at all

**Answer:** a)

**References:** [Law 2.5](#). Period when fielder's side was batting does not count as an absence.

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**Question 2:** You notice that there are three fielders on the leg side behind the popping crease as the ball is delivered. Your colleague at the striker's end does not call and signal No ball. The striker edges the ball to 1st slip who catches it. How do you answer the appeal?

- a) Call and signal No ball and Not out.
- b) Ask the striker's end umpire to call No ball and then you respond Not out.
- c) Respond Out
- d) Respond Not out and explain to the fielding captain.

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 32.1](#) and [Law 41.5](#)

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**Question 3:** Mid-way through an over, you have called Dead ball and walk over to consult your colleague at striker's end. When you turn to return to the bowler's end position you see that the bowler is practicing bowling on the edge of the pitch and the first slip fielder is likewise bowling the ball back to him. What are your actions?

- a) Administer first and final warning to both players and fielding captain.
- b) Award five penalty runs to the batting side.
- c) Impose a five-over bowling ban on both players and remove the bowler from the over in progress.
- d) Ignore the matter since it occurred while the ball was Dead

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 17.1](#) (d)

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**Question 4:** With three overs to go in the match, you call Over and move out to position at striker's end for the next over. After one delivery in that over the scorers call to you that you allowed only five balls in the previous over. You check with your colleague and he says he thinks the scorer is right. The number of runs required and the number of overs left might be critical to the result. What should you do?

- a) Add a ball to the next over at your end.
- b) Ask your colleague to allow one extra delivery in the current over.
- c) The over as you counted it should stand regardless of any impact on the result.
- d) Add a delivery to the last over of the match if it can affect the result.

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 22.5](#)

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**Question 5:** A delivered ball bounces three times before reaching the striker who makes no contact with it. The correct course of action is:

- a) Either umpire should call and signal Dead ball
- b) Either umpire should call and signal No ball
- c) Bowler's end umpire should call and signal No ball
- d) No action provided the ball was not rolling along the ground when it reached the popping crease.

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 24.6](#)

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**Question 6:** One bail becomes broken and unusable; no replacement is immediately available. How should you proceed?

- a) Switch bails after each over to have two bails at striker's end and one at the bowler's end.
- b) Use a twig or stick to replace the broken bail.
- c) Remove all bails until a replacement can be provided.
- d) Remove the single bail and play with bails at striker's end only

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 8.5](#) and [Law 28.4](#)

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**Question 7:** The wicket keeper, standing back about ten paces, moves forward three normal paces as the bowler is running up. As striker's end umpire what are your actions?

- a) Call and signal Dead ball.
- b) Call and signal No ball and award 5 penalty runs to the batting side.
- c) Nothing. The action was not illegal.
- d) Call and signal No ball.

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 40.4](#)

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**Question 8:** The striker shapes to play at a delivery which is called No ball. The ball pops up off a length and the batsman rocks back to avoid being hit and checks his stroke. The ball brushes his forearm, hits a fielder's helmet on the ground behind the wicket keeper and goes on to cross the boundary. How many runs will be scored?

- a) 4 runs
- b) 5 runs
- c) 6 runs
- d) 10 runs

**Answer:** c)

**References:** [Law 26](#) and [Law 41.3](#). 1 run for the No ball and 5 runs penalty for hitting the helmet. Ball becomes dead at that instant, so boundary does not add 4 more.

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**Question 9:** A chain-link fence at the edge of the field is agreed to be the boundary mark for that side. The striker hits the ball high and deep, the fielder back-pedals taking the ball cleanly three yards inside the boundary. He continues his back pedal and stops himself by putting his foot up and back against but not beyond the fence, retaining control of the ball. What are your actions and response to an appeal?

- a) Not out - signal boundary 4
- b) Out
- c) Not out - signal boundary 6.
- d) Consult striker's end umpire to see whether the fielder had control of the ball before touching the fence; if so - Out; if not - Not out.

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 19.4](#) and [Law 32.3](#)

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**Question 10:** The batsmen have completed one run and are level with each other on their second run when a fielder throws at the wicket, misses and the ball goes over the boundary. How many runs are scored and to what end should the batsmen be directed?

- a) 6 runs; striker to his original end
- b) 4 runs; striker to his original end
- c) 5 runs; striker to the bowler's end
- d) 5 runs; batsmen to end they are nearest when ball crosses boundary

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 19.6](#) and [Law 18.12](#)

**Comments:** If batsmen had crossed at the instant of the throw, answer would be a).

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**Question 11:** A ball delivered by the bowler comes to rest in front of the line of the striker's wicket without having been touched by the striker's bat or person. What is your action?

- a) Call and signal Dead ball and allow the striker one chance to hit the ball.
- b) Call and signal No ball
- c) Call and signal No ball and immediately call and signal Dead ball
- d) Call and signal No ball and allow The striker one chance to hit the ball.

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 24.7](#)

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**Question 12:** The striker plays a defensive shot and traps the ball between his bat and pad. He picks the ball out with his hand and taps it back to the bowler with his bat without any consent from the fielding side. What is the result of an appeal?

- a) Out - Handled the ball
- b) Out - Obstructing the field
- c) Not out
- d) Out - Hit the ball twice.

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 23.1](#) and [Law 37.4](#)

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**Question 13:** As striker's end umpire, you note that as the bowler commences his run-up the wicket keeper is positioned so that his hands are on the bowling crease marking, however before delivery he withdraws his hands behind the crease. What is your action?

- a) Call Dead ball
- b) Call No ball
- c) Ignore the matter because there was no infringement at the moment of delivery.
- d) Call No ball and award five penalty runs to the batting side.

**Answer:** b) **References:** [Law 40.3](#)

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**Question 14:** A delivered ball on a line three feet wide of the off stump, passes the striker on the full. He makes no move to reach the ball which pitches on the back edge of the artificial surface, bounces high over the wicket keeper and goes on to cross the boundary. Under [NCCA Standing Rules](#) what is your action?

- a) Call and signal Wide ball; signal boundary 4 runs.
- b) Call and signal Dead ball; allow an additional delivery.
- c) Call and signal Dead ball; do not allow an additional delivery
- d) Call and signal Wide ball; call and signal Dead ball.

**Answer:** d) **References:** [NCCA Standing Rules 5 \(c\)](#)

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**Question 15:** Who should be responsible for the correctness of the scores and the result?

- a) The senior umpire
- b) The umpires and the captains together
- c) The scorers
- d) The umpires together

**Answer:** d) **References:** [Law 3.15](#) and [Law 21.8](#)

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**Question 16:** During the bowler's run-up, the striker, in preparing to play, knocks one bail from the wicket. The bowler stops in his run-up and, without delivering the ball, appeals. As striker's end umpire, what is your response and action?

- a) Out; remake the wicket
- b) Call and signal Dead ball; remake the wicket
- c) Call and signal Dead ball; Not out; remake the wicket.
- d) No response, not your call; remake the wicket.

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 23.3 \(viii\)](#) and [Law 35.2 \(e\)](#) and [Law 27.7](#)

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**Question 17:** A bowler has no run-up, delivering the ball from a standing position astride the bowling crease. When does the ball come into play?

- a) When the arm reaches shoulder height in the delivery swing.
- b) The moment the bowler takes his stance astride the crease.
- c) The moment his arm starts to move in the delivery swing
- d) When the ball is released.

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 23.4](#)

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**Question 18:** As you look up from observing the bowler's front foot placement, you see a fielder moving behind the wicket keeper from the off side to the leg side. What action should you take?

- a) Call and signal No ball; advise fielding captain that the action is unfair.
- b) Call and signal Dead ball; award five penalty runs to the batting side.
- c) Call and signal Dead ball; inform other umpire, advise fielding captain that the action is unfair.
- d) No action provided the movement did not distract the striker.

**Answer:** c) **References:** 41.7

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**Question 19:** What constitutes a fielder "encroaching on the pitch"?

- a) Some part of his person is touching the artificial pitch (mat).
- b) Some part of his person is extended over or is touching an area within five feet from a center line between the wickets.
- c) Moving closer to the pitch during the bowler's run-up.
- d) Standing where he is in the eye-line of the striker.

**Answer:** b) **References:** [Law 7.1](#) and [Law 41.6](#)

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**Question 20:** When the ball is played or otherwise goes into the field so that the batsmen might run, the umpire should be prepared for a run-out decision at the bowler's end.

- a) Wait to see where the ball and the fielders go and then move to the best position.
- b) Move immediately to a position level with the popping crease on the same side as the ball.
- c) Move to a position level with the popping crease on the leg side, provided there is not a strong close-in leg side field.
- d) Move back from the stumps to give the fielder room to make a run-out attempt, keeping your attention on the approaching batsman

**Answer:** b)

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**Question 21:** When the toss is made 15 minutes before the scheduled start time of a league match, the stumps have not been pitched and the boundary is not marked. Under [NCCA Standing Rules](#), what penalty must the umpires first impose, and at what time, if the field remains unready for play.

- a) Five over penalty ten minutes after the field or bat decision is notified.
- b) Ten over penalty fifteen minutes after the scheduled start time.

- c) Five over penalty at the scheduled start time.
- d) Forfeit of match 30 minutes after the scheduled start time.

**Answer:** b)

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**Question 22:** After starting his run-up, until what point is the bowler permitted to attempt to run out the non-striker?

- a) When he starts his delivery swing.
- b) When his arm reaches shoulder height in the delivery swing.
- c) Before entering his delivery stride.
- d) When his front foot lands in the delivery stride.

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 42.15](#)

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**Question 23:** Who is permitted to act as a runner for an injured batsman?

- a) Anyone on the sideline provided they are wearing white clothing, similar external protective equipment to the batsman and carry a bat.
- b) Any member of the batting side, if possible one who has already batted.
- c) Any member of the batting side.
- d) A member of the batting side from the lower half of the batting order.

**Answer:** b) **References:** [Law 2.7](#)

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**Question 24:** You have cautioned a bowler for bowling a fast, short-pitched ball. In his next over, he bowls a fast delivery which does not pitch but which passes well wide of the striker at chest height. In addition to any other actions arising from it, which of the following is appropriate?

- a) Call and signal No ball
- b) Call and signal No ball and give a first warning for a fast, full pitch.
- c) Call and signal No ball and give a final warning for a second dangerous and unfair delivery.
- d) No action, ball is too wide to be dangerous.

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 42.6](#) and [42.7](#)

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**Question 25:** After striking the ball, an injured batsman runs and makes his ground at the bowler's end while his runner remains in his ground at the wicket keeper's end. The non-striker makes good his ground at the wicket keeper's end. The wicket is put down at the wicket keeper's end. What is your response to an appeal?

- a) Not out - everyone is within their ground.
- b) Non-striker is Out because runner never left his end.
- c) Striker is Out - New batsman should be directed to wicket keeper's end
- d) Striker is Out - New batsman should go to the bowler's end.

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 2.8](#)

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**Question 26:** In swinging hard at a fairly delivered ball, the batsman's cap falls off and lands a few inches from the stumps and in line between wicket and wicket. The batsman makes no contact with the ball, which then hits the cap and is deflected away from the wicket. How would you answer an appeal?

- a) Call Dead ball
- b) Out - LBW
- c) Not out
- d) Out - Obstructing the field.

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 36](#)

**Comments:** Once it has fallen off, cap is not part of batsman's "person". See [Appendix D](#).

---

**Question 27:** The striker plays at a fast ball that is moving to leg and as he turns across the line of flight your view is obstructed and you are unable to see what caused a fine deflection. The wicket keeper takes the ball on the leg side very low and you are uncertain whether he made a fair catch. How do you respond to a confident appeal from all the close fielders.?

- a) Not out
- b) Call Dead ball and consult with your colleague as to whether there was contact and the catch was fairly made.
- c) Not out
- d) Watch the striker closely to see if he starts to go; if so- OUT.

**Answer:** c) **References:** [Law 27.6](#)

**Comments:** The law states "If an umpire is doubtful about any point that the other umpire may have been in a better position to see, he shall consult the latter on this point of fact and shall then give his decision." But in the event of a fine deflection, the striker's end umpire is not in a better position to see what caused the deflection.

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**Question 28:** During his run up and before entering his delivery stride, the bowler throws the ball at the striker's wicket and breaks the wicket with the striker out of his ground. The bowler has already had a Final warning for an unfair arm action in the inning. As striker's end umpire, what are your actions through-out.

- a) Call and signal No ball and Not out
- b) Call and signal No ball and Out
- c) Call and signal No ball and Not out and instruct the captain to remove the bowler for the remainder of the inning.
- d) Call and signal No ball and Out and remove the bowler from bowling for the remainder of the inning.

**Answer:** b)

**References:** [Law 24.4](#) and [Law 38](#)

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**Question 29:** The striker complains to you that a close mid-off fielder is in his line of vision and is therefore obstructing him. The fielder is about seven feet from the center-line of the wickets and his shadow falls across the pitch about twelve feet from the popping crease. What is your response?

- a) Tell both batsmen that the fielder is not breaking any Laws and there is nothing you can do about it.
- b) Instruct the fielder that he must keep 10 feet clear of the center-line until after the striker receives the delivery.
- c) Instruct the fielder to move to a point where his shadow does not fall across the pitch.
- d) Advise the striker that the fielder is entitled to stand in his present position. Instruct the fielder to remain completely still until the striker has received the delivery.

**Answer:** d) **References:** [Law 41.6](#) and 41.7

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**Question 30:** During the first delivery of his first over in a game on an artificial turf wicket, you notice that the bowler is wearing boots with metal spikes. What is your action under [NCCA Standing Rules](#)?

- a) Allow the bowler to finish the over and then send him off to change his footwear. Allow a substitute to field for him.
- b) Hold up the over and have someone bring acceptable shoes out to the bowler.
- c) Stop the over. Inform the fielding side captain that no batsman or bowler shall be allowed to come on to the pitch with such spikes. Instruct the captain to get another bowler to finish the over without delay. Allow a substitute for the bowler if he elects to change his shoes.
- d) Stop the over. Inform the fielding side captain that no batsman or bowler shall be allowed to come on to the pitch with such spikes. Instruct the captain to get another bowler to finish the over without delay. Do not allow a substitute for the bowler if he elects to change his shoes.

**Answer:** d) **References:** [NCCA Standing Rules](#) Section 9 (a), [Law 22.7](#) and [Law 2.1](#)

**Comments:** [Law 22.7](#) refers to a bowler incapacitated or suspended, "If for any reason a bowler . . . is suspended . . . ". [Law 2.1](#) states 'no changing on the field' and 'no substitute allowed'

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## TEST-3

### REVIEW QUESTIONS ON THE LAWS OF CRICKET 2000 CODE

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Email: Graham Bullock - Administration Manager

**(NB: You are the Bowler's End Umpire unless otherwise stated)**

All questions are based on the Laws of Cricket 2000 Code and NCCA Standing Rules. Some questions have been edited for clarity. Assume you are the umpire at the bowler's end, unless the question states otherwise. Time allowed: 45 minutes.

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**Question 1:** If a Captain is not available during the period in which the toss for innings must take place.

- a) Who is allowed to make the toss?
- b) What else must this person do PRIOR to the actual toss?
- c) What stipulation is placed on this person if, after making the toss, he needs to be involved in any further decision making?

Answer

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**Question 2:** A player has been granted permission to leave the field to change his damaged boots. He subsequently comes to the boundary from the pavilion ready to return when he notices the ball hit into the air in his direction and runs onto the field to take a well-judged catch. What actions should you take?

Answer

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**Question 3:** On day two, a fielder arrives at the boundary 20 minutes after the commencement of play, seeking consent from your colleague to come onto the field of play. Having been given permission to come on at the end of the over, his Captain asks him to bowl the next over. What action, if any, should you take? Answer

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**Question 4:** You and your colleague agree that the condition of the prevailing light is unsuitable and ask the batsmen if they wish to continue, or not. The batsmen decide to play on. After one further over, you both confer and agree that the light conditions are prejudicial to the players' safety and inform the batsmen and the Captain of the fielding side that you are stopping the match until the light improves. The batsmen object as they wish to take advantage of the fielding side's depleted bowling attack. What action should you and your colleague take? [Answer](#)

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**Question 5:** You and your colleague are concerned about the condition of the light and agree that it is unsuitable for play to continue. You offer it to the batsmen at the wicket, who decide that they wish to play on. After agreeing to continue in the prevailing conditions, two overs later, the batsmen seem to be having trouble seeing the ball and appeal to you against the light. You and your colleague both agree that the light condition is the same as it was when you first offered it to them.

- a) How do you respond to the appeal?
- b) How would you justify this to the fielding side captain?

[Answer](#)

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**Question 6:**

- a) How do you signal 5 penalty runs to the fielding side?
- b) How do you signal 5 penalty runs to the batting side?

[Answer](#)

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**Question 7:** The match starts under conditions which appear to be satisfactory, but shortly afterwards the pitch plays so dangerously that you and your colleague consider that the batsmen's safety is severely at risk. How would you deal with the situation? [Answer](#)

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**Question 8:** There is no wind, but the bails on the wicket at the Striker's end keep falling off because the stumps are loose. In the interests of saving time, you and your colleague agree to dispense with the bails at that end only as the ones at your end are fine. Is this OK? Give your reasoning(s). [Answer](#)

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**Question 9:** The Law now states that the toss must take place between certain times.

- a) What are these times?
- b) Where should this toss take place?

Answer

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**Question 10:** You are standing in a 4-day match. It is coming to the end of Day 2 where the close of play is set at 630pm. The team batting lose their ninth wicket and advise you that their number eleven is feeling too ill to bat. Explain what action you and your colleague would take if this happened at:

a) 6.15pm

b) 6.29pm

giving your reasons exactly as if you were explaining them to the two Captains.

Answer

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**Question 11:** Determined to get an outright result, a Captain, on winning the toss, immediately forfeits his first innings. The opposing Captain does the same. All this happens before play commences. Are these actions permitted? If so, why? Answer

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**Question 12:** List the 5 recognised intervals in a game of cricket. Answer

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**Question 13:** When should the Umpires and Captains agree on the timing and duration of intervals that are to be taken during

a) a one-day match?

b) a match of 2 days or more?

Can these timings ever be changed?

Answer

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**Question 14:** The lunch interval is scheduled from 1.00 pm - 1.40pm, but the last over before lunch is not completed until 1.04pm. What time will play resume after lunch? Answer

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**Question 15:** With 45 minutes to go before the scheduled lunch interval, play is suspended due to a severe rainstorm. With play likely to be suspended for about an hour, can you and your colleague bring forward the luncheon interval and, if so, under what conditions? Answer

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**Question 16:** One hour before play is due to commence, you and your colleague notice players practising bowling to a 'keeper' on the square parallel and adjacent to, but one pitch away from, the pitch prepared for the match.

- a) What immediate action would you and your colleague take?
- b) Why would you do this?
- c) For how long and under what conditions is practice on the field permitted?

Answer

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**Question 17:** A wicket falls on the third ball of an over and as the batsman leaves the field, the bowler starts to practise bowling to his 'keeper' parallel and adjacent to the pitch. The remaining batsman objects and appeals to you.

- a) What action, if any, would you take?
- b) How would you explain this to the fielding side captain?
- c) What sanctions apply to the bowler?
- d) What further action, if any, immediately follows all the above?

Answer

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**Question 18:** The Striker deliberately runs short and your colleague gives him a first and final warning and invokes the appropriate procedures that go with such a warning. Two overs later, after you have called 'Wide Ball' his partner, who was at the wicket when the warning was given, deliberately runs short. What action do you take? Answer

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**Question 19:** The Striker hits the ball, having been fairly delivered, into the field. Just before the ball reaches the boundary fence, the fielder slides and collects the ball in his hands. With the ball still in his hands, the fielder's momentum causes his feet to come into contact with the fence, at which point the batsmen have completed two runs and crossed on their third.

- a) How many runs are credited to the Striker?
- b) How would you explain this to the fielding side captain when he politely queries your decision?

Answer

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**Question 20:** A sightscreen is located inside a fenced cricket ground.

- a) In what way is this sightscreen obstacle to be incorporated in the boundary marking for the ground?
- b) If a ball hits this sightscreen on the full after being struck by the Striker, how many runs are scored?
- c) How would you explain this to the bowler who asks you to justify your award?

Answer

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**Question 21:** For a completely fenced, or walled, cricket ground

- a) What is defined as the boundary?
- b) If a batsman hits a ball in the air and it strikes the fence or wall on the full, how many runs are scored?

Answer

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**Question 22:** The Striker hits a 'No-Ball' into the field of play and as it nears the boundary, a player who is waiting for permission to return to the field, races onto the ground and fields the ball, thus saving a boundary 4 from being scored. He then throws the ball in hard to the wicket keeper who misses it. The ball runs over the boundary on the opposite side of the ground. At the instant the player fielded the ball, the batsmen had crossed on their third run.

- a) How many runs in total are scored?
- b) What reasoning did you use to calculate this?
- c) How are they entered in the Scoring Record?

Answer

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**Question 23:** (There are three parts to this question)

(i) The batting side requires 1 run to win and the Striker, on 96, hits the ball towards the boundary. The batsmen complete 2 runs before the ball runs over the boundary.

- a) When should you call 'Time'?
- b) With the batting side having won the match, how many runs are credited to the Striker and the team?

(ii) The batting side requires 3 runs to win and the Striker, on 96, hits the ball through the covers. After completing 2 runs and having crossed on the third, the ball runs into the boundary. The batsmen complete their third run. How many runs are credited to the Striker?

(iii) With 30 minutes remaining and 10 overs to be completed, players leave the field under the misapprehension that the match is over. Ten minutes later, on checking the scoring record, you and your colleague discover that multiple mistakes have occurred and inform the Captains that the scores are incorrect and that the batting side requires another 9 runs to win. Explain what actions can flow from this situation?

[Answer](#)

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**Question 24:** State the 10 occasions when the ball automatically becomes 'Dead'. [Answer](#)

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**Question 25:** State the 9 occasions when the Umpire calls and signals 'Dead Ball'. [Answer](#)

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**Question 26:** The Striker receives a fair delivery and in playing a forward defensive stroke, the ball becomes trapped between the Striker's pad and his bat. On seeing this, the fielder at silly mid-off dives in and retrieves the ball before it touches the ground and appeals for a catch. How would you answer the Appeal? and Why? [Answer](#)

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**Question 27:** The bowler has just commenced his run up and the Striker is preparing to receive the delivery. As the bowler is nearing his delivery stride, you become aware that a close-in fielder is distracting the Striker by talking to him and the Striker subsequently backs away as the ball is delivered. This is the first occurrence. What action should you take? [Answer](#)

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**Question 28:** State the procedure to be followed in the first instance and subsequent instances should either Umpire consider that a bowler is throwing the ball instead of bowling it. [Answer](#)

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**Question 29:** In a bowler's delivery stride, his front foot lands in front of the popping crease and just before he actually delivers the ball, his front foot swivels back behind the popping crease. What action, if any, do you take? [Answer](#)

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**Question 30:** A ball, fairly delivered, bounces three times before it reaches the popping crease at the Striker's end and then goes through to the wicket-keeper without having touched either the bat or person of the Striker. What action, if any, do you take? [Answer](#)



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**Question 31:** A ball, fairly delivered, comes to rest in front of the line of the Striker's wicket without having touched either the bat or person of the Striker. What action do you take? [Answer](#)

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**Question 32:** You call 'No-Ball' for a front foot infringement. The ball is subsequently hit along the ground by the Striker and goes over the boundary. How many runs are credited to.

- a) The batting side
- b) How are they entered in the Scoring
- c) How many are recorded against the bowler?

[Answer](#)

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**Question 33:** A bowler delivers a ball which you judge a 'Wide'. The ball evades the wicket-keeper and runs to the boundary How many runs are scored and how are they allocated? [Answer](#)

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**Question 34:** You call 'No-Ball' for a front foot infringement The Striker plays at the ball but misses; it hits him on the thigh pad and goes down over the fine leg boundary.

- a) How many runs, if any, are credited to the batting side?
- b) How are they entered in the Scoring Record?

[Answer](#)

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**Question 35:** You call 'No-Ball' for a front foot infringement The Striker makes no attempt to play the ball; it hits him on the thigh pad and goes down over the fine leg boundary. The batsmen do not attempt a run

- a) What action do you take?
- b) How many runs, if any, are credited to the batting side?
- c) How are they entered in the Scoring Record?

[Answer](#)

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**Question 36:** A batsman is dismissed and leaves the field. The incoming batsman appears from the pavilion after a lapse of 2 minutes, but is not in a position to take guard for a further 2 minutes because he is adjusting his pads. At this point the fielding side Appeal. What is your decision? [Answer](#)

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**Question 37:** The Striker skies the ball into the outfield and a fielder, running backwards, catches it on the full and before being able to gain control of his momentum, with the ball in his hand, runs into the boundary fence. The fielding side appeal; the Striker stands his ground.

- a) What is your decision?
- b) What further action may you need to take?

[Answer](#)

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**Question 38:** The Striker skies the ball into the outfield and a fielder, running at full speed, catches it. Before the fielder can gain control of his own movement, he realises that his momentum will take him over the boundary. Before reaching the boundary, he throws the ball into the air and crosses the boundary without it. He turns quickly and comes back onto the field of play in time to catch the ball before it hits the ground. The fielding side appeal for the catch; the batsman stands his ground. What is your decision? [Answer](#)

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**Question 39:** The Striker plays a defensive stroke to a rising ball which drops to his feet and stays there. As no fielder is close and assessing that the ball is 'dead', the Striker picks it up and returns it to the bowler standing 15 yards away with his hands on his hips. The wicket-keeper appeals. What is your decision? [Answer](#)

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**Question 40:** A leg-spin bowler has been consistently turning the ball about 15 inches, with most deliveries pitching outside the line of the leg stump. On pitching, they are beating the bat and being taken by the 'keeper wide of the off stump. The bowler suddenly bowls a full toss; the batsman misses the ball and is hit on the pad at shin height standing 4 inches in front of the popping crease in line with off stump. The flight of the ball is in line with the stumps and, in your opinion, but for the interception, would have gone on to hit the stumps. The bowler appeals for LBW. Would you.

- a) Give the batsman 'Not-Out because if the ball had pitched you are certain it would not have hit the stumps? or
- b) Give the batsman 'Out-LBW', because you picked up the flight of the ball and saw it was 'the flipper'?, or

c) Give the batsman 'Out-LBW' because you assume that the ball will continue on the same path after interception even though it would have pitched on the popping crease and probably miss the stumps? or

d) Give the batsman 'Not-Out, because you are unsure whether or not the ball would have gone on to hit the wicket?

Answer

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**Question 41:** After the bowler commences his run up, the Striker (who is righthanded) swaps his batting stance to left-handed. The ball pitches outside what is now his leg stump, hits the Striker in front of his wicket and in your opinion would have gone on to hit the stumps. With the Striker's change of stance, the ball has now pitched effectively outside his leg stump. On appeal.

a) What is your decision?

b) How would you explain it to the puzzled players?

Answer

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**Question 42:** A Striker, standing in front of his popping crease, plays a 'No Ball' to short mid-off and does not attempt a run. With the Striker still out of his ground, the fielder throws down the Striker's wicket and appeals. You are the Striker's End (Square Leg) Umpire.

a) What is your decision?

b) Explain your reasoning

Answer

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**Question 43:** (There are two parts to this question)

(i) A Striker, having taken his guard from in front of the popping crease, misses a 'No-Ball' and it deflects from his thigh to the ground. With the Striker still out of his ground and not attempting a run, the wicket-keeper fields the ball and breaks the Striker's wicket. The fielding side appeal. You are the Striker's End Umpire. What is your decision? Explain your reasoning

(ii) A Striker, batting from in front of the popping crease, plays at a 'No-Ball' which hits him on the thigh and runs away towards Square Leg. The batsmen commence a run. As the wicketkeeper discards one glove and runs to retrieve the ball, the batsmen change their minds and turn back to try and regain their ground. The wicket-keeper throws the stumps down at the Striker's end with the Striker still two feet out of his ground. The fielding side appeal. You are the Striker's End Umpire. What is your decision and why?

Answer

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**Question 44:** An opening fast bowler who runs off 20 paces, prepares to start his run-up. As the Striker takes guard, he glances at the wicket-keeper standing some 15 yards back from the stumps. As the bowler starts his run-up and the Striker prepares to receive the delivery; the wicket-keeper moves quickly and quietly up to the stumps.

- a) What action, if any, should be taken and by which Umpire?
- b) Give an explanation for any such reasoning.

Answer

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**Question 45:** The incoming Striker checks the field settings before taking guard and prepares to receive a delivery from a fast bowler running in off 20 paces. As the bowler approaches his delivery stride, deep fine leg moves quickly ten yards to the backward square leg position just before the ball is delivered.

- a) What action, if any, should the Umpires take?
- b) Give an explanation for any such action.

Answer

a) Either Umpire would call and signal 'Dead Ball' and instruct the fielder to take up his previous designated position before the bowler re-commenced his run-up (Law 41.7).

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**Question 46:** A fielder wilfully distracts the Striker by talking loudly as the bowler is approaching the bowling crease and you give him a first and final warning. Two overs later, he does it again while the Striker is preparing to receive a delivery. What action do you take? Answer

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**Question 47:** You are becoming concerned that the short-pitched deliveries being bowled are becoming repetitive. Taking into account their length, height and direction and the relative skill of the Striker, you consider that they are likely to inflict physical injury. The bowler delivers yet another short-pitched delivery that just misses the top of the Striker's head whilst he is standing upright at the crease. What action would you take? Answer

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**Question 48:** A slow off-spinner deliberately delivers a ball which passes on the full above shoulder height of the Striker who hooks it for 6 runs.

- a) Explain fully what actions you would take in relation to the fielding side.

- b) How many runs are scored?
- c) How are they entered in the Scoring Record?
- d) How would you ensure that b) and c) was done accurately?

[Answer](#)

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**Question 49:** (There are two parts to this question)

- (i) You have given the fielding side a warning for time-wasting. At the end of an over 10 minutes later, the fielding Captain enters into a long discussion with the bowler What action do you take?
- (ii) During an over 15 minutes later, the bowler walks back unnecessarily slowly for 3 successive deliveries

What action do you take?

[Answer](#)

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**Question 50:** You have given the Striker a first and final warning for time-wasting. Four overs later the non-Striker, for no good reason, repeatedly pulls away from his wicket while the bowler is in mid run-up. What action do you take? [Answer](#)

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**Question 51:** You have given the fielding side a first and final warning for causing avoidable damage to the pitch. At the fall of the eighth wicket, several members of the fielding side run unnecessarily across the protected area to congratulate the bowler, causing further damage to the pitch What action, if any, do you take? [Answer](#)

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**Question 52:** In accordance with [Law 42.14\(a\)](#), you have cautioned the batsmen at the wicket for running up and down the protected area causing avoidable damage. Ten overs later, the Striker, in taking off for a quick couple of runs, runs straight up and down the pitch causing more obvious damage to the protected area, so you invoke [Law 42.14\(b\)](#). During the next over, the non-Striker is run-out. Five overs later, in urging his colleague to take a quick single, the new batsman runs up and down the protected area. What action do you take? [Answer](#)

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**Question 53:** List ALL the offences/occasions when the Umpires are required to award 5 penalty runs.

[Answer](#)

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