

UmpQuestion 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:

- a) Anyone can make the toss - it does not have to be a nominated team member
- b) Prior to the toss being made, however, this person must nominate his team
- c) From then on, any decisions must be made by a nominated member of the team

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: Since the ball is automatically 'Dead', simply award 5 penalty runs to the batting side in addition to any runs completed and the run in progress if the batsmen have crossed at the time of the incident. Any other penalties from the same delivery will stand. The batsman is 'Not-Out' from this delivery.

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: As the fielder has been absent for longer than 15 minutes, he will not be allowed to bowl until he has been back on the field of play for at least the length of time he was absent; in this case, for 20 minutes.

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: Take the players off until the light improves.

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:

- a) Suspend play until the light improves.
- b) After deciding to play on in unsuitable light, and before the next call of 'Time', the Captain of the batting side can appeal against the light. If my colleague and I both agree that in our opinion the conditions of light are the same as they were when we made our original decision, or have deteriorated, we will uphold his appeal and take the players off.

- 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:

- a) Placing one hand on the opposite shoulder for 5 penalty runs to the fielding side.
- b) Repeated tapping of one shoulder by the opposite hand for 5 penalty runs to the batting side.

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: Change the pitch provided both Captains agree

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: No. The bails must be dispensed with at BOTH ends and high winds are now no longer the only reason for doing so.

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:

- a) Not earlier than 30 minutes, nor later than 15 minutes, before the scheduled, or re-scheduled, time for start of play.
- b) On the field of play. ([Law 12.4](#)).

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:

- a) We would explain that the innings is ended because there is time left in the day for a new batsman to come in. However, since the ill batsman cannot do so, the innings is closed. After a 10 minute interval, the next innings would start at 6.25pm.
- b) Because a wicket has fallen within 2 minutes of an interval - in this case, the overnight interval - the day's play is ended and the ill batsman does not have to come to the crease. The innings is still open and if he is able to come to the crease at the start of play the following morning, then he can bat. If he is still unable to bat, then the innings will be closed.

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: Yes. The Umpires should allow both forfeitures and proceed with the match. The Captain of the batting side may forfeit either of his side's innings at any time during the match when the ball is 'Dead'. FORFEITURE of an innings can occur at any time after the toss for choice of innings has been made. ([Law 14.1](#) and 14.2) and Appendix 'D' which defines 'During the Match' as at any time after the toss until the conclusion of the match, whether play is in progress or not...")

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

1. The period between the close of play on one day and the start of play the next day.
2. Intervals between innings.
3. Intervals for meals.
4. Intervals for drinks.
5. Any other agreed interval (e.g. adverse ground, weather, or light conditions, pitch invasion etc).

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:

- a) Before the toss.
- b) The timings of drinks intervals may be agreed on each subsequent day not later than 10 minutes before play is scheduled to start.

If, for reasons of adverse ground, weather, or light conditions, or any other reason, playing time is lost, the Umpires and Captains together may alter the time of the lunch and tea intervals.

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: 1.44pm.

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: Yes, in consultation with the Captains of both sides. ([Law 15.5](#) and 15.6).

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:

- a) We would take no action at all.
- b) Since this practice is NOT on the pitch, NOR on the one immediately adjacent to it, we do not have to do anything about it at this time. [Law 17](#) states that there shall be no batting or bowling practice on the area parallel and immediately adjacent to the pitch at ANY time on ANY day of the match.
- c) However, players are permitted to practice on any other part of the square for up to 30 minutes prior to the start of play, PROVIDED that the Umpires are satisfied that under the prevailing conditions, such practice will not be detrimental to the surface of the square in any way.

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:

- a) Without waiting for the batsman to object, as the Bowler's End Umpire, you instruct the Captain to take the bowler off immediately.
- b) Although a trial run-up would be allowed under these circumstances, because time is being wasted, no-one is allowed to bowl on the area parallel and immediately adjacent to the pitch. The bowler will not be permitted to bowl again until a further 5 complete overs (excluding the one in progress) have been bowled by his side after the contravention.
- c) Another bowler, not the previous, nor the next, must complete the remaining 3 balls in the over.

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:**

1. When the ball is 'Dead', return the batsmen to their original ends and disallow all runs from that delivery, other than the automatic penalty for the 'Wide'.
2. Award 5 penalty runs to the Fielding Side.
3. Inform the batsmen at the crease, the Captain of the Fielding Side and, as soon as practicable, the Captain of the batting side of the reasons for your action.
4. Report the occurrence to the Executive of the Batting Side and the other governing bodies/authorities responsible for the conduct of the match

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:

- a) 4 runs.
- b) Because the fielder was in contact with the fence whilst touching the ball, it is now a boundary 4. This is a change from last year when, under the old 1980 code the boundary would not have been given.

Question 20: A sight screen is located inside a fenced cricket ground.

- a) In what way is this sight screen obstacle to be incorporated in the boundary marking for the ground?
- b) If a ball hits this sight screen 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:

- a) The Law states that no part of either sight screen should be within the field of play. However, if this is impractical, then a white line, rope, or series of markers should be laid in front of it/them to mark the boundary.
- b) 6 runs.
- c) The front edge of the line, rope or markers constitutes the boundary, thus if a ball struck by a batsman hits any of these markers (or the sight screen itself) on the full, 6 runs will be scored. If the ball bounces, or passes/rolls over these boundary markers, 4 runs will be scored

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:

- a) The base line of the fence or wall ([Law 19.2\(c\)\(iii\)](#)).
- b) 6 runs.

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:

- a) 9 runs are scored.
- b) The automatic 1 run penalty for the 'No Ball' plus 5 penalty runs for the player returning to the field without permission plus the 2 completed runs plus the run in progress (because the batsmen had crossed at the time the fielder touched the ball). The ball is automatically 'Dead' immediately the fielder touches it, so anything which happens after that does not count.
- c) $1 \text{ (no-ball)} + 3 \text{ (runs credited to the Striker)} + 5 \text{ penalty runs}$. (NB: Scorers enter these under the three separate columns in the new Scoring Records).

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:

(i)

a) The Umpire should have called 'Time' immediately the 1 run needed to win the match had been completed. (NB: He should not have allowed the batsmen to run the second)

b) In this situation the Striker and the team are credited with just the 1 run and the Striker would end the match on 97 Not Out. ([Law 21.6\(a\)](#)).

(ii) The Striker and the team would be credited with 4 runs and the Striker would end the match on 100 Not Out. ([Law 21.6\(c\)](#)).

(iii) Unless one side concedes defeat, the match should be resumed. The Umpires should instruct the players to return to the field and resume play until either the necessary runs have been scored; or the batting side dismissed; or the remaining overs bowled; or the 30 minutes that remained when the players originally left the field, is exhausted.

Question 24: State the 10 occasions when the ball automatically becomes 'Dead'.

Answer: ([Law 23](#) - Dead Ball) The ball automatically becomes 'Dead' when:

1. It is finally settled in the hands of the wicket-keeper or bowler.
2. A boundary is scored (see [Law 19.3](#)).
3. A batsman is dismissed.
4. An Umpire calls 'Over' or 'Time'.
5. Whether played or not, it becomes trapped between the bat and person of the batsman, or between items of his clothing or
6. Whether played or not, it becomes trapped in the clothing or equipment of an Umpire.
7. It lodges in a protective helmet worn by a member of the fielding side.
8. There is a contravention of either [Law 41.2](#) (Fielding the Ball), or [Law 41.3](#) (Protective Helmets Belonging to the Fielding Side).

9. There is an award of penalty runs under [Law 2.6](#) (Player Returning Without Permission).

Question 25: State the 9 occasions when the Umpire calls and signals 'Dead Ball'.

Answer: ([Law 23](#) - Dead Ball) The Umpire calls and signals 'Dead Ball' when:

1. He intervenes in a case of unfair play
2. A serious injury to a Player or Umpire occurs.
3. One or both bails fall from the Striker's wicket before he has the opportunity of playing the ball.
4. He is satisfied that for an adequate reason the Striker is not ready for the delivery of the ball and, if the ball is delivered, makes no attempt to play it.
5. The Striker is distracted by any noise or movement, or in any other way, while he is preparing to receive, or is receiving, a delivery. (This shall apply whether the source of the distraction is within the match or outside it. Note, however, the provisions of [Law 42.4](#) (Deliberate Attempt to Distract the Striker). The ball shall not count as one in the over).
6. The bowler drops the ball accidentally before delivery.
7. The ball does not leave the bowler's hand for any reason other than an attempt to run-out the non-Striker.
8. He leaves his normal position for consultation.
9. He is required to do so under any of the Laws.

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: 'Not Out' - because the ball automatically becomes 'Dead' under these circumstances. (Note: Good fieldcraft technique would be to explain to the players the reason why the Striker is Not Out)

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: Call and signal 'Dead Ball'. Issue a first and final warning to the Fielding Side Captain. Inform your colleague and the batsmen of what has happened. (NB: The ball does not count as one in the over)

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:** If, in the opinion of either Umpire, the bowler has thrown the

1. On the first occasion:

(i) Call and signal 'No-Ball'

(ii) When the ball is 'Dead', caution the bowler. (This caution applies throughout the innings, irrespective of which end he bowls from).

(iii) Inform his colleague, the batsmen at the wicket, the Captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the Captain of the batting side, of what has occurred.

2. If either Umpire considers that after such caution, in the same innings, the bowler again throws the ball, he shall repeat the procedure set out in 1 above, simultaneously indicating to the bowler that this is a final warning which will also apply throughout the remainder of the innings irrespective of which end he opts to bowl from.

3. If either Umpire considers that the same bowler has thrown yet another delivery, he shall:

(i) Call and signal 'No-Ball'. When the ball is 'Dead', inform his colleague, the batsmen at the wicket and, as soon as practicable, the Captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

(ii) The Bowler's End Umpire shall then direct the Captain of the fielding side to take the bowler off forthwith. The over shall then be completed by another bowler, not the previous bowler, nor the next. (The bowler taken off shall not be permitted to bowl again in that innings).

(iii) The Umpires, together, shall report the occurrence as soon as possible to the Executive of the fielding side and the Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such action as they consider appropriate against the Captain and bowler concerned.

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: Call and Signal 'No-Ball'

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: Call and signal 'No-Ball'

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: First, call and signal, 'No-Ball'; then immediately call and signal 'Dead Ball'.

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:

- a) 5 runs are credited to the batting side.
- b) 4 runs to the Striker, and 1 to 'No-Ball extras'.
- c) All of them.

Question 33: A bowler delivers a ball which you adjudge a 'Wide'. The ball evades the wicket-keeper and runs to the boundary How many runs are scored and how are they allocated?

Answer: 5 runs are scored; i.e. the boundary allowance (4 runs) plus the automatic 1 run penalty for the 'Wide'. All are scored as 'Wide Balls' and debited against the bowler.

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:

- a) 5 runs are credited to the batting side.
- b) all recorded as 'No-Ball' extras.

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: Immediately the ball crosses the boundary, call and signal 'Dead Ball' and disallow the boundary 4. The 1 run penalty for the 'No-Ball' is recorded under 'No Ball extras'

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: Give the incoming batsman 'Out-Timed Out'

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:

- a) Answer the appeal, 'Not-Out'
- b) Signal to the Scorers that 6 runs are scored.

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: Out Caught

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:**

- 1. 'Not Out - Handled the Ball' ([Law 33.2](#)).
- 2. 'Not Out - Obstructing the Field' (provided that you are satisfied the ball is 'Dead': See [Law 37.4](#) and [Law 23.1\(b\)](#)).

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: c) Give the Striker 'Out- LBW' because you must assume the ball would have continued on the same path after interception by the Striker's pad, even though it would have pitched on the popping crease and probably have missed the stumps.

References: [Law 36.2\(b\)](#)

Comments: (by the NCCA umpiring committee) The wording of this question is somewhat confusing. A better description of the situation would be "The flight of the ball is in line with the stumps and, in your opinion, had it continued on that path, it would have gone on to hit the stumps" which does not contradict "even though it would have pitched on the popping crease and, if it were the bowler's usual leg-break it would probably miss the stumps". An OUT LBW decision is required by [Law 36.2\(b\)](#) on those facts alone. Note that in judging whether the ball would have hit the stumps, as required for the OUT LBW decision, if you think the ball would have hit the pitch before the stumps (but for the interception) you must judge whether the ball would have bounced over the stumps or not, but you must assume that the line of the ball (as viewed from above) would not have changed after hitting the pitch, even you observe that the ball is spinning in the air.

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:

a) OUT - LBW

b) [Law 36.3](#) clearly states that the off side of the Striker's wicket shall be determined by his stance at the moment the ball comes into play. The off side of the Striker's wicket is defined in Appendix 'D' of the Laws by a diagram. The Striker is, therefore, 'Out-LBW' because, by definition, the ball pitched outside his off stump.

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:

a) Give the Striker 'Out - Run Out'

b) Although it was a 'No-Ball' and the Striker was not attempting a run, he can be run-out by a fielder acting alone, or by a fielder-to-'keeper' combination.

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:

(i) Not Out. It is neither 'Run Out' nor 'Stumped' Since it was a 'No-Ball' and the Striker was not attempting a run, the wicket keeper ACTING ALONE cannot effect a run-out. A Striker cannot be stumped off a 'No-Ball'. ([Law 24.15](#), [Law 38.2\(e\)](#), [Law 39.1\(a\)\(ii\)](#), [39.3\(b\)](#))

(ii) 'Out - Run Out'. The Striker has attempted a run.

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:

a) Either Umpire can call and signal 'Dead Ball'

b) The 'keeper', standing well back, made significant movement towards the wicket after the ball came into play and before it reached the Striker. ([Law 40.4](#)).

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](#)).
- b) Deliberate Attempt to Distract the Striker ([Law 42.4](#)).

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:**

Immediately call and signal 'Dead Ball'.

Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side.

Inform the Captain of the fielding side.

As soon as practical, inform the Captain of the batting side.

Report the matter as soon as possible to the Executive of the fielding side and to the Governing Body responsible for the match.

NOTE: Neither batsman shall be dismissed from the delivery and it shall not count as one in the over) ([Law 42.4\(a\)](#) and (b); also 42.17).

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: Call and signal 'No-Ball'. When the ball is 'Dead', caution the bowler and inform him that this is his first warning. Inform also your colleague, the Captain of the fielding side and the batsmen.

References: [Law 42.6\(a\)\(i\)\(ii\)](#) and 42.7(a)

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:

a) Call and signal 'No-Ball'. When the ball is 'Dead', instruct the Captain of the fielding side to take the bowler off immediately; inform him that the over must be completed by another bowler, not the previous one, nor the next and that the offending bowler will not be permitted to bowl again in that innings. Report to Governing Body of the Competition and the Executive of the Player's Club.

b) 7 runs are scored

c) 1 No-Ball extra, 6 runs to the Striker

d) By repeating the 'No-Ball' signal and getting Scorers' acknowledgement, then repeating the 'boundary 6' signal and again getting Scorers' acknowledgement.

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:

(i) Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side. Inform your colleague, batsmen and respective Captains. Invoke reporting procedures.

(ii) Since the ball has not yet come into play for the next delivery, instruct the Captain of the fielding side to take the bowler off immediately; inform him that the over must be completed by another bowler, not the previous one, nor the next; and that the bowler cannot bowl again in the innings. Inform and Report (see above).

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: Call and signal 'Dead-Ball', (the Striker not being ready to receive the delivery); award 5 penalty runs to the fielding side. Inform colleague, batsmen and Captains. Report to Executive of the fielding side and appropriate Governing Body.

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:**

Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side.

Inform colleague, batsmen and Captains.

With colleague, report the occurrence to the Executive of the fielding side and the appropriate Governing Body as soon as possible.

(NOTE: THIS CAN BE INVOKED IN RESPECT OF THE FULL LENGTH AND WIDTH OF THE PITCH IF NECESSARY, NOT JUST THE PROTECTED AREA).

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:**

Disallow all runs to the batting side from that delivery, other than a penalty for a 'No-Ball'.

Award 5 penalty runs to the fielding side; inform colleague, batsmen and Captains.

Report the occurrence.

(NOTE: THIS CAN BE INVOKED IN RESPECT OF THE FULL LENGTH AND WIDTH OF THE PITCH IF NECESSARY, NOT JUST THE PROTECTED AREA.)

Question 53: List ALL the offences/occasions when the Umpires are required to award 5 penalty runs. **Answer:** The Umpires can award 5 penalty runs in the following circumstances:

1. Deliberate short running by batsmen. ([Law 18.5\(b\)](#))
2. Illegal fielding of the ball ([Law 41.2\(a\)](#))
3. The ball hits an unused protective helmet belonging to the fielding side. ([Law 41.3](#))
4. Ball tampering or deliberately changing the condition of the match ball. ([Law 42.3\(d\)\(iii\)](#))
5. Deliberate distraction or obstruction of a batsman. ([Law 42.5\(b\)\(iv\)](#))
6. Time Wasting by the fielding side. ([Law 42.9\(b\)\(i\)\(ii\)](#))
7. Time Wasting by the batting side. ([Law 42.10\(b\)\(i\)](#))
8. Fielders damaging the pitch. ([Law 42.13\(b\)\(i\)](#))
9. Batsmen damaging the pitch. ([Law 42.14\(c\)\(ii\)](#))
10. Batsmen stealing a run. ([Law 42.16\(iii\)](#))