

Illawarra and South Coast District Cricket Umpires Associations

Document originally compiled by and thanks to the South Coast District Cricket Umpires Association.

Examination on the Laws of Cricket - 2000 Code (Excludes Experimental Laws)

Paper – Examination 3

Notes for Candidates

1. All questions to be answered
2. Do not write on examination paper
3. Use answer sheet provided
4. Please read every question carefully and do NOT read anything into a question. Simply answer the question as asked, based on what you would do at the point of time reached in the question.
5. If in doubt about any question simply raise your hand and seek assistance from one of the exam supervisors.
6. Both the examination paper and the answer sheet must be handed in at the completion of the examination.
7. The time allowance for this examination is two (2) hours.
8. The pass mark for this exam shall be as determined from time to time by the relevant Examination Committee.

Section One - Multiple Choice - (One mark per correct answer)

Q1. The injured striker plays the ball into the outfield and he completes an easy single. His runner, confused by this, holds his ground at the striker's end. The non-striker also safely completes a single. The ball is returned to the wicketkeeper who breaks the wicket at the strikers end with all three batsmen obviously safely behind the crease and appeals to you as the square leg umpire. You would ?

- a) Say 'not out'
- b) Give the injured striker's runner out as he did not run.
- c) Give the injured striker out.
- d) Call dead ball and return the runners to their original ends

Q2. In the same circumstances as Question 1 above, but with the bowlers end wicket put down you would as the bowlers end umpire ?

- a) Give the injured striker out as his only legal ground is at the striker's end
- b) Call and signal 'dead ball' on the same basis as answer 1 d) above.
- c) Simply say 'not out' and allow play to continue once the injured striker and his runner have returned to their correct positions in the game.
- d) Give the non-striker out run out.

Q3. Twenty minutes prior to the tea interval a fieldsman (with the umpires' permission) leaves the field and returns after the tea interval, which is of twenty minutes duration. When would you consider that this fieldsman was allowed to bowl ?

- a) Immediately
- b) After 40 minutes being the period he was off the field plus the 20 minutes for the tea break.
- c) After 20 minutes being the period he was off the field of play
- d) It would depend on how many overs had been bowled in the 20 minutes that he was off the field.

Q4. The dimensions of the pitch are ?

- a) 22 yards (20.12m) long (popping crease to popping crease) and 8 feet (2.4m) wide (return crease to return crease)
- b) 22 yards (20.12m) long (bowling crease to bowling crease) and 8 feet 8 inches (2.64m) wide (return crease to return crease)
- c) 22 yards (20.12m) long (bowling crease to bowling crease) and 10 feet (3.04m) wide.
- d) 22 yards (20.12m) long (bowling crease to bowling crease) and 10 feet (3.04m) wide (return crease to return crease)

Q5. Which of the following statements is correct ?

- a) The toss must take place at least 30 minutes prior to the scheduled start of play
- b) A substitute fieldsman is not allowed to act as captain on the field of play
- c) If an injured striker standing out of his crease at square leg may be run out or stumped even though he is not on strike at the time.
- d) All of the above.

Q6. Two experienced batsmen are at the wicket facing spin bowling from both ends. Both umpires consider the light to be unreasonable and dangerous and after consultation agree to suspend play. The batsmen at the wicket object as they are comfortable in the conditions and the fielding captain is happy to continue. The umpires should

- a) Disregard the wishes of the batsmen and the fielding captain and suspend play.
- b) Continue play as the batsmen and the fielding captain have taken the decision out of the umpire's hands.
- c) Consult the captain of the batting side and only continue with his approval
- d) Consult with each other again to determine whether the initial decision to suspend play was justified in the circumstances even though the light has continued to deteriorate.

Q7 A match is scheduled for five days duration. No play is possible until after lunch on day two. What lead is required by the side batting first to enforce the follow on ?

- a) 75 runs
- b) 100 runs
- c) 150 runs
- d) 200 runs

Q8. What is the maximum amount of time that the pitch may be rolled between innings ?

- a) There is no period specified in the laws
- b) Five minutes
- c) Ten minutes
- d) Seven minutes

Q9. Drinks are scheduled for 3.00pm. A wicket falls at 2.54pm and the 12th man is at the boundary with drinks ready. The not out batsman calls for drinks but the fielding captain objects as the light is deteriorating quickly and he wishes to cancel the drink break to allow his bowlers to dismiss the opposition before the suspension of play. As umpire you would ?

- a) Take drinks at 3.00pm in the normal manner
- b) Take drinks immediately and allow both sides to partake.
- c) Take drinks at 3.00pm for the batting side only.
- d) Inform the not out batsman that the objection of the fielding captain is reasonable as either captain may request that drinks not be taken.

Q10. When must the captain of the side winning the toss notify the opposing captain of his decision ?

- a) Immediately after the toss has been decided
- b) Within ten minutes of the scheduled or rescheduled starting time for the match.
- c) Within fifteen minutes of the scheduled or rescheduled starting time for the match.
- d) No time is specified in the Laws but such notification must allow the opposition sufficient time to be ready to start the match.

Q11 Part (a) Which of the following breaks in play is not considered to be an 'interval' under the Laws ?

- a) The break between innings
- b) The period between the close of play on one day and the commencement of the next day's play
- c) The break for drinks
- d) A break for rain or bad light.

Q11 Part (b) Which of the following conditions needs to be met in order for the umpires to decide to delay the tea break for 30 minutes or until the next wicket falls ?

- a) It must be at the end of an over
- b) The captain of the fielding side must request the tea break be delayed
- c) The scheduled time for the tea break must have been reached
- d) The batting side must be nine wickets down during the period two minutes prior to the tea break up to and including the final ball of the over in progress at the agreed time for tea

Q12. A match is being played on a ground with the boundary marked partly by witch's hats with a chalk boundary line between them and partly by a boundary fence. You are the umpire at the non-striker's end.

Part (a) - A ball is played in the air and strikes the boundary fence on the full and then lands inside the field of play. You would ?

- a) Call and signal 'dead ball'
- b) Call and signal four runs
- c) Call and signal six runs
- d) Do nothing and allow play to continue.

Part (b) - A ball is played into the field and comes to rest just inside the boundary line. A fieldsman picks up the ball and in the action of making the throw has one foot outside the boundary line although it has not been grounded. You would ?

- a) Award five penalty runs for unfair play by the fielding side
- b) Do nothing and allow play to continue
- c) Call and signal six runs
- d) Call and signal four runs

Part (c) - A ball is struck in the air and caught by a fieldsman in the outfield who in the process of taking the catch stumbles and breaks his fall by placing a hand on the boundary fence. You would ?

- a) Call and signal 'dead ball'
- b) Call and signal four runs
- c) Call and signal six runs
- d) Do nothing and allow play to continue.

Part (d) - The ball is struck in the air and strikes a branch of a tree, which is clearly overhanging inside the boundary fence. A fieldsman subsequently catches the ball before it

strikes the ground. The tree is not within the field of play and has not been subject of any prior agreement by the umpires. You would ?

- a) Call and signal 'dead ball'
- b) Call and signal four runs
- c) Call and signal six runs
- d) Give the striker out caught

Part (e) - The batsman makes no attempt to play the ball, which passes to the wicket keeper without making contact with the striker's bat or person. The ball (not being judged wide) eludes the wicket keeper and travels past the boundary line. You would ?

- a) Call and signal 'dead ball' and count the delivery as part of the over.
- b) Signal 'four byes'.
- c) Call and signal 'dead ball' and have the delivery bowled again.
- d) Do nothing and allow play to continue.

Part (f) - The batsman attempts to duck under a short-pitched delivery, which does not bounce as expected and the crouching batsman is struck on the shoulder. You do not consider that the striker has attempted to play a stroke. The batsman takes one leg bye. You would ?

- a) Call and signal 'dead ball' and return the striker and non-striker to their original ends.
- b) Call and signal 'dead ball', return the striker and non-striker to their original ends and not count the delivery as part of the over.
- c) Signal and allow one leg bye.
- d) Do nothing and allow play to continue.

Q13. For which of the following dismissals is the bowler not credited with the wicket ?

- a) Stumped
- b) Hit wicket
- c) Handled the ball
- d) Caught

Q14. You arrive at the ground 45 minutes prior to the scheduled start of play on the first day of the match. The captain of team A claims that he has already won the toss and is batting. The captain of team B disputes this because he was not at the ground and his team's coach had tossed the coin. You would ?

- a) Allow team A to bat since it is within the Law for a deputy to toss for the captain even if he is a non-player.
- b) Instruct both captains to wait until 15 minutes prior to the scheduled commencement time and toss again.
- c) Instruct the captains to wait and toss again in the period between 30 to 15 minutes prior to the scheduled starting time for the match.
- d) Instruct the captains to toss again immediately and witness the toss yourself.

Q15. A ball fairly delivered by the bowler comes to rest on the pitch before reaching the popping crease. As the non-striker's end umpire you would ?

- a) Give the striker the option of playing the ball where it lies

- b) Call 'No ball'
- c) Call 'No ball' then immediately call 'Dead ball'
- d) Call 'Dead ball'

Q16. A fast bowler is running in to deliver the ball when he sees that the striker, who is ready to receive the delivery, is taking his stance approximately one metre outside the popping crease. He proceeds to throw the ball at the stumps at the striker's end and hits the stumps removing both bails. What actions would you expect the square leg umpire to take assuming there has been an appeal by the fielding side ?

- a) First call 'No ball' and then give the batsman 'not out' as he is not attempting a run.
- b) First call 'No ball' and then give the batsman 'not out' and when the ball is dead caution the bowler for an unfair delivery (throwing).
- c) First call 'No ball' and then give the batsman out 'run out' even though he is not attempting a run
- d) First call 'No ball' and then give the batsman out 'run out' even though he is not attempting a run and when the ball is dead caution the bowler for an unfair delivery (throwing).

Q17. You are the umpire at the non-striker's end. In delivering the ball you note that the bowler clearly has his arm bent to the same degree throughout the delivery action. You would ?

- a) Do nothing on the basis that fairness of the delivery is solely a matter for the square leg umpire.
- b) Call and signal 'dead ball' as soon as you become aware of the bent arm as you consider it to be unfair.
- c) Call and signal 'no ball' at the instant of delivery.
- d) Do nothing on the basis that the delivery is within the law.

Q18. A bowler is bowling right arm over the wicket, then, without advising the umpire bowls the next delivery left arm around the wicket. What action should the non-striker's end umpire take ?

- a) Allow play to continue as the ball has been delivered from the same side of the wicket
- b) Call and signal 'Dead ball'
- c) Call and signal 'No ball'
- d) Call and signal 'No ball' and caution the bowler for the unfair delivery

Q19. A fast bowler bowls a short-pitched delivery, which hits the striker's protective helmet then comes off the bat and in attempting to take the catch the ball is spilled by the wicketkeeper and lodges in his pads without hitting the ground at any stage. On appeal you would ?

- a) Give the batsman not out as the ball has come off his helmet first
- b) Give the batsman not out as the catch has not been legally effected by the wicketkeeper
- c) Call 'No ball' as the ball has passed above the striker's shoulder and therefore the batsman is not out caught.
- d) Give the batsman out caught

Q20. The striker plays a ball towards the boundary on a wet slippery outfield. Upon fielding the ball the fieldsman attempts to hurl it back to the wicketkeeper but the ball slips out of his hand and lands outside the boundary immediately behind him. The batsmen have completed one run

and have crossed for a second at the instant of the throw. How many runs are awarded in this case

- a) Four
- b) Five
- c) Six
- d) Eight

Q21. A batsman is struck on the pad in front of his stumps and you believe that he is clearly out leg before wicket. You clearly see the ball rebound onto the strikers bat and it is legally caught by a close in fieldsman who throws down the stumps at the non-strikers end with the non-striker out of his ground. As umpire at the non-strikers end the correct decision to give is ?

- a) The striker is out leg before wicket and the non-striker is out run out
- b) The striker is out leg before wicket
- c) The striker is out caught
- d) The non-striker is run out

Q22. You are the umpire at the non-striker's end. In each of the instances set out below please indicate your decision (out *or* not out). If not out, add how many runs would be scored when a boundary is involved. In all cases the ball has been fairly bowled and unless otherwise described has been fairly caught by a fieldsman and an appeal made.

- a) The ball first touches the striker's pad then his bat.
- b) You clearly see the ball touch the wristband of the striker's glove holding the bat.
- c) The ball touches only the glove of the striker's hand holding the bat and then lodges in the pads of the wicket keeper.
- d) A striker hits the ball into the ground and a second time into the air in defending his wicket.
- e) The ball is hit in the air by the striker, deflects off an umpire and is caught by a fieldsman whose hand holding the ball touches the ground in effecting the catch.
- f) The ball touches only the striker's glove holding the bat and lodges in the helmet being worn by a close in fieldsman.
- g) The ball is hit into the air and caught by a fieldsman who in the action of taking the catch:
 - i) Has control of both the ball and his own movement and continues running with the ball taking it out of the field of play.
 - ii) Touches the boundary rope with his foot.
 - iii) Releases the ball before he crosses/touches the boundary rope and it is caught by another fieldsman within the field of play.
 - iv) Releases the ball in the field of play, crosses/touches the boundary rope then returns to the field of play and takes the catch.

Q23. The striker plays a ball to a close in fieldsman who hurls the ball back at the striker's stumps in an attempt to run him out but the ball misses the stumps and proceeds to cross the boundary. In jumping backwards to return to his crease the striker lands on his stumps and both bails are removed. In reply to a general appeal of 'How's That' you would as the umpire at the non-striker's end ?

- a) Give the striker out hit wicket and signal four runs
- b) Give the striker out hit wicket and disallow the boundary
- c) Give the striker not out and signal four runs
- d) Give the striker not out and disallow the boundary

Q24. The striker plays and misses at a NO BALL and then steps out of his crease but does not attempt to run. The wicketkeeper takes the delivery and seeing the striker out of his ground throws the wicket down and appeals to you as the umpire at the striker's end. You would ?

- a) Give the striker 'out' run out even though he has not attempted to run
- b) Give the striker 'out' stumped
- c) Give the striker 'not out' as there has been no intervention by another member of the fielding side.
- d) Give the striker 'not out' as he has not attempted to run

Q25 a. With whom does the responsibility lie to ensure that play is conducted within the spirit of the game as well as within the laws ?

- a) The fielding captain
- b) The umpire at the non-striker's end
- c) Both captains
- d) Both umpires

Q25 b. Which of the following actions would you consider to be unfair in regard to changing the condition of the match ball ?

- a) The bowler polishing the ball using zinc cream from his face
- b) Rubbing the new ball on the pitch to enable a spin bowler to grip it better
- c) Use of the thumb nail to open the seam
- d) All of the above

Q26. The bowler bowls a no ball. The batsman attempts to play the delivery but misses and is struck on the pad. The ball runs to fine leg and the batsmen complete two runs. Assuming the umpire signals correctly how many runs are scored and how are they to be recorded ?

- a) Two runs (all leg byes)
- b) Three runs (all no balls)
- c) Three runs (one no ball, two leg byes)
- d) Two runs (all no balls)

Q27. In the situation described in Question 26 (and assuming the no ball has been already called and signalled at the instant of delivery) if the batsman had made no attempt to play the ball the umpire at the non striker's end would ?

- a) Call and signal dead ball after the batsmen have completed one run, then signal the 'no ball'
- b) Just signal no ball since the batsmen have returned to their original ends
- c) Call and signal dead ball when the batsmen have stopped running then signal the 'no ball'

d) Call and signal 'no ball' then signal 'leg byes'

Q28. The incoming batsman should be given out 'Timed Out' on appeal if he fails to satisfy which of the following ?

- a) Enter the field of play within two minutes of the fall of the previous wicket
- b) Be ready to receive the next delivery within two minutes of the fall of the previous wicket
- c) Be ready to receive the next delivery within three minutes of the fall of the previous wicket
- d) All of the above

Q29 When a 'no ball' has been bowled the striker may not be dismissed under which of the following methods of dismissal ?

- a) Hit the ball twice
- b) Handled the ball
- c) Hit Wicket
- d) Obstructing the field

Q30. The wicketkeeper is standing back for a fast bowler but after receiving a signal to indicate a slower ball starts forward, taking a few paces toward the wicket as the bowler runs in. As the square leg umpire you would.

- a) Call and signal 'dead ball'
- b) Call and signal 'no ball'.
- c) When the ball is dead warn the wicketkeeper and captain for unfair play
- d) Do nothing as this action is acceptable under the Laws

Q31 Assuming this is the bowler's delivery stride and the ball has been delivered which of the following situations would warrant the calling of no ball

a) Right arm around b) Right arm over c) Right arm over

d) Right arm around e) Left arm over f) Left arm around

Q32 Apart from no balls called for illegal placement of the feet name six other circumstances where an umpire should call and signal no ball.

- i)
- ii)
- iii)
- iv)
- v)
- vi)

Q33 List six instances where an umpire should call and signal dead ball.

- i)
- ii)
- iii)
- iv)
- v)
- vi)

Q34 In each of the following diagrams 'o' represents where the ball has pitched and 'x' represents the point of impact with the striker's pad. The dotted line represents the umpire's opinion of the path of the ball had impact not taken place. The ball would not have passed above stump height. In all cases the batsman is right handed and unless otherwise indicated has played a stroke at the ball. Please indicate your decision (out or not out) on appeal for LBW.

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

f) Note - No stroke played

Q35 Which of the shaded areas in the following diagrams depicts the 'Protected Area.' ?

a)

b)

c)

d)

Section Two - Written Section - (Each question is worth two marks)

Q36 The two captains have exchanged team lists and tossed. The captain of team A has accidentally included a player in his eleven who is unavailable through work commitments. If the captain of team B objects to any change would you allow the team sheet to be changed ? Why ?

Q37 The batsman plays the ball into the covers and seeing that there is no prospect of a run returns to make good his ground at the striker's end. He then wanders out of his crease to tap down a divot on the wicket area. The cover fieldsman throws the ball to mid off who notices the batsman out of his ground and throws down the striker's wicket with the striker still out of his ground and appeals for 'run out'. You are the square leg umpire. Would you give the striker out run out ? Why ?

Q38 The batsman batting well outside his crease plays and misses at a 'no ball' which passes through to the wicket keeper who fumbles the ball. Both batsmen set off for a run but stop when the wicket keeper picks up the ball. The wicket keeper immediately sees the striker out of his crease and throws the striker's wicket down with the striker still out of his ground. You are the square leg umpire. On appeal would you give the striker out run out ? Why ?

Q39 The batting team is 4 wickets down for 200 requiring two runs to win the match. The batsman strikes the ball into the outfield and complete two runs prior to the ball running into the boundary. Both sides leave the field and upon checking the books you notice that the scorers have totalled the innings at 4 wickets down for 204. Would you alter this score ? Why ?

Q40 The striker is struck on the head by a lifting delivery and staggers outside his crease and falls unconscious to the ground. A close in fieldsman picks up the ball and breaks the strikers wicket. The fielding side appeals for run out. You are the square leg umpire. What are the two decisions that you should make in this situation ?

Q41 The striker plays the ball into the outfield and two runs are completed. Upon returning the ball from the outfield the ball strikes a helmet which not being in use has been placed behind the wicket keeper. How many runs are credited to the batting side ? How many runs would you credit to the batting side in the same situation if the ball continued to the boundary after striking the helmet ?

Q42 A fieldsman who has legitimately been off the field to change his boots returns to the field of play at the completion of an over and takes up a position at fine leg on the fence without informing either umpire. When the next delivery is bowled this player fields the ball. What actions would you as umpire at the strikers end take ?

Q43 In a match played over two consecutive Saturdays a player sprains his ankle midweek (after the first day has been played) and when he comes in to bat on the second Saturday he requests that he be allowed a runner. The captain of the fielding team objects as the injury did not occur during the match. Would you allow a runner ? Why ?

Q44 An injured batsman is standing at square leg and is outside his crease. His batting partner strikes the ball into the outfield and completes three runs. The throw from the outfield hits the stumps at the striker's end after the runs have been completed but seeing the injured striker out of his ground the wicket keeper appeals to you as the square leg umpire. Is the injured striker out ? Why ?

Q45 A player arrives one hour after the commencement of the first day of the match. After the player has been on the field for 30 minutes the captain asks you as the umpire how long before this player can bowl. What is your answer ? Why ?

Q46 The batting side are nine wickets down at the completion of an over and the scheduled time for tea has been reached. Would you extend play for a further half hour ? Why ?

Q47 The striker plays the ball into the outfield on a large ground and complete five runs before the ball rolls into the boundary. How many runs are scored in this instance ? In the same situation after five runs have been completed, you consider that a fieldsman has deliberately kicked the ball into the boundary to limit the number of runs taken, how many runs are scored ?

Q48 Under what circumstances (other than an accidental double hit) is it acceptable for a batsman to hit the ball twice ? Under what circumstance would you allow runs to be scored from a ball legally struck twice ?

Q49 A batsman plays the ball into the infield and in setting off for a quick single slips and dislodges one bail with his back foot. He starts down the wicket but the non striker does not respond and the striker is stranded in the middle of the wicket. The fieldsman removes the remaining bail with the striker still out of his ground. You are the square leg umpire and have not seen the batsman dislodge the bail with his back foot but have seen the bail on the ground prior to the fieldsman removing the remaining bail. On appeal would you give the striker out ? Why ?

Q50 The batsman hits the ball firmly striking a close to the wicket fieldsman on the helmet. The ball deflects onto the striker's wicket and the striker is out of his ground. You are the square leg umpire. On appeal what would be your decision ? Why ?

Q51 The batsman attempts to play a fair delivery and in leaning forward steps out of his ground. The wicket keeper takes the ball in front of the wickets, brings the ball back behind the stumps and then breaks the wicket and appeals for the stumping. In attempting to regain his ground the striker has put his bat onto the crease line at the same instant the stumps are broken. You are the square leg umpire. What is your decision ? Why ?

Q52 The striker skies a delivery (off the bat) and both batsmen complete the first run and have crossed for a second when the striker who is in close proximity to the fieldsman attempting to take the catch screams 'Drop it' but never at any time actually makes contact with the fieldsman. The fieldsman appears distracted and drops the catch. On appeal what is your decision ? How many runs, if any, would be scored ?

Section Three - True or False - (one mark for each correct answer)

Q53 The striker may be dismissed 'Hit Wicket' even though the bowler does not deliver the ball at any stage

Q54 At the second instance of time wasting by the fielding side during the course of an over the umpire should wait until the ball is dead, then award five penalty runs and direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith and have the over completed by another bowler

Q55 In the FIRST instance of dangerous and/or unfair bowling the umpire should call and signal 'No Ball'

Q56 If the fielding side have already batted in the match and are awarded five penalty runs these runs will be added to their completed innings.

Q57 The wicketkeeper is the only member of the fielding side who is permitted to wear external leg guards.

Q58 The ball must pitch in line between wicket and wicket if an LBW decision is to be given against a striker who has played at the delivery.

Q59 The striker is out "Handled the Ball", upon appeal, if he picks up the ball and returns it to a member of the fielding side without the consent of that side.

Q60 The striker is out in the case of obstructing the field even though the non-striker wilfully obstructs or distracts the field and prevents a catch being made.

Q61 For an appeal to be valid it must be made prior to the umpire calling over

Q62 If the striker chases a wide delivery bringing it within his reach and then elects not to play the delivery the umpire is justified in calling and signalling such delivery a 'Wide Ball'

Q63 If a bowler has no run up the ball comes into play (ie ceases to be dead) when he commences his bowling action.

Q64 If a ball, within the field of play, is lost or cannot be recovered the umpire shall call 'Lost Ball'.

Q65 The captains may agree to forgo a drinks or tea interval at any time during the match

Q66 There are no conditions to prevent a captain declaring his teams' innings closed at ANY time during the match provided that the innings has commenced

Q67 The follow-on in a one day match is 75 runs

Q68 The laws place no restrictions on the colour(s) to be used in marking the creases

Q69 While the return creases are to be marked to a minimum of 8ft/2.44m behind the popping creases they are considered to be unlimited in length

Q70 The pitch is a rectangular area of the ground 22 yards/20.12m in length and 8ft 8 inches/2.64m in width.

Q71 The umpires shall change ends after each completed innings.

Q72 A slow full toss passing above shoulder height of a striker standing upright at the crease although not threatening physical injury is to be deemed dangerous and unfair and to be called a 'No Ball' on each occasion

Q73 A fast bowler who has received a final warning for fast short pitched bowling reverts to bowling slow spin and delivers a slow full toss which passes above shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the crease. The umpire should, call and signal 'no ball' and when the ball is dead request the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.

Q74 It is acceptable for the bowler to deliver the ball with a bent bowling arm so long as the arm remains bent to the same degree throughout the delivery swing

Q75 The last over of a days play should always be completed on any day of a match of more than one days duration

Q76 The captain of the batting side following on, has no right to object to the fielding side using a near new ball at the start of the second innings, which has been used for the final few overs of his teams' first innings.

Q77 If the umpires agree to remove the bails in the case of extraordinary conditions they shall be removed from both ends and not be replaced until the innings has been completed.

Q78 If a captain declares an innings closed, forfeits an innings or enforces a follow-on and in so doing prevents the other captain from exercising his right to a maximum of seven minutes rolling the extra time required to complete the rolling shall be taken out of the normal playing time.

Section Four - Written Section - What is represented by the following umpires' signals ? (one mark per correct answer)

Q79 Repeated tapping of one shoulder by the opposite hand.

Q80 Pointing to a wrist raised above the head with the opposite hand.

Q81 Crossing and recrossing the wrists below the waist.

Q82 Touching the raised knee with the hand.

Q83 Bending the arm upwards and touching the nearer shoulder with the tips of the fingers.

Q84 Placing one hand on the opposite shoulder.

Q85 Extending one arm horizontally.

Q86 Touching both shoulders, each with the opposite hand.

Section Five - Multiple Selection- (Parts a and b are worth five marks each)

Q87a The Laws of Cricket provide for certain on field actions to be taken by the bowler's end umpire during an innings in respect of time wasting by the fielding side during the course of an over. Listed below are some suggestions of which only three (3) are correct. Select the three actions which are provided for in the laws and number them in the order which you would take each step.

- a) Call and signal 'no ball' immediately you become aware of time wasting, inform the fielding captain, the other umpire and the batsmen that this is a final warning.
- b) After you have warned the bowler once call 'no ball' at the next occurrence of time wasting, tell the fielding captain to take the bowler off (and not let him bowl again in that innings) advise the other umpire, the batsmen and as soon as practicable the captain of the batting side. and complete the over with another bowler
- c) Caution the captain and tell the other umpire, the fielding captain and the batsmen.
- d) Give the bowler a final warning and tell the other umpire, the fielding captain and the batsmen.
- e) Call and signal 'dead ball' (if necessary) immediately you become aware of time wasting and inform the fielding captain, the other umpire and the batsmen that this is a final warning.
- f) At the next occurrence and when the ball is dead, tell the fielding captain to take the bowler off (and not let him bowl again in that innings) advise the other umpire, the batsmen and as soon as practicable the captain of the batting side, and complete the over with another bowler.
- g) At the end of the over in progress tell the bowler and the fielding captain that the bowler cannot bowl again in the innings.
- h) Report the occurrence to the as soon as possible to the executive of the fielding side and to the governing body responsible for the match.

87b The Laws of Cricket provide for certain on field actions to be taken by the bowler's end umpire in respect of the bowling of dangerous and unfair bowling. Listed below are some suggestions of which only three (3) are correct. Select the three actions which are provided for in the laws and number them in the order which you would take each step.

- a) As soon as the ball is bowled call and signal 'dead ball' and warn the bowler and inform the other umpire, the fielding captain and the batsmen.
- b) Call and signal 'dead ball' and issue a final warning and inform the other umpire, the fielding captain and the batsmen.
- c) Call and signal 'no ball' and when the ball is dead caution the bowler and inform the other umpire, the fielding captain and the batsmen.
- d) At the next occurrence call and signal 'dead ball' and instruct the fielding captain to take the bowler off (and not let him bowl again in that innings) and, if necessary, complete the over with another bowler. Report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsman and as soon as practicable the captain of the batting side. Report the occurrence to the executive of the fielding side and to the governing body responsible for the match
- e) At the next occurrence call and signal 'no ball' and when the ball is dead issue a final warning to the bowler and inform the other umpire, the fielding captain and the batsmen.
- f) As soon as the bowler bowls more than two short pitched deliveries in an over commence your warning procedure.
- g) Call and signal 'no ball' and when the ball is dead instruct the fielding captain to take the bowler off and, if necessary, complete the over with another bowler and report the occurrence to the executive of the fielding side and to the governing body responsible for the match

h) At the next occurrence call and signal 'no ball' and when the ball is dead instruct the fielding captain to take the bowler off (and not let him bowl again in that innings) and, if necessary, complete the over with another bowler. Report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsman and as soon as practicable the captain of the batting side. Report the occurrence to the executive of the fielding side and to the governing body responsible for the match

{End of Examination 3 Paper. }