

Part One

Multiple Choice

(Select one answer)

Ten (10) points

1. The striker hits the ball in the air and a fielder deflects it directly on to the non-striker's wicket with the ball out of his ground. The bowler reacts quickly and catches the ball before it touches the ground. There is a question: how is it answered by the umpire?
a) Not out, the ball is dead b) Striker out, Caught c) Non-striker out, Run out
2. The bowler accidentally knocks the bails off the stumps whilst delivering the ball, what should the umpire do?
a) Call and signal Dead ball b) Re-make the wicket immediately
c) Re-make the wicket when the ball is dead d) Call and signal No ball
3. A slow bowler delivers a ball that passes the striker above the height of his waist, without pitching, and is caught by the wicket-keeper. The striker was standing upright in his ground when the ball passed him. What should the umpire do?
a) Call & signal "No ball" b) Call & signal "Wide ball"
c) Warn the bowler that bowling high full tosses constitutes unfair play d) Nothing
4. In a match between two sides in one of the lower league competitions, each captain has given the umpire the names of nominated players. One captain named only 10 players saying that he had been unable to find 11. At the start of the match, that same captain (his side were fielding) noticed one of his fellow club members on the fielding boundary. He asked the umpire whether this person would be allowed to play. What should they tell him?
a) No, the match has started
b) Yes, but only as a substitute fielder, not as full member of the side
c) Yes, as a full member of the side, but only if the captain agrees
d) Yes, as a full member of the side, no need to ask anyone else
5. A bowler enters his delivery stride but stops and removes the bails from the wicket with the non-striker on the field. How does the umpire answer an appeal?
a) Not out, bowler should have warned the non-striker
b) Non-striker out Run out
c) Not out
6. A fielder leaves the field of play and returns after 23 minutes of playing time. After this player has been on the field of play for 16 minutes, the captain of the fielding side indicates that he wishes the player to be allowed to bowl. What should the umpire say to the captain?
a) He can bowl immediately b) He must wait for a further 7 minutes
c) He must wait until 30 minutes have expired d) He cannot bowl again in this innings
7. The striker hooks the ball. Deep backward square leg steps beyond the boundary, jumps off the ground and, while in the air, hits the ball back into the field of play where it is recovered by another fielder. The batsmen have completed two runs. Which of the following is correct?
a) The umpire will call and signal Dead ball as soon as the first fielder handles the ball
b) A boundary 6 is scored
c) 2 runs are scored by the batsmen
d) 5 penalty runs are awarded to the batting side for illegal fielding

Question 13:

For each of the following, *state whether or not the striker is out Bowled.*

- a) He makes no attempt to play the ball which would have hit his wicket had it not been intercepted. The ball is deflected on to his wicket and dislodges a bail. _____
- b) The ball touches the outside edge of the striker's bat, grazes the off stump, dislodging a bail and is caught by the wicket-keeper. _____
- c) The striker plays a defensive stroke. The ball touches the edge of his bat, hits his front pad, drops on to the ground by his feet and spins away towards the slips. He hits it again with his bat but succeeds in hitting it on to his wicket and a bail is dislodged. _____
- d) After being played, the ball comes to rest behind the popping crease with the striker out of his guard. To avoid being stumped, the striker scrambles back and in doing so knocks the ball on to his wicket dislodging a bail. _____

Question 14:

The following offences lead eventually to the bowler being suspended. In each case *state how many suspensions to be issued before this stage is reached.*

- a) Dangerous and unfair bowling. _____
- b) Time wasting by the fielding side during an over. _____
- c) Bowler running on the protected area after delivering the ball. _____
- d) Deliberate bowling of high full pitches. _____
- e) Bowler suspected of throwing. _____

Question 15:

Would you *call and signal No ball if*, in the delivery stride

- a) both the bowler's feet land behind the bowling crease and inside the return crease? _____
- b) the bowler's back foot lands inside the return crease and the front foot lands across the return crease behind the popping crease? _____
- c) the bowler's back foot lands with the heel just touching the return crease and the front foot lands between the bowling and popping creases? _____
- d) the bowler's back foot lands inside the return crease and the front foot lands with the heel just touching the popping crease but the front foot slides forward, over the crease, before the ball is delivered? _____

Part Four

Extended Responses

Sixty (60) points

Question 21: 3 points

A helmet is placed on the field in line with the wickets behind the wicket-keeper. A batsman plays a shot in the air behind the wickets. The wicket-keeper uses the helmet placed on the ground to jump up in the air to catch the ball. What is your decision?

Question 22: 3 points

As the striker plays the ball, a piece of his bat breaks off, flies back and removes a bail. Laws 28 and 29 state that the batsman can be out if the wicket is put down by any part of his bat becoming dislodged. Law 6 says the bat consists of two parts, a handle and a blade. Does this mean that for the batsman to be out in this way, it must be, for example, the whole blade that breaks away from the handle?

Question 23: 3 points

The batsman runs a single on the last ball of an over. The striker unintentionally just fails to make good at the bowler's end, and starts to walk unhurriedly towards his partner for a chat. It is clear that both batsmen have seen the ball as dead. Before calling Over, should the umpire call and signal Short run?

Question 24: 2 points

Give the outcome of each of the following two innings matches. Side A bats first in each case.

SIDE A

Match 1
1st Innings) 186 for 2 wkts dec.
2nd innings) 200 all out

Match 2
1st innings) 204 for 7 wkts dec.
2nd innings) 173 for 3 wkts dec.

SIDE B

186 for 9 wickets
150 all out _____

208 for 4 wkts.
169 all out _____

Question 29: 4 points

A ball which is not a No ball hits the striker's pad, without having first touched his bat. You are sure the conditions for him to be out LBW have been fulfilled and there is no other cause for him to be out. What is necessary in order that you can give him out?

Question 30: 3 points

The ball loops up in the air after hitting the shoulder of the striker's bat. It appears to be falling toward wicket. He takes one hand off his bat and pushes the ball away with his hand but the ball is caught, before touching the ground, by a close fielder. He is certainly out in two ways.

a) What are these two ways?

b) If there is an appeal and you give him out, what will the method of dismissal be?

c) Why is it that one?

Question 31: 4 points

Two situations in which incidents are ignored because the winning run has been scored, but subsequently a mistake in scoring is found. In both cases, the batting sides need 1 run to win. This run is scored; after the field it is discovered that they had needed 2 or more to win.

1. The striker hits the ball and they run one. The ball then goes over the boundary. As one run had already been completed before the ball crossed the boundary, only that run is added to the score. When the mistake is discovered, play cannot resume since that delivery was the last available ball. What is the result of the play? Should the boundary now count?

2. The wicket-keeper stumps the striker, but a Wide ball is called. The 1 run penalty wins the match, so the stumping does not count. When the mistake is discovered, the umpires order the resumption of play. What is the situation when play resumes?

Question 35: 3 points

A slow off-spinner deliberately delivers a ball which passes on the full above shoulder height of the batsman 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? _____

Question 36: 3 points

"The batsman played at and missed a fast delivery. The ball kept low, and the wicketkeeper couldn't take it cleanly. The ball hit a helmet on the ground behind the 'keeper' and shot off towards third man. The batsman started to run, when third man fielded the ball and threw down the stumps with a direct hit. The umpire ruled the batsman Run out, and then awarded five Penalty runs for the ball hitting the helmet. Was this right?" Explain your reasoning?

Question 37: 3 points

An opening fast bowler, who runs off 20 paces, prepares to start his run-up. As the Striker takes a glance at the wicket-keeper standing some 15 yards back from the stumps As the bowler starts his run-up 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 _____

Part Five

Report Writing

(Use the copy of the Match Report that is provided to complete this assignment)

Your partner and you are officiating in a semi-final match of USACA Regional Competition. Team A have already scored 234 runs for 5 wickets in their allotted 50 overs. In their reply, Team B was 129 for 6 wickets in 40 overs. Bowler X, who was operating from your end, was not given a favorable decision for a LBW appeal. Four overs later, Bowler Y appealed for a "catch at the wicket" which was turned down by the umpire. Bowler Y became very angry and walked toward you in a threatening manner, and shouted foul language in your direction. You cautioned the bowler for not showing decent, and direct his captain to take actions to arrest his team's inappropriate behavior. Seven overs later, Bowler X came over to you and bumped you during his run up to the wicket.

You felt that the bowler's action was deliberate, and decided that action should be taken. Using the match report attached, submit a three to four paragraphed report on the match to your coordinator. Use clear, concise language and proper formulation of this report.

As a guide for your written report, remember to focus on:

- i. What has transpired during the match, and the actions that you took to maintain control of the game?
- ii. The offences, if any, that were committed,
- iii. Laws, rules, regulations, Codes of Conduct, or other protocols that were breached.