

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:** 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**      **B**

**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 fielders 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:** Law 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            **C**

**References:** NCCA Standing Rules 2 (a)

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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](#).

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**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'