

**NCCA, Inc. Umpiring Examination – 2005.**

**Instructions:**

- The total duration of the examination is 90 minutes.
- The examination contains two parts: Part A and Part B.
- Part A contains a descriptive question about LBW law(s) and carries no marks. Passing part A is a necessary condition for passing the umpiring examination. We, therefore, recommend that you answer Part A first since it constitutes the necessary condition for qualification.
- Part B contains 50 objective type/short answer questions, and each question carries 2 marks for a total of 100 marks.
- For the short answer questions, the answers should be short (2/3 sentences). If you ran out of space provided, then your answer is too long.
- For Part B, put a check mark on the correct answer among the choices provided. If you wish to change your answer, then clearly mention your final answer choice.
- More than one answer may appear to be correct. However, the candidates are advised to pick the most correct choice among the multiple choices given. Choosing multiple answers will result in loss of marks.
- Candidates need to get 65 marks or more in Part B in order to qualify (after answering Part A satisfactorily, i.e.).

**Candidate's Information**

Date:

Candidate's Name:

Candidate's email:

Candidate's Phone number (we need this in case we need to interview you):

Candidate's Club:

**Result:**

Part A:

Part B:

Part A

What conditions need to be met for a batsman to be given LBW in the following scenarios?

## 1. Batsman offers a shot

- ① It should be a fair delivery.
- ② The ball should pitch in line with stumps or outside of off stumps (including full toss)
- ③ The ball should contact batsman's person (Excluding bat and hands holding bat) in line with the stumps
- ④ But for the interception the ball would have gone on to hit the stumps
- ⑤ Any fielder of the fielding side appeals.

## 2. Batsman does not offer a shot

- All of above except ③
- ③ The ball should contact batsman's person (Excluding bat & hands holding bat) in line with the stumps or outside of off stump.

## Part B

All questions are based on the Laws of Cricket 2000 Code and NCCA Standing Rules.

Assume you are the umpire at the bowler's end, unless the question states otherwise. Time allowed: 60 minutes.

Question 1: The batting side needs one run to win the match. The striker is on 47. He hits the ball towards the boundary and crosses on the third run when the ball crosses the boundary. How many runs does the batsman get?

- a) 48
- b) 49
- c) 50
- d) 51

Question 2: In a match the captain of the batting side wants to have a change in the playing eleven after the match was in progress for sometime. Will you

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

Question 3: A fielder comes late by 20 minutes from the start of the match. After remaining in the field of play for 15 minutes he again goes out for 10 minutes. How many minutes he is required to be on the field of play to be able to bowl on returning?

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

Question 4: Who should be responsible for the correctness of the scores and the result?

- a) The umpire at the bowler's end
- b) Both the umpires
- c) The scorers
- d) The umpires, captains and the scorer together

Question 5: 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 had it continued on its path. 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?

Question 6: The ball is lawfully struck twice by the striker but in the first instance it struck his pad and then his bat. 2 runs result from an overthrow. Where will you credit the runs?

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

Question 7: 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. He should (in most circumstances)

- 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

Question 8: 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.

Question 9: 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.

Question 10: After hitting the ball, a batsman with a runner crosses over to the other end while his runner is rooted to the crease at the striker's end. The non-striker has also crossed to the striker's end when the wicket is put down at the striker's end. On appeal your decision is

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

Question 11: Can a substitute fielder be allowed to keep wickets?

- a) Yes, only if the rival captain consents
- b) Yes, only if the umpires permit
- c) Yes, only if both the umpires and the rival captain consent
- d) No, he can not keep wickets

Question 12: If a batsman retires due to a reason other than injury or illness, when can he resume his inning?

- a) At the fall of any wicket or the retirement of another batsman, no consent of the rival captain is necessary.
- b) At the fall of any wicket or the retirement of another batsman only with the consent of the rival captains
- c) He can resume his inning at any time.
- d) He cannot resume his inning at all.

Question 13: Where should the toss for choice of innings take place?

- a) On the pitch
- b) In the pavilion
- c) On the field of play
- d) Any place as long as the umpire approves

Question 14: Can umpires switch ends at any time in a one inning per side game?

- ?
- a) They can switch ends only between innings with the consent of the captains.
  - b) They can switch ends only between innings, no need for the captains' consent.
  - c) They can switch ends at the end of any even numbered over.
  - d) They cannot switch ends.

Question 15: When should the captains toss for the choice of inning on the field of play?

- a) Not earlier than 45 minutes, nor later than 30 minutes before the scheduled/rescheduled time
- b) Not earlier than 30 minutes, nor later than 15 minutes before the scheduled/rescheduled time
- c) Not earlier than 45 minutes, nor later than 15 minutes before the scheduled/rescheduled time
- d) Not earlier than 30 minutes, nor later than 10 minutes before the scheduled/rescheduled time

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

- a) Out-run out
- b) Out Stumped
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

Question 17: A batsman with a runner is on strike and he hits the ball over the infield for runs. On completion of the third run, the striker wanders out of his crease while the ball is still in play and the wicket keeper puts down the stumps. How many runs are awarded to the striker?

- ?  a) 3
- b) 2
  - c) 1
  - d) 0

Question 18: Batsman A is the striker and B is the non-striker. Batsman A hits the ball towards the boundary and completes one run and does not attempt the second run. The fielder deliberately kicks the ball over the boundary. How many runs should be awarded to batsman A and who should be on strike?

- ?  a) 1 run, batsman B gets strike
- b) 1 run, batsman A retains strike
  - c) 4 runs, batsman A retains strike
  - d) 5 runs, batsman B gets strike

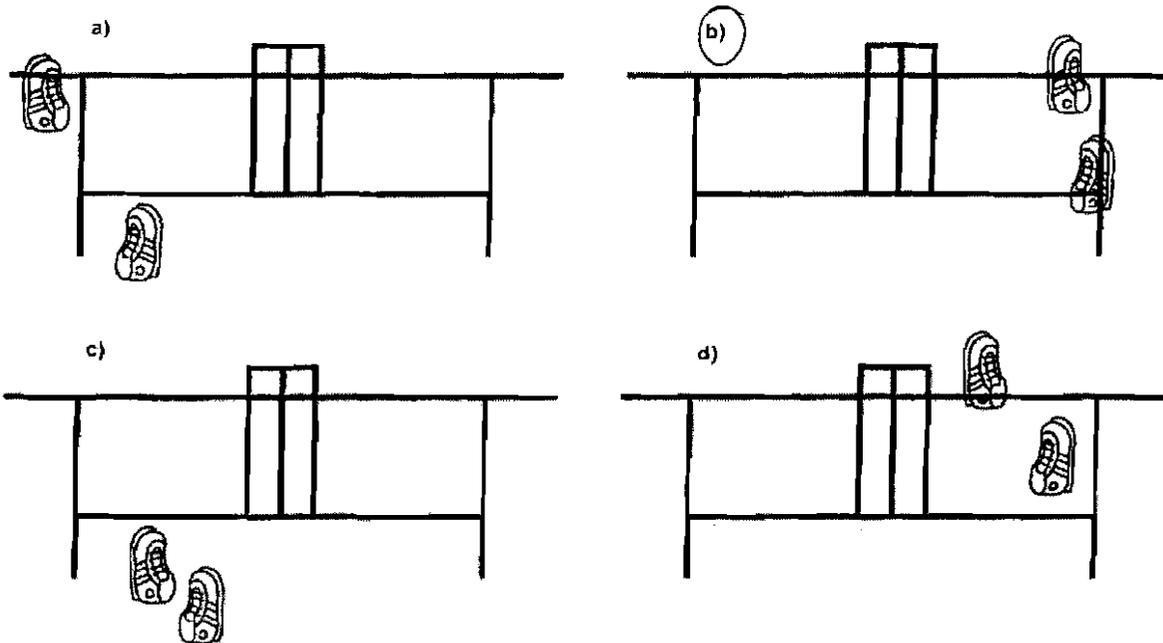
Question 19: A fielder overthrows the ball and the ball crosses the boundary. How many runs should be awarded to the batsman?

- a) 4 + number of completed runs when the ball crosses the boundary
- b) 4 + number of completed runs when the ball crosses the boundary plus 1 more run if the batsmen had crossed at that time
- c) 4 + number of completed runs when the fielder threw the ball
- d) 4 + number of completed runs when the fielder threw the ball plus 1 more run if the batsmen had crossed at that time

Question 20: A fair delivery is hit in the air and the ball is caught by a fielder leaning against a fence which marks the boundary. The fielding side appeals. What is your decision?

- a) Give the striker out
- b) Answer 'Not out' and award 5 penalty runs for touching the fence.
- c) Answer 'Not out' and signal boundary 4.
- d) Answer 'Not out' and signal boundary 6.

Question 21: Which of the following is not a fair delivery, if (all else being fair) during the delivery stride:



Question 22: With one run to win the game, one wicket to fall, and one ball left in the game, the striker steps out of the crease to play a legal delivery? The bowler bowls a wide ball on seeing this, and the keeper puts down the stumps with the striker out of the crease. Which of the following is the correct result?

- a) Wide ball, striker is out, batting side wins
- b) Not a wide ball, striker is out, bowling side wins
- c) Wide ball, striker is not out, batting side wins
- d) Not a wide ball, striker is not out, game is tied.

Question 23: The wicket keeper is standing well back to a medium fast bowler. The striker takes his stance some two feet out side his popping crease. As the bowler is running up to deliver the ball, the wicket keeper moves up to the stumps. You are the umpire at the striker's end. What action do you take?

- a) Call and signal No Ball
- b) Call and signal Dead Ball
- c) Call and signal No Ball followed by Dead Ball
- d) Take no action; allow the play to continue

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

- a) Ignore the infringement because at the time of delivery he withdrew his hand behind the wickets.
- b) Call Dead ball and warn the wicket keeper.
- c) Call No ball.
- d) Call Dead ball, no need to warn the keeper.

Question 25: As the bowler delivers the ball, his hand brushes the stumps and a bail falls off. You should

- a) Call and signal Dead Ball
- b) Call and signal No Ball.
- ?  c) Call and signal Dead Ball, caution the bowler for distracting the batsman.
- d) Take no action

Question 26: During the first inning of a 45 over game, one of the players for the team batting first was injured while batting, and had to make a visit to the hospital. When he returned to the ground his team had already been in the field for an hour. Under these circumstances, the player should be

- a) Allowed to bowl immediately
- b) Allowed to bowl immediately with the consent of the opposing team's captain
- c) Allowed to bowl after a further hour's play
- d) Not allowed to bowl at all

Question 27: A bowler bowled a fast short-pitched delivery, which hit the batsman's helmet. Taking the skill of the batsman into account, you did not think the delivery is dangerous or unfair. The batsman did not attempt to play the ball, but tried unsuccessfully to duck beneath it. After striking the batsman's helmet, the ball ran down to fine leg and the batsmen set off for runs. As these events unfold you should

- a) Immediately after the ball had hit the helmet, call and signal Dead Ball
- b) Wait until the batsmen have completed one run, then call and signal Dead Ball, and ask the batsmen to return to their original ends
- c) Wait until the batsmen had stopped running, then call and signal Dead Ball, and ask the batsmen to return to their original ends
- d) After the batsmen had stopped running and the ball is dead, signal Leg Byes.

Question 28: A batsman allows the ball to strike him on the pad without offering a shot or attempting to avoid being hit by the ball. After striking the pad, the ball runs down to fine leg and the batsmen set off for a run. In response to this you should:

- a) Immediately after the ball has hit the pad, call and signal Dead Ball
- b) Wait until the batsmen have completed one run, then call and signal Dead Ball, and ask the batsmen to return to their original ends.
- c) Wait until the batsmen have stopped running, then call and signal Dead Ball, and ask the batsmen to return to their original ends.
- d) After the batsmen stopped running and the ball is dead, signal Leg Byes.

Question 29: A batsman allows the ball to strike him on the pad, without offering a shot or attempting to avoid being hit by the ball. After striking the pad, the ball runs down to fine leg and the batsmen set off for a run. After they have crossed, the fielder at fine leg returns the ball to the keeper who puts down the stumps with the non-striker out of his ground. The fielders then appeal. In response to this you should:

- a) Immediately after the ball has hit the pad, call and signal Dead Ball. Then answer the appeal with a 'Not out'.
- b) Respond 'Not out' to the appeal. Explain to the fielding side that the ball became dead as soon as it hit the batsman's pad.
- c) Declare the non-striker Run Out. New batsman comes in to what was previously the striker's end.
- d) Declare the non-striker Run Out. New batsman comes in to what was previously the non-striker's end.

Question 30: A delivered ball bounces twice 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) No action is needed
- d) Bowler's end umpire should call and signal No ball

Question 31: When the bowler delivers a wide ball, is it enough if the bowler's end umpire just signals Wide Ball, or should he call and signal Wide Ball?

?

a



Umpire must call and signal

Enough to just signal.

- \* ① Fair delivery of stumps
- ② Ball pitch in line or outside off stump
- ③ Contact batsman's person in line with stumps (For shot not offered outside off stump is also ok)
- \* ④ Bat for interception ball would have hit the stumps
- ⑤ Somebody from fielding team should appeal.

Question 32: The batsman attempts to play a good length fair delivery but misses it and the ball strikes his pads first. In your opinion the ball would have hit the stumps if it were not intercepted by the pad. What if any further conditions must be satisfied for you to give the batsman Out LBW on appeal?

All off the following conditions should be satisfied

~~See above for details~~ See Page 3 ①

② + ③

~~④ should be on that the ball is in (X)~~

Question 33: The batsman does not attempt to play a stroke at a fair delivery which strikes his pad first. In your opinion, the ball would have hit the stumps were it not for the interception by the pad. What if any further conditions must be satisfied for you to give the batsman Out LBW.

All of the . . . . .

See ~~above~~ Page 3 ① + 2

②

From Q2

③ ~~should be with the ankle in~~

⑤

Question 34: A right-arm bowler is bowling over the wicket to a right-handed batsman. The batsman plays a back foot defensive shot to a fair delivery, which swings in from the off to leg. The batsman misses the ball, which hits his pad just outside the line of the off stump. In your opinion, the ball would have gone on to hit the stumps if not for the interception. Should the batsman be given out LBW on appeal?

NO. The ball hit batsman pad outside the line of off stump. Considering he offered a shot he cannot be given LBW.

Question 35: A right-arm fast bowler bowls a fair delivery which follows a straight line from his arm. The ball pitches just outside the line of the off stump, then strikes the batsman low on his back pad first as he attempts to play the ball. The point of impact on the pad was in front of the off stump, and in your opinion the ball would have gone on to hit the middle and leg stumps, but for the interception by the pad. Should the batsman be given out?

On appeal the batsman should be given out LBW. The situation satisfies all the criteria's of batsman being LBW.

Question 36: The bowler bowls a fair delivery which passes the batsman on the off side, too wide for him to play a normal cricket shot from his middle stump guard position. The batsman steps towards the ball in such a way that he brings the ball within his reach and then chooses to not play the ball. Should you call a Wide Ball under these circumstances? Explain your reasoning.

~~Not a wide.~~  
Not a wide. The batsman brought himself in a position so that he could play a normal cricket shot. It is not considered wide.

Question 37: The bowler delivers a short-pitched ball to a batsman taking guard two feet beyond the popping crease. The square leg umpire notices that the ball bounced steeply off the pitch, and that it would have risen above the shoulder height of the batsman as it crossed the crease, had he been standing upright there, and had he not hooked the rising ball in front of him from about chest height before it got there. This is the second instance of a high short pitched ball (over the shoulder of the batsman) in this over.

a) If you are the square leg umpire, should you call and signal No Ball?

b) If you are the bowler's end umpire, should you warn the bowler for Dangerous and Unfair Bowling?

Question 38: During the bowler's run-up, the striker, in preparing to play, knocks one bail from the wicket. On seeing this, the bowler stops in his run-up and appeals. As striker's end umpire, what is your response and action? Explain.

Not out. The ball is dead. The batsman did not knock the wicket while playing a shot.

Question 39: The striker hits a fair delivery into the outfield along the ground. 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 touch the fence. The fielder then returns the ball to the wicket keeper, by which time the batsmen have completed 3 runs. How many runs are credited to the striker?

4 runs. It's a Boundary.

Question 40: The striker hits a fair 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 on to 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 second run.

a) How many runs in total are scored?

1 completed run + 1 run crossed over + 5 Penalty run = Total 7 runs

b) How many runs are credited to the striker?

2 runs.

c) How are they entered in the score sheet? (Give the break up).

2 runs to Striker and 5 Penalty runs to the batting team under batting team column.

Question 41: The striker receives a fair delivery. In playing a forward defensive stroke, the ball becomes trapped between the striker's pad and bat. Then the batsman withdraws his bat. On seeing this, the fielder at silly mid-off dives in and catches the ball before it touches the ground and appeals for a catch. How would you answer the appeal and why?

Not out. The ball was dead as soon as it got trapped between the player's person.

Question 42: 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 back away as the ball is delivered. This is the first occurrence. What action should you take?

- ① immediately call + signal dead ball.
- ② warn the captain of the fielding side that the action is unfair + indicate that this is 1<sup>st</sup> + final warning.
- ③ Inform the other umpire + the batsman of what shall occurred.

Question 43: You call No Ball for a front foot infringement. The ball is subsequently hit along the ground by the striker and crosses the boundary. How many runs are credited to:

a) The batting side

5 runs

b) How are they entered in the scorebook?

1 run for no ball. 4 runs for batsman.

c) How many are recorded against the batsmen?

4 runs

Question 44: 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 two minutes because he is adjusting his pads. At this point the fielding side appeals. What is your decision? What is your reasoning?

Not out. The batsman was on the field within 3 minutes. I would censure the batsman for time wasting.

Question 45: The striker skies the ball into the outfield. A fielder, running backwards, catches it on the full and before being able to gain control of his momentum, runs into the boundary fence with ball in hand. The fielding side appeals. The striker stands his ground.

a) What is your decision?

6 runs to the batting team + striker.

b) What further action may you need to take?

Explain to the fielding team captain about the decision & own behind it.

Question 46: Striker strokes the ball to covers and sets off for a run. The fielder in covers retrieves the ball and throws it to the wicket keeper. The wicket keeper collects the ball, and tries to put down the wickets. In doing so, his elbow of the hand holding the ball brushes the stumps first, thereby dislodges both the bails. Then his gloves hit the stumps, but the stumps are still standing. The batsman is out of his ground when the bails fell and still did not make his ground when the gloves hit the stumps. The fielding side appeals. What are your decision and the reasoning?

Question 47: A striker, standing outside 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 picks up the ball, throws down the stumps at the striker's end, and appeals. You are the striker's end umpire. What are your decision and reasoning?

Striker is out run out. Striker is out of <sup>his</sup> ground when the ball is in play.

Question 48: A fielder willfully distracts the striker by talking loudly as the bowler is approaching the bowling crease. You give him a first and final warning. Two overs later he does it again while the striker is about to receive a delivery. What actions do you take?

- 1) Award 5 runs to the batting side.
- 2) Inform the fielding side captain of the reason for this action and as soon as possible inform the captain of batting side.
- 3) Report the occurrence ASAP to the executive of the fielding side if any governing body is possible for the match.

Question 49: The Striker deliberately runs short and your colleague gives him a first and final 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?

- ① I would give a 1st & final warning to the batsman + inform other umpire. I would inform back incoming batsman about the warning.
- ② Ask batsman to return to their previous end.
- ③ Disallow all the runs from that ball other than no ball, wicket penalties.
- ④ Award 5 Penalty runs to the ~~batting~~ fielding side.
- ⑤ Inform scorer as to the number of runs scored.
- ⑥ Inform all concerned parties about the incidence.

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 should you take?

- ① award 5 Penalty runs to the fielding side.
- ② Inform other umpire, batsman, Captain of fielding side and ASPP Captain of batting side.
- ③ Report occurrence to all concerned parties.