

Question	Answer
<p>Question 1: 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</p> <p>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</p>	<p>c) Law 1.2</p>
<p>Question 2: Off a No ball both the injured striker and his runner were out of the crease when the wicket at the striker's end was put down by the wicket keeper, without the intervention of any other fielder. What will be your decision if an appeal</p> <p>a) Out - Run Out b) Out - Stumped c) Not Out d) Dead Ball</p>	<p>a) Law 2.8, 38 and 39</p>
<p>Question 3: 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?</p> <p>a) To the striker's credit b) Byes c) Leg byes d) Disallow runs</p>	<p>c) Law 34.4</p>
<p>Question 4: In a game played in windy conditions the bails are intact at one end and keep on falling at the other end. Under such conditions, you would agree to</p> <p>a) Remove the bails from the end where they are falling b) Remove the bails from both ends c) Before removal, obtain the permission of both captains d) Suspend the game until conditions improve</p>	<p>b) Law 8.5</p>
<p>Question 5: After taking the inside edge of the striker's bat the ball started rolling towards the wicket. While legally guarding his wicket, the striker broke his wicket by pushing the ball onto it. On appeal, you should</p> <p>a) Give him out hit wicket</p>	<p>b) Law 30.3</p>

<p>b) Give him out bowled</p> <p>c) Give him Not out</p> <p>d) Call Dead ball</p>	
<p>Question 6: A No ball deliberately padded by striker hit the helmet of the fielding side kept behind the wicket keeper and rolled over the boundary line. How many runs will be scored to the batting side</p> <p>a) 1 run</p> <p>b) 1+5=6 runs</p> <p>c) 1+5+4 = 10 runs</p> <p>d) 0 run</p>	<p>a) Law 26.3 Dead ball: no penalties etc</p>
<p>Question 7: 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?</p> <p>a) 5 minutes</p> <p>b) 15 minutes</p> <p>c) 30 minutes</p> <p>d) 45 minutes</p>	<p>a) References: Law 2.5 c). If a fielder is absent 15 minutes or longer, he must be on the field for at least as long as he has been absent before. Comments: There is no penalty for an absence less than 15 minutes so when he returns he must work off only the time remaining for the first absence, i.e.5 mins. This does leave an opening for a player unfairly taking a series of short rests. For recurring short absences the umpires should satisfy themselves that there is a genuine reason of illness or injury suffered after the nomination of players (Law 2.1(a)) and if not satisfied should not allow a substitute.</p>

<p>Question 8: 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</p> <p>a) Out-run out b) Out-stumped c) Not out d) Ignore the appeal</p>	c) Law 38.2 c)
<p>Question 9: Who should be responsible for the correctness of the result and the scores?</p> <p>a) The umpire at the bowler's end b) Both the umpires c) The scorers d) The governing body</p>	b) Law 21.8
<p>Question 10: The bowler throws the ball at the striker's wicket before entering into delivery side and broke the wickets when the striker was outside the crease attempting to steal a run. The bowler was already issued first caution and final warning for throwing the ball by the umpires in the same innings. There is an appeal. You will:</p> <p>a) Declare the striker out. Remove the bowler from bowling in that inning b) Call and signal No ball and out c) Call and signal No ball and not out d) Declare not out, remove the bowler from bowling in that innings.</p>	b) Law 24.4
<p>Question 11: The striker while playing at a fair delivery knocks down one bail from his wicket with his right foot. The ball hits his pad satisfying all the conditions of LBW and rolls down and knocks the other bail out of his wicket. On appeal he is</p> <p>a) Out hit wicket b) Out LBW c) Out bowled d) None of the above</p>	c) Law 30.2 Bowled overrides all other ways of being out
<p>Question 12: During the bowler's run-up, the striker with his bat swinging back removed one bail from the wicket. On seeing this, the bowler stopped and without delivering the ball appealed for hit wicket. As umpire at the striker's end, you will</p>	c) Law 35.2 e)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Give the striker Out b) Call and signal Dead ball and Out c) Call and signal Dead ball and Not out d) Call and signal Dead ball and remake the wicket 	
<p>Question 13:.. 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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) None of the above 	c) Law 40.3
<p>Question 14:.. Two fielders were already behind the popping crease on the onside. The third fielders leg was also behind the popping crease on the onside during the bowler's run up but he brought that leg in front of popping crease at the instant of delivery. The umpire will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ignore because at the time of delivery he was fully in front of the popping crease b) Call Dead ball and warn the fielder c) Call No ball d) None of the above 	a) Law 41.5
<p>Question 15:.. During the bowler's run up a fielder moved 10 yards sideways from his original position. The umpire will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ignore the movement b) Call Dead ball c) Call No ball d) None of the above 	b) Law 41.7
<p>Question 16:.. The batsmen are stealing a run during the bowler's run up. Bowler attempts to run out the non-striker but failed to break the wicket. The umpire will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Call and signal Dead ball and disallow the run b) Call and signal No ball and allow the run c) Call and signal No ball and disallow the run d) Call and signal Dead ball and allow 5 penalty runs to fielding side. 	a) Law 42.16

<p>Question 17:. If a ball delivered by the bowler comes to rest in front of the line of the striker's wicket, without having touched the bat or person of the striker, the umpire should:</p> <p>a) Call and signal No ball and immediately call and signal Dead ball b) Call and signal No ball and allow the striker one chance to hit the ball c) Call and signal Dead ball d) Call and signal Wide ball</p>	<p>a) Law 24.7</p>
<p>Question 18:. At the scheduled cessation of an innings in a CCL 40 over game (that is, 3 hours from the beginning of the innings, plus time for drinks intervals and interruptions in play) the team fielding first bowled only 32.1 overs. How many overs will be allowed to the other team when they field?</p> <p>a) 32 overs unless otherwise determined by umpires b) 33 overs unless otherwise determined by umpires c) 40 overs d) 32.1 overs</p>	<p>b)</p>
<p>Question 19:. In a 40 overs each one day match the team batting was all out for 160 runs in 35 overs. Due to interruption the number of overs for the team batting second is reduced to 35 overs. What would be their target score for a win?</p> <p>a) 160 runs b) 161 runs c) 140 runs d) 141 runs</p>	<p>d) Target is reduced by average runs per over</p>
<p>Question 20:. 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?</p> <p>a) 25 minutes. b) Three hours and twenty-five minutes c) Immediately d) Not at all</p>	<p>a) Law 2.5 Period when fielder's side was batting does not count as an absence.</p>

<p>Question 21:. 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?</p> <p>a) Administer first and 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</p>	<p>c) Law 17.1 9 d</p>
<p>Question 22:. 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?</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>c) Law 22.5</p>
<p>Question 23:. A delivered ball bounces three times before reaching the striker who makes no contact with it. The correct course of action is:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>c) Law 24.6</p>
<p>Question 24:. One bail becomes broken and unusable; no replacement is immediately available. How should you proceed?</p> <p>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</p>	<p>c) Law 8.5 and 28.4</p>

<p>Question 25:. 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?</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>c) Law 40.4</p>
<p>Question 26:. 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?</p> <p>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</p>	<p>c) Law 19.6 and 18.12 If the batsmen had crossed at the instant of the throw, answer would be a)</p>
<p>Question 27:. 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?</p> <p>a) Out - Handled the ball b) Out - Obstructing the field c) Not out d) Out - Hit the ball twice.</p>	<p>c) Law 23.1 and 37.4</p>
<p>Question 28: 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. what is your action?</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>a)</p>
<p>Question 29:. 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?</p> <p>a) Call and signal No ball; advise fielding captain that the action is unfair.</p>	<p>c) Law 41.7</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
<p>Question 30:. What constitutes a fielder "encroaching on the pitch"?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	b) Law 7.1 and 41.6
<p>Question 31:. 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	b)
<p>Question 32:. After starting his run-up, until what point is the bowler permitted to attempt to run out the non-striker?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	c) Law 42.15
<p>Question 33:. Who is permitted to act as a runner for an injured batsman?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	b) Law 2.7

<p>Question 34:. 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?</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>c) Law 42.6 and 42.7</p>
<p>Question 35:. 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?</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>c) Law 27.6</p>
<p>Question 36:. 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?</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>d) Law 41.6 and 41.7</p>
<p>Question 37:. 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 CCL Standing Rules?</p>	<p>d)</p>

- 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.

Question 38: If a Captain is not available during the period in which the toss for innings must take place, who can make the toss?

a)

- a) Anyone can make the toss - it does not have to be a nominated team member
- b) Only the Vice Captain can make the toss.
- c) Anyone from the playing eleven only.

Question 39: A player has been granted permission to leave the field to change his damaged boots. He subsequently comes to the boundary from the pavilion ready to return when he notices the ball hit into the air in his direction and runs onto the field to take a well-judged catch. What actions should you take?

c)

- a) Batsman is given out
- b) Call dead ball and ask the bowler to bowl again
- c) Award 5 penalty runs plus runs completed and in progress if batsmen have crossed. Ball becomes dead.

Question 40: You and your colleague are concerned about the condition of the light and agree that it is unsuitable for play to continue. You offer it to the batsmen at the wicket, who decide that they wish to play on After agreeing to continue in the prevailing conditions, two overs later, the batsmen seem to be having trouble seeing the ball and appeal to you against the light. You and your colleague both agree that the light condition is the same as it was when your first offered it to them. How do you respond to the appeal?

b) Law 3.9 c(ii) and e

- a) Continue play as the batsmen had declined when light was offered.
- b) Suspend play until the light improves.

b) Award five penalty runs to the fielding side.	
Question 41:. With 45 minutes to go before the scheduled lunch interval, play is suspended due to a severe rainstorm. With play likely to be suspended for about an hour, can you and your colleague bring forward the luncheon interval and, if so, under what conditions? a) No. Lunch time is always fixed b) Yes. If you think it is the best action. c) Yes, in consultation with the captains of both sides.	c) Law 15.5 and 15.6
Question 42:. What should either Umpire do if they consider that a bowler is throwing the ball instead of bowling it. a) Ask the captain to remove the bowler and replace with a new bowler. b) Let the bowler continue, but report the matter to the governing body c) Call a no ball. If the action is repeated call no ball and give a final warning. If the action is repeated again call no ball and ask the captain to replace the bowler with another bowler.	c) Law 24.2 a, b and c
Question 43:. In a bowler's delivery stride, his front foot lands in front of the popping crease and just before he actually delivers the ball, his front foot swivels back behind the popping crease. What action, if any, do you take? a) Nothing. Delivery is legal. b) Call no ball for foot fault c) Give the bowler a warning.	b) Law 24.5
Question 44:. A leg-spin bowler has been consistently turning the ball about 15 inches, with most deliveries pitching outside the line of the leg stump. On pitching, they are beating the bat and being taken by the 'keeper wide of the off stump. The bowler suddenly bowls a full toss; the batsman misses the ball and is hit on the pad at shin height standing 4 inches in front of the popping crease in line with off stump. The flight of the ball is in line with the stumps and, in your opinion, but for the interception, would have gone on to hit the stumps. The bowler appeals for LBW. Would you. a) Give the batsman 'Not-Out because if the ball had pitched you are certain it would not have hit the stumps? or	c) You must assume that the ball would have continued on the same path after interception by the striker's pad. Law 36.2 b

<p>b) Give the batsman 'Out-LBW', because you picked up the flight of the ball and saw it was 'the flipper'?, or</p> <p>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</p> <p>d) Give the batsman 'Not-Out, because you are unsure whether or not the ball would have gone on to hit the wicket?</p>	
<p>Question 45: A fielder wilfully distracts the Striker by talking loudly as the bowler is approaching the bowling crease and you give him a first and final warning Two overs later, he does it again while the Striker is preparing to receive a delivery. What action do you take?</p> <p>a) Call dead ball and award 5 penalty runs to the batting team.</p> <p>b) Ask captain to remove fielder from the game.</p> <p>c) Move the fielder to the outfield, so he cannot distract the batsman</p>	<p>a) Law 42.4 a, b 42.17</p>
<p>Question 46: You are becoming concerned that the short-pitched deliveries being bowled are becoming repetitive. Taking into account their length, height and direction and the relative skill of the Striker, you consider that they are likely to inflict physical injury. The bowler delivers yet another short-pitched delivery that just misses the top of the Striker's head whilst he is standing upright at the crease. What action would you take?</p> <p>a) Call and signal no Ball. When the ball is dead inform the bowler that this is his first warning.</p> <p>b) Request the bowler not to bowl bouncers</p> <p>c) Allow the bowler to bowl 1 bouncer in an over.</p>	<p>a) Law 42.6 a (i) and (ii) and 42.7 a . Under CCL rules bouncers are not allowed. The first time a bouncer is bowled, the bowler must be cautioned. The second time is a final warning and after the third bouncer, the bowler must be taken off.</p>
<p>Question 47: A slow off-spinner deliberately delivers a ball which passes on the full above shoulder height of the Striker who hooks it for 6 runs.</p> <p>a) Call no ball, allow the six and remove the bowler off immediately</p> <p>b) call dead ball</p> <p>c) Call no ball and add 5 penalty runs to the batting side</p> <p>d) The delivery is legal as it is bowled by a spinner. Allow the six.</p>	<p>a) Law 24.12 24.13 Law 42.6 42.7 42.8</p>

<p>Question 48: You have given the fielding side a warning for time-wasting. At the end of an over 10 minutes later, the fielding Captain enters into a long discussion with the bowler What action do you take?</p> <p>a) Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side. Inform your colleague, batsmen and respective Captains. Invoke reporting procedures</p> <p>b) Reduce the break time to makeup for lost time</p> <p>c) Remove the captain from the game.</p>	<p>a)</p>
<p>Question 49: You have given the Striker a first and final warning for time-wasting. Four overs later the non-Striker, for no good reason, repeatedly pulls away from his wicket while the bowler is in mid run-up. What action do you take?</p> <p>a) Call dead ball.</p> <p>b) Call dead ball and award 5 penalty runs to the fielding side.</p> <p>c) Give the batsman out 'obstructing the game'.</p>	<p>b) Law 42.10 b 42.17</p>
<p>Question 50: A batsman deliberately takes a short run. You would</p> <p>a) Call dead ball and disallow the runs.</p> <p>b) Call short run and award 5 penalty runs to the fielding team.</p> <p>c) Give the batsman out 'Run out'.</p>	<p>b)</p>