

1	The umpire permits a substitute runner LAWFULLY. Can the opposing captain object to the runner? A) Yes B) No	
2	Can a substitute keep wickets? A) No B) Yes C) Yes, only if he replaces the wicket-keeper	
3	If the substitute runner intentionally stops the ball played by the batsman A) Batsman can be out Handled the ball B) Batting team gets 5 runs C) Batting team is penalised 5 runs	
4	Batsman, agreeing to play in unsuitable conditions, can appeal against the conditions A) Whenever B) Only if the conditions worsen C) Cannot appeal again	
5	Who can appeal for bad LIGHT? A) Only the batting side B) Only the bowling side C) Both	
6	In extremely windy conditions, umpires can decide to play without bails A) Yes, but ONLY WITH captains' consent B) Yes, EVEN WITHOUT captains' consent C) No. Bails are indispensable	
7	The frequency and duration of drinks intervals is decided A) By the batting team B) By the bowling team C) Before the game, but can be changed if both teams agree	
8	If a fielder behind the batsman makes an unfair movement, umpire should A) Call a dead ball B) Call a No ball C) Ignore it	
9	If a bowler throws a ball (instead of bowling), who calls No-Ball A) Leg umpire, ONLY on an appeal from the batsman B) Either umpire, ONLY on an appeal from the batsman C) Either umpire, EVEN WITHOUT an appeal from the batsman	
10	For a Fair Delivery with respect to the feet, the bowler's front foot should be A) Grounded entirely behind the popping crease B) Grounded at least partially behind the popping crease C) At least partially behind the popping crease, raised or grounded	
11	If a delivered ball rolls /bounces more than twice before reaching the batsman A) It is a no ball B) It is a dead ball C) Neither	
12	If a delivered ball stops before reaching the batsman's wicket A) It is a no ball B) It is a dead ball C) Both	
13	Leg umpire calls no-ball because the bowler throws. Straight umpire calls a wide. Keeper stumps the batsman. Verdict? A) OUT – stumping is valid on a wide ball B) NOT OUT – noball call over-rides wide call C) NOTOUT – noball call was called before wide call	
14	Batsmen run for a legbye. Umpire thinks it is deliberate padding. When should he call Dead ball A) After completion of the first run – batsmen can be runout ONLY during the first run B) After batsmen complete all runs – they can be runout during ANY of these runs C) As soon as they start running – no runout possible	
15	Batsman is caught at slips off a no-ball. Leaves (does not run) without hearing the call. Fielder breaks the stumps. Batsman is A) Runout B) Notout because he left the wicket under the misapprehension that he is out. C) Batsman is out caught	

16	If a bail, while falling from the top of the stumps, lodges in between the stumps. It is A) considered removed B) NOT considered removed	
17	If one bail is already down, in order to break the wickets, the fielder should A) Remove a stump B) Replace the fallen bail and then break the wicket C) Remove the other bail	
18	Batsman plays a ball into the flap of his pad. Ball rests there. A fielder picks the ball and claims a catch A) Batsman is Out B) Batsman is Not out – ball is dead the moment it rests inside equipment	
19	Batsman ducks to a short ball, without attempting to play. Ball hits his helmet and runs down to the fence. A) No runs as he did not try to play B) 4 leg byes because he tried to avoid being hit by the ball C) 4 byes because he did not play a shot	
20	Batsman can be out hit wicket if he breaks his wickets while running A) Yes. B) Yes, but only while starting for his first run C) No, never	
21	For a batsman to be out LBW, the ball SHOULD pitch A) Anywhere BUT outside the legstump B) In line with the stumps C) Outside the off stump D) Outside the leg stump	
22	For a batsman to be out LBW, contact between ball and pad SHOULD happen A) In line with the stumps B) Outside the off stump C) Inline OR Outside the off stump D) Outside the leg stump	
23	If contact happens outside off stump, batsman can be out only if A) He played a stroke B) He did NOT play a stroke C) Playing a stroke does not matter	
24	If balls pitches outside off, but contact is in line with the stumps, batsman can be out A) If he played a stroke B) If he did NOT play a stroke C) Playing a stroke does not matter	
25	When does the umpire decide which is the batsman's off-side? It is decided by the batsman's stance A) When the bowler begins his run-up B) When he plays the ball C) When the batsman informs the umpire at the start of the over	
26	Batsman edges the ball and it balloons straight above his head. While falling down, the ball falls down towards the wicket and the keeper is ready to catch. Batsman hits the ball away. Batsman A) Is Out – HITTING THE BALL TWICE B) Is Not out – He was saving his wicket C) Is Out – OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD	
27	Batsman plays a ball straight to the helmet of a fielder and the ball balloons up. A catch is taken. A) Batsman is Out caught B) Batsman is Not out and the ball is dead the moment it hits the helmet C) Batsman is Not out but the ball is not dead	
28	Ball rebounds off the keeper's helmet and breaks the wicket with the batsman outside the crease. Batsman A) Is not out because it came out of the keeper's helmet B) Is OUT – Runout C) Is OUT – stumped	
29	Batsman, while running, makes his ground but collides with a fielder and falls out of the crease. The wicket is broken. A) Batsman is not out because he involuntarily left his ground B) Batsman is runout	
30	Bowler can run the non-striker out A) Whenever B) Only before he starts his bowling action C) Only after he completes his bowling action	

