

It's Your Call Stage One
Test for learning – questions and answers

Below is a set of potential questions to ask Stage One participants as tests for their learning. As much as is possible, the questions are in the order that the topics are covered on the course.

	Question	Answer	Law
1	What part of the crease marking is the 'popping crease'?	Back edge	7.3
2	Who can deputise for a captain at the toss?	Any nominated player	1.3.1
3	When do umpires become responsible for the use and maintenance of the pitch?	After the toss	6.3
4	When can the toss take place?	Between 15 and 30 minutes before play is due to start	13.4
5	Who, besides the captains should be present at the toss?	At least one umpire	13.4
6	If the scheduled start of a match is 1.30pm, what is the earliest time that the toss can take place?	1.00pm	13.4
7	When should an umpire call 'Play'?	At the start of play and resumption after any interval	21.1
8	When does an over begin?	When the bowler starts his run up or bowling action	17.2
9	A bowler is injured during his second over and cannot continue. What happens next?	The over is completed by another bowler who did not bowl the previous over nor will bowl the next over	17.8
10	Does the ball become Dead on the call of No ball?	No	21.14
11	The first ball of a bowler's spell is well short of a length and bounces over the head of the striker who is standing upright at the crease. What, if anything, would you do?	Call and signal 'No ball'	21.10
12	The ball bounces on the pitch twice and the striker then hits it along the ground and over the boundary. What would you signal to the scorers when the ball is dead?	No ball Boundary 4	21.7
13	As the bowler delivers the ball his leg breaks the wicket, what if anything, would you do?	Call and signal No ball	21.6
14	The bowler delivers a ball which passes about 1ft wide of the off stump. The striker is unable to hit the ball because he has stepped backwards anticipating a leg side delivery. What, if anything, would you do?	Nothing	22.4.1
15	A ball passes the striker on the full above waist height. It is also outside his/her reach to be able to hit it with the bat by means of a normal cricket stroke. What is the outcome of this event?	No ball over-rides Wide and warning process is implemented	21.13 & 41.7
16	In the course of an over, a bowler bowls a No ball, two Wide balls and the correct number of valid balls. How many deliveries in total will there have been?	9	21.17 & 22.8
17	A batsman dives to make good his/her ground and finishes still holding the bat but lying on the pitch. He/she is outside the crease. The toe of the bat is on the marking of the popping crease. Is the batsman in his/her ground?	No	30.1.1
18	The batsmen have just started on their third run when a fielder, attempting to stop the ball, succeeds only in diverting it across the boundary. How many runs are scored?	4	19.7.3
19	How many runs are scored if the batsmen have run 2, but not crossed on their third, when a fielder throws the ball, which misses the wicket and subsequently goes over the boundary?	6	19.8
20	You call and signal No ball. The striker hits the ball back over the bowler's head and it easily clears the boundary before pitching. How many runs are scored and how are they recorded?	7, 1 No ball and 6 to the striker	21.16
21	You call and signal Wide ball. The ball eludes the wicket keeper and crosses the boundary. How many runs are scored and how are they recorded?	5 runs recorded as 5 Wides	22.7
22	As the striker turns at your end to attempt a second run, he/she fails to ground his/her bat and so does not make good his/her ground. You consider this accidental. How many runs are scored if the ball crosses the boundary after the second run is completed?	4	19.7.3

23	A No ball is missed by the striker and the wicket keeper and goes over the boundary. What do you signal?	No ball, Bye, Boundary 4 – in that order	21.16
24	The striker makes no attempt to hit the ball with his bat and the ball is deflected into the outfield from his pad. The batsmen attempt to run and the ball trickles slowly towards the striker's end umpire. What, if anything would you do?	Call and signal Dead ball when they have completed one run	23.3
25	The ball is hit in the air and hits an overhanging branch of a tree grounded outside the boundary before falling inside the boundary and stopping. What if anything would you do?	Signal boundary 6	19.4.2
26	A No ball hits the striker on his shoulder and proceeds to cross the boundary on the full. What do you signal?	No ball, Leg bye, Boundary 4 – in that order	19.7.1
27	If the wicket is broken, or put down, during play, when should the umpire re-make it?	When the ball is dead	29.3
28	A fielder uses his/her elbow to completely dislodge a bail. What is necessary for this to mean that the wicket has been fairly put down?	The ball must be in the hand of the same arm used to break the wicket	29.11.5
29	The striker hits the ball high into the air and not knowing where the ball is calls for a run. The batsmen have crossed when the ball falls directly onto the striker's wicket dislodging a bail. There is an appeal, what is the outcome?	Striker is out bowled	32.2
30	The striker hits the ball, the third delivery of the over, high into the air and the batsmen complete one run before the ball is caught by a fielder. How many runs are scored and who faces the next delivery?	0, the non-striker	33.4
31	The ball hits the bat, then hits the helmet of the fielder at short leg and is caught by the wicket keeper. How would you deal with an appeal	Out - caught	33.2.2.3
32	A right arm over the wicket bowler pitches the ball outside the off stump. The ball hits the striker's pad outside the line of the off stump. The ball would have gone on to hit the wicket. Under what circumstances can the batsman still be considered to be out LBW?	He has not made a genuine attempt to play the ball	36.1.4
33	What happens if a wicket-keeper effects a stumping from a Wide ball? Who answers the appeal?	Striker is out Striker's end umpire	39.1
34	The batsmen are running and there is a failed run out attempt. A fielder picks up the ball and with the batsmen still running, puts down the other wicket and appeals. Can the umpire answer this second appeal?	Yes	31.5
35	After hitting the ball, the striker stays in his/her ground but the non-striker runs. Both batsmen are behind the popping crease at the striker's end when the wicket at the bowler's end is fairly put down. Which batsman is out?	Non-striker	30.2.1
36	The striker hits the ball, the batsmen complete two runs and cross on, but do not complete, the third when the wicket keeper fairly puts down the wicket at his/her end. The batsman is given out, how many runs are scored?	2	38.4
37	The striker hits the ball into the outfield and neither batsman attempts to run. A fielder picks the ball up and throws it in, breaking the wicket at the non-striker's end. The non-striker is standing nonchalantly adjusting his gloves with his bat resting on his thigh. Neither of his feet is grounded behind the popping crease but the toe of his bat is. How would you answer an appeal?	Out – run out	5.6.1
38	The bowler bowls a No ball. The striker and wicket-keeper both miss the ball and it strikes a fielder's helmet on the ground before going over the boundary. How many runs are scored and how are they recorded?	6: 1 No ball and 5 penalty runs to the batting side	28.3
39	A new bowler comes on at your end. His/her first delivery is a medium paced ball which does not pitch and passes well wide of the striker above chest height. You are certain this was accidental, what would you do?	Call and signal No ball and issue a first and final warning	41.7.1
40	Play is in progress and it has been raining steadily for about 10 minutes. The umpires now consider that conditions have become dangerous and tell the captains that they are going to suspend play. Both captains want play to continue, what should happen?	Play is suspended	2.8.2

