



2020 Answers to Quiz #1

Q	Answer	Law
1	<p>The scorer cannot deputise for the captain. Only one of the nominated eleven players can do so.</p> <p>If his side is fielding, the captain will be subject to Penalty time from the start until his arrival and cannot bowl until he's been on the field for as long as he was absent.</p> <p>Penalty time is only be incurred if a fielder is absent during play. In this case, if the captain's side is batting first he can bat immediately on the retirement or dismissal of another batsman.</p>	1.3.3 24.2
2	<p>This injury has not occurred "during the match". A substitute is only allowed if a player has become ill or injured "during the match". See Appendix A of the Laws for the definition of "during the match", and other terms.</p> <p>No player may be replaced after the nomination without the consent of the opposing captain</p>	24 & Appendix A.1.6 1.2
3	<p>Difficult though this is, you have to make a decision. The batsman who got in at your end first is not out. If it's not clear who got in first, it could be argued that you should give Gareth out on the grounds that he is "at the wrong end". No right answer to this one! You will be popular if you decide that the captain, on 99, is the one who is out.</p>	30.2



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4	<p>This is Obstructing the Field. As the obstruction has prevented a catch being taken, the striker is out even though the non-striker has infringed.</p> <p>The non-striker has committed an offence which should be sanctioned. Certainly Level 2 and could be Level 4 depending on the severity of the collision. Discuss with colleague and decide on the level of offence; call Time; inform the player and his captain and the opposing captain and require the player's removal from the field if Level 4; award and signal 5 Penalty runs to the bowling side; record; call Play (having noted the lost time); report the incident after the match to the Executive of the fielding side and the Governing Body responsible for the match.</p> <p>If the delivery had been a No Ball, the striker could not have been out caught. In those circumstances, you would give the non-striker out.</p> <p>No runs are scored in either case in this example as the incident occurred on the first run, which is disallowed, so the not out batsman must return to his original end.</p>	37.1.1 & 37.3.1 42 (note 42.1.5) 37.1.1 & 37.5 18.12
5	<p>This can only be 6 or out - there is no "third way". Call Dead Ball and consult your colleague to see if he had a better view. If he cannot assist, you could ask the scorers, as they may have had a view and they are part of the officiating team. Ignore the spectators!</p> <p>Be wary of consulting the fielder - you would have to accept his word. If you remain uncertain, the batsman gets the benefit of the doubt and you must award 6 runs.</p>	33 & 19.5 & 31.6



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6	The ball is automatically Dead once it hits the helmet so nothing after that counts. Your decision is therefore "Not Out". 5 Penalty Runs are awarded to the batting side together with runs completed, and the run in progress at the instant of the helmet hit if the batsmen had already crossed. Thus, 7 runs in all. This not a reportable offence.	28.3
7	None. The first run does not count and the second one is also incomplete by reason of the Run Out	18.4 & 38.4
8	b, c, and e. You'd deal with a after the ball was dead. In the case of d, the ball is automatically Dead, although you might call and signal for clarity.	18.5; 21.8; 20.4.2.9; 23.3; 20.1.1.5; (and see 20.4.2)
9	Hit Wicket, Stumped, and Run Out at his end. All other appeals are answered by the bowler's end umpire.	31.5
10	Out - bowled, provided that no-one else has touched the ball	32
11	If the tape is on his bowling hand, you should not allow him to bowl without removing it. If he is not a bowler or the tape is on his non-bowling hand, it's a matter for you.	28.1



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12	<p>You are entitled to assume before the start of play that anyone selected is capable of playing cricket at the relevant level. However, that assumption, as here, can be overtaken by events. You have a responsibility for the safety of all players and especially those under 18.</p> <p>The Law says that short pitched deliveries are dangerous if you consider that, taking into consideration the skill of the striker, by their speed, length, height, and direction they are likely to inflict physical injury. Having decided that deliveries are dangerous, you should call “No Ball” and issue a first and final warning to the bowler, informing the batsmen, and both captains. Any further such delivery, repeat the call of No Ball and require the captain to suspend the bowler for the rest of that innings. Someone else has to complete the over. This is a reportable offence.</p> <p>Arguably, the second delivery could have been called a “No Ball” in light of the batsman’s reaction to the first delivery. As a matter of game management you might quietly require the bowler to stop bowling short. Since this is a competitive match, the bowler cannot be expected to reduce his pace.</p> <p>You might also consider asking the batting captain to retire his player before he gets hurt.</p> <p>In an extreme case, you could decline to continue unless the player is removed, because he’s clearly playing above his standard and is at significant risk of injury.</p>	41.6
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13	<p>Call "Dead Ball". Recover the ball. Inform colleague. Bowler's end umpire then signals the award of 5 Penalty runs to the batting side. Inform the fielding side captain, the batsmen, and as soon as practicable the batting side captain of the offence and that the player will be reported. No dismissal is possible and the ball does not count as one of the over, even if delivered before the call of Dead Ball. Report the incident after the match to the Executive of the fielding side and the Governing Body responsible for the match.</p> <p>Could also be "any other conduct" so requiring a Level 1 warning.</p>	41.4 42.2.1
14	<p>Striker's end umpire: call and signal Dead Ball and answer the appeal Not Out; tell bowler's end umpire what has occurred. Bowler's end umpire: Repeat Dead Ball signal and receive acknowledgement; signal 5 penalty runs to the batting side to the scorers and receive acknowledgment; inform fielding captain, the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, the batting captain; remember not to count the ball as one in the over; ensure scorers know that 1 run is to be recorded.</p> <p>Both umpires: ask the batsmen which of them will face next delivery; report the incident after the match to the Executive of the fielding side and the Governing Body responsible for the match.</p> <p>Could also be "any other conduct" requiring a Level 1 warning.</p>	41.4 42.2.1



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15	Umpires are responsible for the correctness of the scores so you have to decide what the 1 st innings score is deemed to be. You would inform both captains before the resumption of play. Even if the error were later found, your decision would stand.	2.15
16	None. The fielder has suffered an external blow so does not incur Penalty time. He can bowl immediately subject to your view about the bandage.	24.3 & 28.1
17	<p>Call "Dead Ball" and recover the ball. Consult your colleague to see if he heard what was said. Decide if there has been unacceptable conduct and, if so, the Level of offence. This is clearly Level 2.</p> <p>Call "Time". Inform the fielding captain that a Level 2 offence has occurred and that a report will be made and that any further offence will result in the award of 5 Penalty runs (the Level 1 warning is lost); award and signal 5 Penalty runs to the batting side; make an immediate note of events; call "Play" (having noted the lost time since it does not count as playing time); report the incident after the match to the Executive of the fielding side and the Governing Body responsible for the match.</p>	42.3 & 42.1.5
18	<p>This is Out- Hit the Ball Twice. No requirement that the bat is involved!</p> <p>Could also be Level 1 equipment abuse. Invoke the procedure if appropriate.</p>	<p>34</p> <p>42.2</p>



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19	<p>Time wasting during the over so the bowler (even if blameless) is suspended. Inform and report.</p> <p>Could it also be Level 1 “any other conduct”?</p>	<p>41.9</p> <p>42.2</p>
20	<p>Not an external blow so Player A starts serving Penalty time at 12.55pm.</p> <p>Player B can’t have bowled the previous over and mustn’t bowl the next one.</p> <p>At 1.15pm you suspend Player C for 10.2 overs - one fifth of the overs + the rest of the over in progress. This stops Player A’s Penalty time clock at 20 minutes.</p> <p>Player C (or Player A) should return at the start of the 24th over. If Player A came back then he would have 20 minutes of Penalty time to serve. Since he hasn’t returned, the whole of the playing time he is off the field is now Penalty time.</p> <p>If Player A returns after drinks, he will have been absent for 1h 5m of playing time - 12.55pm until 2.00pm (less the time taken to deal with the suspension) - and so cannot bowl until he has been back on the field for that time. The time taken for the drinks interval does not count as playing time.</p>	<p>24</p> <p>17.8</p> <p>42.4.2.3.1</p> <p>24.2.9</p> <p>11.8</p>