



Welcome to WACA cricket umpiring.

Before enrolling in an umpire course you should acquaint yourself with the basic elements of the Laws of Cricket.

The Laws of Cricket have evolved over 250 years and are constantly being revised as the game changes.

To assist you in your preparation, use your Laws of Cricket book (Current edition 2000Code 3rd Edition – 2008) to answer the following questions.

LAW 1 THE PLAYERS

How many players make up a side?

Who nominates the players?

Can they be subsequently changed?

Who can act as the Captain?

What are his responsibilities?

Law 2 SUBSTITUTES AND RUNNERS; BATSMAN LEAVING THE FIELD; BATSMAN RETIRING; BATSMAN COMMENCING INNINGS

Who is allowed a substitute?

Who approves the substitute?

Can a captain object to the use of a substitute?

What restrictions apply to the substitute?

What is the time that a fielder can be absent from the field without restrictions applying?

What is the penalty for a player returning to the field without permission?

Who can act as a runner for an injured batsman?

What restrictions apply to the runner?

Can a retired batsman resume his innings? If so when?

When is a batsman deemed to have commenced his innings?

LAW 3 THE UMPIRES

When should the umpires be present at the ground?

Can the umpires be changed?

Before the toss, on what matters should the umpires get agreement with the captains and scorers?

Who are the judges of fair and unfair play, ground, weather and light?

Where should the umpires stand?

Who determines all disputes?

What is the code of signals to be used during play?

Who is responsible for the correctness of the scores?

LAW 5 THE SCORERS

What are the roles and duties of the scorers?

LAW 5 THE BALL

Who approves and controls the balls used in a match?

When can a new ball be taken during play?

What can be done if a ball becomes unfit for play?

LAW 6 THE BAT

What constitutes the bat?

LAW 7 THE PITCH

What is the pitch?

Who determines the fitness of the pitch?

LAW 8 THE WICKETS

What makes up 'the wickets'?

Who may agree to dispense with the bails and under what circumstances?

LAW 9 THE BOWLING, POPPING AND RETURN CREASE

What constitutes each of the creases?

What are their dimensions?

Law 10 PREPARATIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PLAYING AREA

What time restrictions apply to the rolling of the pitch?

LAW 11 COVERING THE PITCH

What areas may be covered during the match?

LAW 12 INNINGS

How many innings make a cricket match?

When does the toss take place?

When and to whom is the decision to bat or bowl notified?

Can it be changed?

LAW 13 THE FOLLOW-ON

What are the conditions for a follow-on in various matches?

What happens if a day's play is lost?

LAW 15 INTERVALS

What constitutes an interval?

What happens if nine wickets are down at tea?

Can the times for these be changed?

LAW 16 START OF PLAY; CESSATION OF PLAY

Who calls Play and when does this happen?

Who calls Time and when does this happen?

What must happen after the call of Time?

When should a new over commence?

When should an over be completed?

LAW 17 PRACTICE ON THE FIELD

What restrictions are there to players practicing on the field of play?

May a bowler have a trial run-up?

LAW 18 SCORING RUNS

How may runs be scored?

What constitutes a short run?

What action will the umpire take if a deliberate short run occurs?

How are penalty runs scored for penalties?

In what situations are runs scored when a batsman is dismissed?

LAW 19 BOUNDARIES

What constitutes the boundary of the field of play?

When is a boundary scored?

What is an overthrow and how many runs are scored.

LAW 20 LOST BALL

When can a ball become lost?

LAW 21 THE RESULT

What are the possible results in a cricket match?

Who is responsible for the correctness of the result?

What can happen if a mistake is found in the scoring, after the players have left the field?

LAW 22 THE OVER

When does an over commence?

When does the umpire call Over?

When does a delivery not count in the Over?

What happens if the umpire miscounts the balls in the over?

Describe the procedure if a bowler is incapacitated during an over.

LAW 23 DEAD BALL

Describe the situations when the ball becomes Dead.

Describe the situations when the umpire is required to call and signal Dead Ball.

When does the ball cease to become Dead?

LAW 24 NO BALL

Describe the situations for a delivery to be fair in respect to the front foot? And the back foot?

In what other situations will a No Ball be called?

How are runs scored from a No Ball?

Can a batsman be dismissed from a No Ball? If so, how?

LAW 25 WIDE BALL

Describe the situations in which an umpire will be required to call and signal Wide ball.

What penalties will be applied to a Wide Ball?

Can a batsman be dismissed from a Wide Ball? If so, how?

LAW 26 BYE AND LEG BYE

Describe what constitutes a bye and a leg bye.

When will leg byes not be awarded?

LAW 27 APPEALS

At what times can a valid appeal be made?

LAW 28 THE WICKET IS DOWN

Describe each of the situations in which you would consider the wicket to have been put down.

How can the wicket be remade?

When can the bails be dispensed with during play?

LAW 29 BATSMAN OUT OF HIS GROUND

When is a batsman considered to be out of his ground?

LAW 30 BOWLED

When is the striker out Bowled?

LAW 31 TIMED OUT

How long does the incoming batsman have to be in position to take guard?

LAW 32 CAUGHT

Describe what constitutes a fair catch.

How many runs are scored when a batsman is out Caught?

LAW 33 HANDLED THE BALL

What constitutes illegal handling of the ball?

How many runs are scored when a batsman is out handled the Ball?

LAW 34 HIT THE BALL TWICE

When can the batsman legally hit the ball more than once?

What runs will count from a ball lawfully struck twice?

LAW 35 HIT WICKET

Describe the situation in which a batsman will be given out Hit Wicket?

LAW 36 Leg Before Wicket

What are the five key considerations in the law when answering an appeal for LBW?

LAW 37 OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

How is a batsman out Obstructing the Field?

Who is out if the obstruction prevents a catch from being taken?

LAW 38 RUN OUT

How do we decide which batsman is out Run Out when both batsmen are running?

How many runs are scored when a batsman is out Run Out?

LAW 39 STUMPED

Describe how a batsman can be out Stumped.

LAW 40 THE WICKET-KEEPER

What restrictions are placed on the position of the wicket-keeper?

LAW 41 THE FIELDER

What protective equipment may be legally worn by a fielder?

What limitations are placed on the fielders location and movement?

LAW 42 UNFAIR PLAY

Who is responsible for playing the match within the spirit and traditions of the game?

How may each of the following be considered to be unfair:

Changing the condition of the match ball

Distracting the striker

Distraction or obstructing the batsman

Dangerous and unfair bowling

 Bowling of fast short pitched balls

 Bowling of high full pitched balls

Deliberate bowling of high full pitched balls

Time wasting by the fielding side

Batsman wasting time

Damaging the pitch

Bowler running in protected area

Fielder damaging the pitch

Batsman damaging the pitch

Bowler attempting to run out non-striker before delivery

Batsman stealing a run

