



2020 Answers to Quiz #2

Q	Answer	Law
1	Batsmen get runs determined at the instant of the throw . That's runs completed and the run in progress if they've crossed at the instant of the throw. The throw has to be wilful ie deliberate for overthrows to count so it's the original throw that counts. Here they get two runs. The third one doesn't count so they have to be sent back to their original ends.	19.8
2	John is off the field for 35 minutes, which counts as Penalty time. Since he did not return by the time the innings ended, his 35 minutes is carried over into the batting innings so he cannot bat until 35 minutes have elapsed or 5 wickets have fallen. While he is serving Penalty time he cannot act as a runner so another player will need to assist.	24.2 25.5.2.5
3	This scenario is not completely covered by the rather badly worded Law. If you thought that the ball would have crossed the boundary but for the intervention of the dog, you can award the boundary allowance. If, as here, the ball has come to rest within the field of play you could either award the 4 on the grounds that the dog has carried it over the boundary or, more sensibly, call Dead Ball on the grounds that the ball has become irretrievable. In that case, the batsmen get the runs completed and, if they've crossed before the call of Dead Ball, the run in progress. Then you have to remember which at which end they should be for the next delivery.	19.2.7 20.4.2.10 18.9



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Answer	
<p>4</p> <p>While he's bowling spin, Michael can continue until he's bowled his 10 overs. However, the bowling directive says <i>"Once a bowler covered by these Directives has bowled in a match he cannot exceed the maximum number overs per day for his age group even if he subsequently bowls spin. He can exceed the maximum overs per spell if bowling spin, but cannot then revert to bowling fast until an equivalent number of overs to the length of his spell have been bowled from the same end."</i></p> <p>Once he decided to bowl "fast" he becomes subject to the spell rules. As an U15, he's allowed 6 overs in a spell so he has to stop bowling as he's already bowled 7.</p>	ECB Bowling Directives
<p>5</p> <p>The non-striker is run out. The Law says nothing about the breaking of the wicket having to be wilful or deliberate so the fact that the bail was dislodged accidentally makes no difference. This is not a No Ball under Law 21.6 as the dismissal, which makes the ball automatically Dead, occurs before the ball is delivered. The ball doesn't count as one in the over.</p>	41.16



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	Answer	
6	<p>On the face of it, the batsman nearer to the striker's end is out Run Out.</p> <p>You could, if you had thought that either or both batsmen had suffered "possibly serious injury", call "Dead Ball". That would negate the dismissal.</p> <p>You could also invite the fielding captain to withdraw the appeal. On one view this is an unfair request since the fielding captain's response might be different depending on the state of the match.</p>	38 20.4.2.2 31.8
7	<p>Not covered by the Laws. Common-sense should be applied. If you are in doubt about your colleague's fitness, it puts you under extra pressure since you will be watching him when play resumes. He may be concussed and you cannot rely on his self-assessment for that reason. I'd be trying to persuade him not to resume and if I had serious doubts I'd decline to continue unless he stayed off the field. If you "walk away" the match can continue without you. File a report about the occurrence if you've withdrawn.</p>	See ACO Magazine Issue 37 - Spring 2020 - page 15
8	<p>The striker was trying to avoid injury so four leg byes will be awarded. As the bat was not involved, a boundary six cannot be scored, even though the ball crossed the boundary on the full.</p>	23.2



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9	<p>You should call "Dead Ball" if the striker steps away. If you did so promptly, there is no issue since the ball is dead before it's caught. If you're a bit slow off the mark, it could be awkward. The Law says "...the striker is not ready for the delivery of the ball and, if the ball is delivered, makes no attempt to play it."</p> <p>One for consultation with your colleague to decide whether the batsman was merely defending himself or had attempted to play the ball. If the latter, you might have to give him out.</p>	20.4.2.5
10	<p>Nightmare! In practice, two possible courses of action. First, you tell the captains of the mistake and that the over will just have to be completed. Secondly, you offer a "rewind", delete the 3 deliveries from the scorebook, and start the over again with a permitted bowler. The captains might not agree if 18 runs have been scored from the 3 balls or two wickets have fallen. Explain to your colleague that it's his fault, even if it isn't.</p>	43 - common-sense.
11	<p>Seven runs are scored. This is an exception to the general rule that a boundary 6 can only be scored directly off the bat. 6 overthrows are awarded in this case as the ball has never touched the ground within the field of play after leaving the bat. See also Tom Smith's page 176.</p>	19.7.1



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12	He can bat immediately. He has sustained an external blow so does not incur Penalty time.	24.3
13	<p>You should have made clear to the captains and their coaches before the match that you must be told whenever a substitution takes place. Only eleven fielders are allowed on the field at any one time.</p> <p>This situation is not expressly covered by the Laws - Law 1.1 imposes no sanction for breach.</p> <p>It's probably not illegal fielding under Law 24 unless you can be certain that the player who was on the field by mistake was the catcher.</p> <p>If there are too many fielders this is probably “...action...not covered in the Laws, [which] is unfair”.</p> <p>That being so, you call Dead Ball “...as soon as it becomes clear that the call does not disadvantage the non-offending side...” and disallow the catch. Law 41.2 offences carry a first and final warning, followed by an award of 5 Penalty runs for any subsequent offence, and a report.</p> <p>Runs completed, and the run in progress if the batsman have already crossed at the instant of the call would be credited to the batting side. Check that the batsmen resume at the correct end.</p>	<p>1.1</p> <p>41.2</p> <p>18.9</p>



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	Answer	
14	<p>The injured striker is out. If the wicket is broken at the striker's end and the injured striker is out of his ground, he is out regardless of the position of the other two players.</p> <p>No runs are scored and the not out batsman must be returned to his original end.</p>	<p>25.6.3 & 25.6.5 & 30.2.5</p> <p>25.6.6</p>
15	<p>Not out. The tree is regarded as being entirely outside the boundary so the ball has crossed the boundary as soon as it hits the tree. The ball is therefore automatically Dead and nothing can happen after that.</p> <p>The batsman will be awarded 5 runs - the one which they ran before the throw and four for the tree hit, which is technically an overthrow.</p> <p>The batsmen are now at the wrong ends. They ran two but only one counts so they need to be returned to the correct end.</p>	<p>19.4</p> <p>20.1.1.2</p> <p>19.8</p> <p>18.12.2</p>



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16	<p>You didn't do well here. Arguably, Twm's remark after the first delivery was a threat to assault and a Level 3 offence so you should have suspended him. Even if you were being lenient, you should have imposed some Law 42 sanction.</p> <p>In light of the threat you could reasonably infer that this was a deliberate beamer and direct the captain to suspend Twm from bowling. He would, of course, be reported.</p> <p>You might also consider that the bowling of a deliberate beamer was an "any other misconduct" Level 2 offence and award 5 Penalty runs.</p> <p>There is nothing in the Laws which says that an offence under another Law cannot also, if appropriate, also be an offence under Law 42.</p>	<p>42.4</p> <p>41.7.6</p> <p>42.3</p>
17	<p>The toss has been and gone. At the time it took place, it was expected that play would start on time. Had it been obvious that it was going to rain before the start you would have deferred the toss.</p> <p>Matter for you whether to allow rolling. You should refuse unless you are satisfied that the delay has had a significant effect on the state of the pitch.</p>	<p>13.4</p> <p>9.1.2</p>



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18	<p>Player A has not suffered an external blow so he is incurring Penalty time while he is absent during Playing time and his team is in the field.</p> <p>He is absent from 1.55 until 3.15 = 80 minutes but deduct 5 minutes for the drinks interval, which is not playing time. By the time he resumes has incurred 75 minutes of Penalty time.</p> <p>He has served 19 minutes before the end of the first innings so has 56 minutes unserved. He cannot bat until 5.00pm unless 5 wickets fall before then. Note that wickets have to fall. A batsman cannot retire to get round the 5 wicket requirement.</p>	24.2.2 11 & 12 & A1.7 25.3.1



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19	<p>On the face of it, the non-striker is out, run out. In practice, you'd call Dead Ball and discuss with your colleague whether</p> <p>(a) the bowler and batsman had an accidental collision while, respectively, going for the ball and going for the run, in which case the run out would stand</p> <p>(b) the batsman had "taken out" the bowler, in which case he'd be out obstructing the field and it might also be a Law 42 Level 2 offence of unnecessary physical contact (or Level 4 if it was really violent).</p> <p>(c) the bowler had "taken out" the batsman, in which case the batsman would be not out and various sanctions would apply to the bowler - 5 Penalty runs, ball doesn't count, the run is scored and the batsmen get choice of ends. It might also be a Law 42 Level 2 offence of unnecessary physical contact (or Level 4 if it was really violent).</p>
20	<p>The batting side win. 5 Penalty runs awarded. The wicketkeeper is only entitled to gloves and pads if he's in a position to carry out the normal duties of a wicket-keeper and here he is not. He has forfeited his right to wear external protective equipment by positioning himself on the boundary. It follows that by catching the ball in his gloves he has committed an act of illegal fielding. Depending on his position and that of other fielders, if he's no longer a wicket-keeper within the meaning of Law 27.1, he could be an illegal 3rd fielder behind square on the leg-side.</p>