

## RDCAUA - Test yourself No. 2

### DEAD BALL

During Play

The ball is deemed to be dead when it finally settles in the hands of the \_\_\_\_\_ or the \_\_\_\_\_.

The ball shall be considered dead when it is clear to the \_\_\_\_\_ that the \_\_\_\_\_ and both \_\_\_\_\_ have ceased to regard it as \_\_\_\_\_.

As to whether or not the ball is dead is for the \_\_\_\_\_ to decide.

The ball ceases to be dead when the bowler \_\_\_\_\_ her/his \_\_\_\_\_, or, if she/he has no \_\_\_\_\_, her/his \_\_\_\_\_.

The ball becomes dead whether \_\_\_\_\_ when it lodges in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ or the \_\_\_\_\_ of an \_\_\_\_\_.

The ball is immediately dead if it touches a \_\_\_\_\_ behind the \_\_\_\_\_ in line with \_\_\_\_\_.

The Laws also stipulate occasions where the ball is automatically “dead” and occasions where the ball needs to be called “dead”. For each of the following scenarios, indicate whether the ball is automatically “dead”, needs to be “called dead” or if play continues in the appropriate column with an “X”.

Scenario	Auto- matically Dead	Called Dead	Play Continues
1. A delivery is hit over the boundary for 6 runs.			
2. A pull shot hits the helmet of the fielder at short leg and rebounds to the bowler who catches the ball.			
3. The striker plays the ball and it lodges in the top of his pad.			
4. The ball rolls into an unseen hole dug by a rabbit near the boundary. “Lost ball” is called.			
5. There is an appeal for LBW.			
6. The striker is bowled by a No ball and the ball rebounds through the slips. Runs are possible.			
7. In smothering the spin, the ball is trapped between the striker’s bat and pad.			
8. In determining whether or not a ball struck by the striker has carried to slip, the umpire at the bowler’s end seeks to consult with his colleague at square leg.			
9. The striker attempts no stroke at nor attempts to avoid a delivery that strikes his pad and goes past the slips. Both batsmen start to run.			
10. The striker is hit by a rising ball and falls to the ground. Bleeding is immediately evident			
11. In his run up, the bowler drops the ball or, after entering his delivery stride, he fails to deliver the ball.			
12. The batsman is bowled by a fair delivery.			
13. The bowler drops the ball accidentally before delivery.			

## What Do You Do When:

As in Scenario 9, the batsmen run.

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As the bowler is about to deliver the ball, the striker withdraws from his stance. The bowler delivers the ball. The striker instinctively plays at the ball, makes contact and sees the ball caught at point.

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As the ball is delivered there is a loud explosion as there is an explosion in the kitchen in the adjacent sports club complex.

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A pull shot is played towards your colleague at square leg. She/He is unable to avoid the ball and instinctively catches the ball in her/his hand to stop himself being hit.

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The batsmen have crossed for a third run when the ball, having been fielded in the deep hits the helmet of a fielder placed correctly on the ground behind the striker's wicket. In this case, how many runs are scored? How are they scored and how will you determine that they are correctly recorded?

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On a windy day, a bail is dislodged from the striker's wicket as the striker is preparing to receive the ball.

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As the bowler delivers the ball, she/he dislodges a bail from the non-striker's wicket.

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