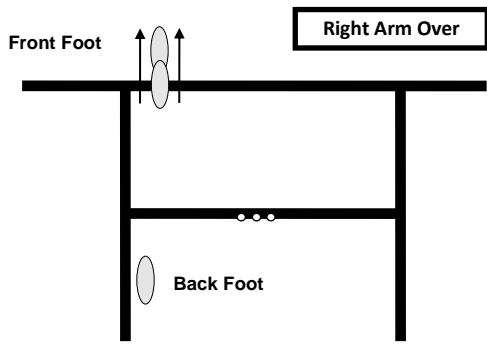
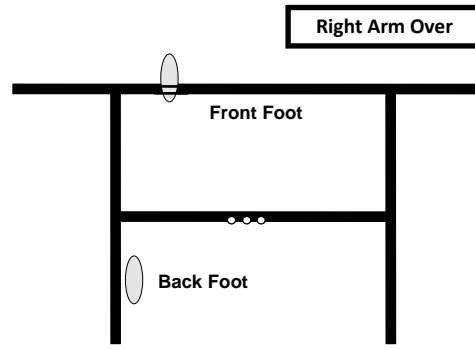


# RDCAUA TEST YOURSELF 1 - NO BALL

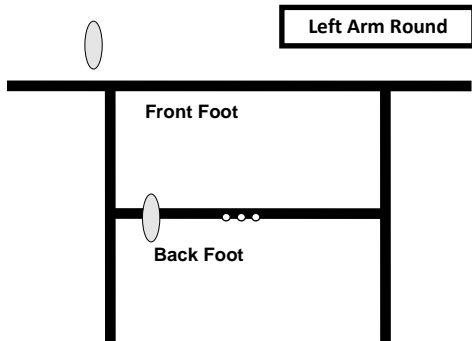
Delete the incorrect answer for each scenario.



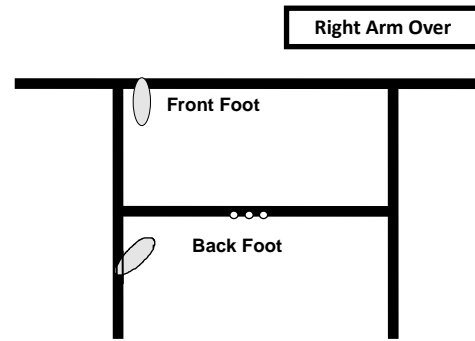
Ok or No ball



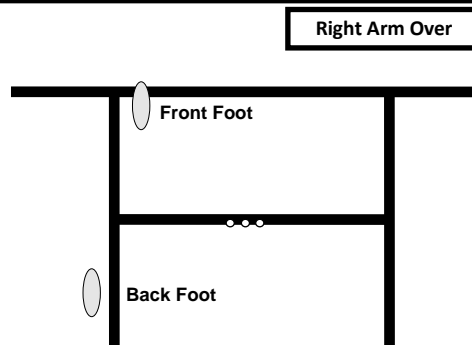
Ok or No ball



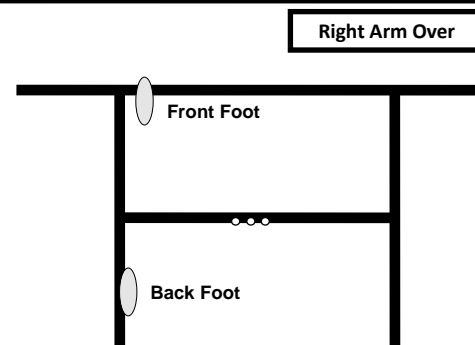
Ok or No ball



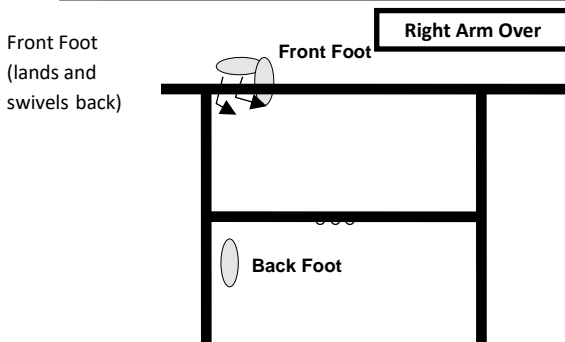
Ok or No ball



Ok or No ball

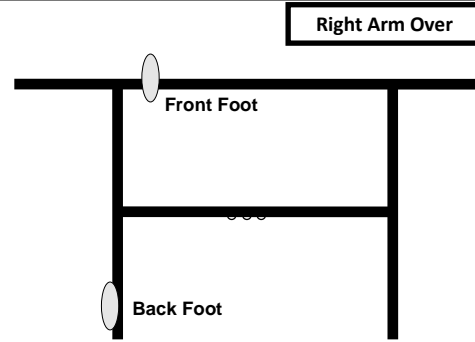


Ok or No ball



Front Foot  
(lands and  
swivels back)

Ok or No ball



Ok or No ball

1. A bowler consistently displays a suspect action. There is an element of doubt as to whether the ball is actually thrown. Neither you nor your colleague is prepared to call the bowler for throwing, but you feel you have a professional duty to have the matter resolved. In this case, what do you consider the most prudent action to take?

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2. A synthetic pitch is 8 feet wide. The fielder at silly mid-off has his right foot immediately adjacent to the concrete surface. What action are you required to take under the Laws?

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3. According to the Laws, what are the limitations for fieldsmen on the leg side? What the obligations of the square leg umpire if the Laws are contravened? What leg side conditions apply in the RDCA playing conditions.

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4. A leg spinner is bowling and the keeper is standing up to the stumps. The batsman allows the ball to pass to the keeper. Before taking the ball, the keeper's gloves come in front of the stumps. Under the Laws, what is the obligation of the square leg umpire? If the ball had struck the pad or bat are the circumstances changed?

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5. In dead time, an incompetent is bowling. His first delivery bounces twice before trapping the batsman plumb LBW. Under the Laws what is the obligation of the bowler's end umpire?

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6. The incompetent's next delivery misses the pitch altogether and comes to rest at short cover. Under the Laws, what is the obligation of the bowler's end umpire?

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7. The fast bowler delivers a bouncer that is called "No ball" due to the bowler overstepping. The batsman ducks, loses his balance, drops his bat and falls to the ground outside his crease. The keeper takes the ball, throws down the stumps and appeals. Under the Laws, what should be the decision of the square leg umpire?

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8. List the four ways you can be dismissed from a No ball.

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## Scoring runs from a No-ball

In each scenario, indicate how many runs are scored and how they are scored

Scenario	Runs Scored	Scored As?
1. The bowler oversteps. "No ball" is called and the batsman allows the ball to pass to the keeper.		
2. The bowler oversteps. "No ball" is called. The ball passes to the keeper who misses it and it goes to the boundary.		
3. The bowler oversteps. "No ball" is called. The batsman hits the ball through cover and runs two.		
4. The striker is taking guard a metre out of his ground. Before entering the delivery stride, the bowler throws the ball at the stumps in an attempt to run out the striker. He misses and the ball goes down towards fine leg. "No ball" is called. The batsmen start to run. What additional action must the umpire at the bowler's end take?		

In **Scenario 2**, what is the sequence of signals given to the scorers?

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## True or False

1. All runs conceded from No balls are debited against the bowler. True or False.
2. A No ball counts as one of the six balls in an over. True or False.

## **Dangerous Bowling – Calling “No ball”**

Law 41 parts 6-7 define what constitutes all forms of “Dangerous Bowling” and the action required by the umpires. In RDCA we have the “two bouncers an over” interpretation before fast bowling is considered dangerous. That does not restrict umpires from cautioning bowlers who are attempting to intimidate incompetent batsmen. Where this is deemed to be taking place, action can be taken after the first or second instance. It would be advisable to give the bowler a friendly warning that you regard this batsman as “incompetent” after the first bouncer. Relay your interpretation to the captain and your colleague.

NB With fast balls arriving at the batsman standing upright at the crease “above the waist” there is no leniency. This first occurrence should lead to the invocation of the Law. If the batsman stands out of his ground to take guard, then this should be the point from which the height of the delivery is judged. If the batsman charges the bowler, then the place where he took his initial guard is the reference point.

### **Defining Incompetent**

Like most things, this is largely left to the interpretation of the umpire. It is important that umpires, as a fraternity, adopt a consistent interpretation. Factors to consider include:

- The position of the batsman in the batting order
- Past history and performance
- Age (eg If Bill Wilkins is filling in for his club in the Trollope Shield or if the 12 year old son of the Captain is making up the numbers due to a player shortage)
- Perceived technical deficiencies that could lead the striker to be injured
- The speed of the bowler

Bowlers targeting the batsman rather than the stumps are eliminating two regular forms of dismissal, bowled and LBW. Any bowler worth his salt will realise this and attack the stumps as a matter of course.

For the scenarios below, we are assuming the batsman is competent and the bowler is considered “not slow”. For each event indicate what you would do under the headings given.

Event	Action By The Umpire	Communication
The first delivery of the over, Wokka bowls a bouncer, head high, that causes the striker to duck		
Wokka again bounces the striker with his third delivery		
On the fifth delivery, Wokka again bowls a bouncer that causes the batsman to duck		
In his next over, Wokka produces, a chest high full toss from which the striker shies. The ball hits the bat and lobs to short leg where it is caught.		
Wokka changes ends. His first ball is a rearing bouncer. His second ball is a repeat of the first which hits the striker on the helmet and rebounds away allowing the batsmen to take a single		
His sixth ball is yet another bouncer.		
Cactus is bowling from the other end. He has been verballing the striker in an aggressive manner. In delivering the fourth ball of his current over he oversteps by at least half a metre and delivers a chest high delivery at the striker.		

In the above incidents, what role should the captain have played in managing his players?

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