

**New Zealand Indoor Bowls
Umpires Examination - Model Questions and Answers**

1. In a game of fours, the jack has been bowled in accordance with the Laws of the Game except that it was bowled by the incorrect lead. One of the Skips returns the jack to be bowled by the correct Lead, but before it can be re-bowled the time signal sounds for the end of the game. You, the Umpire, have been asked "What do we do now"? What is your reply?
- A. If both Skips agree then the end shall be replayed otherwise the game shall be deemed to have ended.
 - B. The game shall be deemed to have ended.
 - C. The jack shall be returned and re-bowled by the correct player and the end played.
 - D. The non-offending Skip shall have, at his sole discretion the choice of playing the end or not.

Answer - C

Law 6C - Should the jack be bowled in accordance with Laws 7, 8 (b), 11 (d) and 13 (b), by an incorrect player from either team, or by the opposing player in singles, and the finishing time signal sounds; the jack shall be returned and bowled by the correct player and the end played.

2. In the game of singles, the jack is bowled in accordance with the Laws of the Game except it is bowled by the opposing player. Before it can be re-bowled by the correct player the time signal sounds. The Umpire is asked "What happens now"? What should the Umpire tell the players?
- A. The non-offending player, at his sole discretion shall have the choice of playing the end or not.
 - B. The jack shall be returned and re-bowled by the correct player and the end played.
 - C. If both of the players agree then the end shall be replayed, otherwise the game will be deemed to have ended.
 - D. The game shall be deemed to have ended.

Answer - B

Law 6C - Should the jack be bowled in accordance with Laws 7, 8 (b), 11 (d) and 13 (b), by an incorrect player from either team, or by the opposing player in singles, and the finishing time signal sounds; the jack shall be returned and bowled by the correct player and the end played.

3. When is a bowl or jack deemed to have been bowled?
- A. When the bowl or jack has come to rest.
 - B. When it has left the hand and passed wholly beyond the front line of the bowling area.
 - C. When the correct player has played the bowl or jack.
 - D. When the bowl or jack has left the hand.

Answer - B

Law 7 - Bowling is the action of rolling a bowl or jack along the mat. A bowl or jack is deemed to have been bowled when it has both left the hand and passed wholly beyond the front line of the bowling area.

4. When bowling the jack there are certain Laws of the Game that must be complied with otherwise the end is deemed not to have commenced. Four of these are?
- A. No player may handle any bowl until they have control of the playing area and the jack has been bowled.
 - B. The bowls shall be behind the front line and clear of the bowling area at the time the jack is bowled.
 - C. When the incorrect person has bowled the jack.
 - D. No part of the body except the bowling hand shall be in contact with the mat at the time of bowling.
 - E. A jack when bowled shall be in contact with the mat when it crosses the front line and pass wholly over the front line of the bowling area.
 - F. No part of the jack shall pass over either side line of the bowling area while the jack is being bowled.

Answer - B, D, E, F

Law 8 (e) - An end shall be deemed not to have commenced unless the jack has been bowled in accordance with Laws 7, 8 (a) and 8 (b) by the correct Lead or player in singles and the conditions of Laws 11 (d) and 13 (b) have been complied with.

5. A game of fours is completed with the scores level and a deciding end is required. Before the start of this game the 'black' Skip instructs the black Second and Third to change positions in the team. The 'yellow' Skip objects and calls the Umpire. What decision should the Umpire make?
- A. That the players must remain in the position that they started in for the entire event.
 - B. That you may only rotate the team so the Lead shall have to play Second and the Third will have to play Lead.
 - C. The position of players may not be changed during the course of a game, but may be changed between games unless the rules of the event state otherwise so the players must remain in their original positions.
 - D. Unless the rules of the event state otherwise declare this a new game and allow them to make the change.

Answer - C

Law 10 (c) - The position of the players shall not be changed during the course of the game but may be changed between games, unless the rules of the event state otherwise.

Law 25 - Except in any final for which provision for drawn games should be laid down by the Appropriate Authority and notwithstanding anything contained in these Laws, where at the completion of a game the scores are level and the conditions of the game require a decision,

a further end shall be played. Should this end be killed the appropriate penalty, as provided in Law 27 shall be scored by the opposing player or team and the game shall be ended. If, however, this end is drawn, a further end shall be played.

6. There are three breaches in the Laws of the Game when bowling the bowl, for which the Umpire shall stop the bowl and declare the bowl dead. The three are?
- A. A bowl shall not be bowled disc over disc.
 - B. No part other than the bowling hand shall be touching the mat at the time bowling the bowl.
 - C. No part of the bowl shall pass over either side line of the bowling area while the bowl is being bowled.
 - D. No player may handle any other bowl while the bowl is being bowled.
 - E. A bowl should be in contact with the mat when crosses over the front line.

Answer - A, C, E

Law 9 (b) - A bowl, while being bowled, shall be in contact with the mat when it crosses the front line and pass wholly over the front the front line of the bowling area.

Law 9 (c) - No part of the bowl shall pass over either side line of the bowling area while the bowl is being bowled.

Law 9 (d) - The bowl shall not be bowled disc over disc.

7. A Skip's fours team is playing poorly and the decision is made to change the team around before the start of the next game. Before play commences the changes are noticed by the opposition who protests to the Umpire. What should the Umpire's decision be?
- A. Unless the rules of the event state otherwise and Law 31 (b) does not apply, then the changes shall be allowed.
 - B. Unless the rules of the event state otherwise then the players must stay in their correct positions.
 - C. With the permission of the controlling authority this may be allowed as long as the Rules of the Event don't state otherwise.
 - D. Tell the protesting Skip that he should count his lucky stars that they are playing poorly, and that a change probably isn't likely to help them.

Answer - A

Law 10 (c) -The position of the players shall not be changed during the course of the game but may be changed between games, unless the rules of the event state otherwise.

8. One of the players in a game of singles complains to the Umpire that his opponent is using callipers as a reflector when examining the head. What ruling should the Umpire take?
- A. A torch, other light or reflector may be used to assist in examining the head. This does not constitute a measure.

- B. Reflectors are allowed to examine the head and that they may continue to use their callipers as reflectors.
- C. Callipers are not allowed to be used as reflectors.
- D. As the end has not concluded and measuring has not started using the callipers is allowed to see who has the shot.

Answer - C

Law 12 (g) - A torch other light or reflector may be used at any time to assist in examining the head. This does not constitute a measure. Callipers shall not be used as a reflector.

9. When does the player have control of the bowling area?
- A. From the moment that they pick up there bowl.
 - B. From the moment the last bowl comes to rest.
 - C. From the moment they pick up there bowl and until their bowl has been played and comes to rest.
 - D. From the time the last bowl has come to rest until their bowl has been played and come to rest.

Answer - B

Law 13 (a) - The player whose turn it is to bowl shall hold control of the playing area from the time the last bowl has come to rest.

10. An Umpire has occasion to speak to a team who are continuously laughing and chatting whilst their opponents are attempting to bowl. One of the team suggests to the Umpire that there is nothing in the Laws of the Game that stops them talking to one another. What Law can the Umpire quote that directly covers this incident?
- A. 12 (a)
 - B. 12 (c)
 - C. 13 (a)
 - D. 14 (c)

Answer - D

Law 14 (c) - The players shall be allowed to bowl their bowls and Skips to issue their instructions without interference from their opponents, or other persons. Unnecessary speaking shall be regarded as interference under this Law.

11. An Umpire is inspecting a player's footwear. What guidelines set out in the Laws of the Game should they consider?
- A. That soles and heels of footwear shall be flat, smooth or fine treaded and pliable material that will not carry foreign matter, or cause damage to the mat. Bare feet or jandals are not permitted.
 - B. Bare feet and jandals are not permitted unless they are flat soled.

- C. That soles and heels of footwear shall be flat, smooth and be made of pliable material that will not carry any foreign matter, or cause damage to the mat. Jandals or bare feet are not allowed.
- D. That soles of footwear shall be flat and made of a pliable material that will not carry any foreign matter, or cause damage to the mat. Bare feet or jandals are not permitted.

Answer - A

Law 14 (g) - Soles and heels of footwear shall be flat, smooth or fine treaded and pliable material that will not carry foreign matter, or cause damage to the mat. Play in bare feet or jandals is not permitted. Where there is any doubt about the suitability of footwear the Controlling Authority shall be the sole judge.

12. What actions should the Umpire take if they consider that a player's footwear is unsuitable?
- A. Ask them to remove the offending footwear and let them play on.
 - B. Refer the matter to the Controlling Authority.
 - C. Stop them from playing until they get the appropriate footwear.
 - D. Warn them and ask that they resolve the situation before the next game.

Answer - B

Law 14 (g) - Soles and heels of footwear shall be flat, smooth or fine treaded and pliable material that will not carry foreign matter, or cause damage to the mat. Play in bare feet or jandals is not permitted. Where there is any doubt about the suitability of footwear the Controlling Authority shall be the sole judge.

13. During a game of fours the 'black' Second plays out of order and the mistake is detected before the next bowl is bowled. The Skips ask the Umpire what action should be taken. What three options should the Umpire give the players?
- A. Give the Skips the choice to declare the end dead.
 - B. Give the opposing Skip the choice to leave the head as it is and return the bowl to be played in its proper order.
 - C. Give the opposing Skip the choice to replace the head and return the bowl to be played in the proper order.
 - D. Give the Skips the choice of replacing the head and returning the bowl to be played in the proper order.
 - E. Give the opposing Skip the choice to declare the end dead.
 - F. Give the Skips the choice to replace the end and continue on to play in the proper order.

Answer - B, C, E

Law 15 - Where a player has played out of order and the mistake is detected before the next bowl is bowled the opposing Skip or player in singles shall:

- (a) leave the head as it is and return the bowl to be replayed in its proper order; or
- (b) replace the head and return the bowl to be replayed in its proper order; or

(c) declare the end dead.

14. The Second in a triples team plays a bowl before the Lead has played their second bowl. The Second's bowl runs into the head and moves the jack. Before the next bowl can be played their Skip asks the Umpire "what should we do now"?

What three options should the Umpire give?

- A. Give the Skips the choice to replace the end and continue on to play in the proper order.
- B. Give the opposing Skip the choice to leave the head as it is and return the bowl to be played in its proper order.
- C. Give the opposing Skip the choice to declare the end dead.
- D. Give the Skips the choice of replacing the head and returning the bowl to be played in the proper order.
- E. Give the opposing Skip the choice to replace the head and return the bowl to be played in the proper order.
- F. Give the Skips the choice to declare the end dead.

Answer - B, C, E

Law 15 - Where a player has played out of order and the mistake is detected before the next bowl is bowled the opposing Skip or player in singles shall:

- (a) leave the head as it is and return the bowl to be replayed in its proper order; or
- (b) replace the head and return the bowl to be replayed in its proper order; or
- (c) declare the end dead.

15. For breaches of the Laws of the Game other than in Law 9 (b, c, d), what action can the Umpire take on the first occasion?

- A. The Umpire shall warn them and tell the Controlling Authority.
- B. The Umpire shall warn them only.
- C. The Umpire in extreme circumstances may forfeit their game.
- D. The Umpire with the help of Law 27 may invoke a penalty on the team/player of not more than 3 points.

Answer - B

Law 26 (d) - Any player who fails to comply with the Laws of the Game not provided for in Laws 9 (b), 9 (c), and 9 (d) shall be warned by the Umpire.

16. During a game of fours both Seconds play their bowls, when one of the Leads states "I've only played one bowl". This is verified and the Umpire is asked what action should be taken. What ruling should the Umpire give?

- A. That the end shall be declared dead.
- B. Give the Skips the choice to replace the head and return the bowls to be played in the proper order or declare the end dead.
- C. Let the Lead play the next bowl and continue on in the correct playing order.

D. Refer the matter to the Controlling Authority.

Answer - A

Law 16 - Where a player has played out of order and the mistake is not detected until after the next bowl is bowled the end shall be declared dead.

17. In a game of fours it is the Skips turn to bowl. It is then noticed that the 'yellow' Skip has an extra bowl. The 'yellow' Second then realises that they had only played one bowl. This is verified and the Umpire is call to resolve the issue.
What ruling should the Umpire give?

- A.** Give the Skips the choice to replace the head and return the bowls to be played in the proper order or declare the end dead.
- B.** Refer the matter to the Controlling Authority.
- C.** Give the Skips the choice to continue on with one Skip playing an extra bowl or declaring the end dead.
- D.** Declare the end dead.

Answer - D

Law 16 - Where a player has played out of order and the mistake is not detected until after the next bowl is bowled the end shall be declared dead.

18. A player in a game of singles realizes that they have just bowled the wrong coloured bowl, (the opponents bowl). The player immediately picks up one of their own bowls and goes to the head to make a replacement.
What is the correct procedure in this situation?

- A.** The marker should replace the bowl.
- B.** The correct procedure has been carried out.
- C.** The non-offending player should replace the bowl.
- D.** The Umpire should be called to replace the bowl.

Answer - C

Law 17 - If a player bowls an opponent's bowl by mistake it shall, after it has come to rest, be replaced by one of the correct colour, the replacement being made by the non-offending player in singles or by a member of the non-offending team.

19. The 'black' player in a game of singles delivers a bowl. It is then realised that a 'yellow' bowl has been delivered by mistake. The non-offending 'yellow' player hands a 'black' bowl to the Marker who changes the bowl.
What is the correct procedure in this situation?

- A.** The marker should replace the bowl.
- B.** The non-offending player should replace the bowl.
- C.** The correct procedure has been carried out.
- D.** The Umpire should be called to replace the bowl.

Answer - B

Law 17 - If a player bowls an opponent's bowl by mistake it shall, after it has come to rest, be replaced by one of the correct colour, the replacement being made by the non-offending player in singles or by a member of the non-offending team.

20. In a game of fours, a bowl is played out of order by the 'black' Third and the head is disturbed. The mistake is detected before the next bowl is delivered and the 'yellow' Skip elects to replace the head and return the bowl to be replayed in its proper order. The 'black' Skip calls the Umpire and complains that the head has not been restored fairly to its previous position.

What decision should the Umpire make?

- A. The player or Skip who has the right to replace the head shall be the sole judge of the previous position.
- B. The Umpire should hear both sides and replace the head as they see fit.
- C. If a decision can't be reached between both players in singles or Skips then the end shall be declared dead and replayed from the appropriate end.
- D. The offending player shall replace the head to its previous position.

Answer - A

Law 18 - The player, who has the right to replace the jack, a bowl, or the head, shall be the sole judge of the previous position.

21. In a game of singles the Umpire orders the stopping of a bowl, but the bowl disturbs the head before it can be stopped, the non-offending player elects to replace the head. The offending player complains to the Umpire that the head has not been restored fairly to its previous position.

What decision should the Umpire make?

- A. The Umpire should hear both sides and replace the head as they see fit.
- B. The offending player shall replace the head to its previous position.
- C. If a decision can't be reached between both players then the end shall be declared dead and replayed from the appropriate end.
- D. The player who has the right to replace the head shall be the sole judge of the previous position.

Answer - D

Law 18 - The player, who has the right to replace the jack, a bowl, or the head, shall be the sole judge of the previous position.

22. In a game of fours the 'yellow' Third plays a bowl that strikes the head. A bowl in the head is broken and the head is disturbed.

What should happen now?

- A. The end shall be declared dead.

- B. The bowl that has been broken shall be substituted and the Skips shall agree on the previous position of the head. Failing agreement then the head shall be declared dead.
- C. The bowl that has been broken shall be substituted and the non-offending Skip shall replace the bowl to its proper position.
- G. The non-offending Skip shall have the right to substitute the broken bowl back to its proper position or declare the end dead.

Answer - B

Law 19 (c) - Should a bowl break or be damaged after striking the jack or any bowl in the head, or should any bowl in the head break or be damaged as a result of being struck by any bowl or jack in play, another bowl shall be substituted for that bowl. The opposing players in singles or the Skips or delegated player/s shall agree on the previous position of the head; failing agreement the end shall be dead.

- 23.** An end is declared dead. But before it can be replayed the finishing time signal sounds. What should happen now?
- A. The game shall be deemed to have finished.
 - B. The end shall still be replayed.
 - C. The chances of this happening are so unlikely that there is no rule for this.
 - D. The end will not count and the game shall be called finished.

Answer - B

Law 21 - In the event of an end being declared dead it shall be replayed from the same bowling area and the order of play shall be the same as for the end declared dead.

- 24.** The last end of a game of fours was killed and a final end is being played. Following a burned bowl incident, this end is declared dead. What should happen now?
- A. The game shall be deemed to have finished.
 - B. The end will not count and the game shall be called finished.
 - C. The end shall be replayed from the same bowling area and in the same order of play as the end declared dead.
 - D. As long as the Event Rules don't state otherwise then a toss shall be made to decide the winner.

Answer - C

Law 21 - In the event of an end being declared dead it shall be replayed from the same bowling area and the order of play shall be the same as for the end declared dead.

- 25.** After a drive into the head, the jack rebounds back up the mat and comes to rest on the mat midway between the bowling area and the one third mark from the bowling end. What should happen now?
- A. Play your next bowl very gently as it is not far to the jack.

- B. Continue on with the game as normal.
- C. Remember that a bowl not wholly past the one third mark from the bowling end is deemed to be dead so you must play past this mark.
- D. Declare the end dead.

Answer - D

Law 22 (d) - Should the jack in play rebound down the mat to come to rest less than wholly past the one third mark from the bowling end, the end shall be dead.

26. In a game of fours the 'black' Third delivers a bowl that comes to rest partly on the mat but also touching the floor at the far end of the mat. The 'yellow' Third then plays a bowl that causes the jack to strike the 'black' Third's bowl, which is partly on the mat. The jack is moved from its previous position but is still in play. The Skips now realize what has occurred and seek the Umpire's advice.
What should the Umpire tell the Skips?

- A. Tell the Skips to leave the head as it is and remove any dead bowls from the mat.
- B. Replace the head to its proper position prior to the bowl having been played and remove the dead bowl, then replay the last bowl. If the Skips cannot agree then the head shall be declared dead and replayed.
- C. The non-offending Skip may replace the head as he thinks fit.
- D. Declare the end dead.

Answer - A

Law 22 (c) - A bowl partly on the mat but touching the floor shall be dead.

Law 22 (e) - All dead bowls shall be removed from the mat by either player on the head or the Umpire, or when requested, the Marker (see Marker's Duties).

Law 22 (f) - In the event of an omission to do so, the jack or any bowl coming in contact with any such dead bowl or bowls shall remain where it comes to rest. All dead bowls shall then be removed from the mat.

27. In a game of singles the players go to the head to decide the score, a counting bowl is removed from the head when it is realised that there is still a bowl to be played.
What is the correct procedure in this situation?
- A. If the bowl belongs to the offending player then it shall be forfeited, if it belongs to the non-offending player then the removed bowl shall be burned and the un-played bowl bowled.
 - B. The un-played bowl shall be deemed to be dead and stay un-played.
 - C. Failing agreement to replace the head to its proper position prior to the bowl being removed by the player then the end shall be declared dead.
 - D. The offending player must replace the removed bowl and let the other player play their bowl.

Answer - A

Law 23 (e) - If any counting bowl has been removed from the head when there is still a bowl to be played the unplayed bowl shall be forfeited if it belongs to the Skip of the offending team. If the unplayed bowl belongs to the Skip of the non-offending team any removed bowl shall be burned and the unplayed bowl played. (Law 30 (a)).

- 28.** An end has been concluded and the measurers are deciding the score. One Skip walks down the mat to the head and is commenting on the scoring. An Umpire sees this happen. What should the Umpire tell the Skip?
- A.** That it is good to see someone going to the head and not yelling from the other end and disrupting the others next to them.
 - B.** The correct procedure would be to call the measurer up to the Skips end.
 - C.** That the Skip should remain at the bowling end and no other persons other than the measurers shall be on the mat or comment in any way while the score is being decided.
 - D.** That the Skip must stay at the bowling end to make any comments.

Answer - C

Law 23 (f) - The Skips shall remain at the bowling end and no other person other than the Measurers shall be on the mat or comment in any way while the score is being decided.

- 29.** An end is concluded with a measure being required. The Measurer (who played the last bowl) measures first. The other Measurer does not agree and calls the Umpire. The first Measurer complains to the Umpire that the second Measurer should also have measured before calling the Umpire. What should the Umpire tell the players?
- A.** That the second player must attempt to measure before the Umpire will measure.
 - B.** Report the offending measurer to the Controlling Authority for wasting the Umpires time.
 - C.** Tell the measurers to accept the first measure and get on with the game.
 - D.** That the second measurer has the right to measure or call the Umpire.

Answer - D

Law 23 (g) - When a measure is required the Measurer who played the last bowl shall, unless exempted, measure first. If not satisfied the other Measurer may then measure and/or call the Umpire, or Duty Measurer.

- 30.** In a singles game measuring has commenced when it is discovered there is still a bowl to be played. You, the Umpire, is appealed to. What is your decision?
- A.** If the players agree then the head shall be replaced to its proper position prior to measuring having started and the non-played bowl bowled. If agreement cannot be reached then the end shall be declared dead.
 - B.** That the end shall be declared dead.

- C. If shots have been conceded then they shall count if not then the un-played bowl shall be played.
- D. That measuring has commenced and that the unplayed bowl shall be forfeited.

Answer - D

Law 24 (b) (i) - Where a measure has commenced any unplayed bowl shall be forfeited.

31. When is a measure deemed to have commenced?

- A. When the measurers take control of the head.
- B. When the last bowled played comes to rest.
- C. When a chock or other securing device is being used or a measuring device is placed between a bowl and the jack by the correct measurer.
- D. When both measurers start to look who has the shot.

Answer - C

Law 24 (b) - A measure has deemed to have commenced when either chocks or other securing devices are being used to secure a bowl or jack, or when a measuring device is placed between a bowl and the jack by the correct measurer.

32. A player is preparing to measure but before measuring can commence one of the bowls that is to be measured moves for no apparent reason. What should happen now?

- A. It should be placed back to where it was before it moved. Failing to agree on this position and if no shots have been conceded then the end shall be declared dead.
- B. It shall be measured where it lies.
- C. If shots have been conceded then they shall count and measuring shall be concluded.
- D. This bowl shall be deemed dead and removed from the mat, measuring should then be continued.

Answer - B

Law 24 (e) - Should either Measurer claim that a bowl that is to be measured may move, the best available means shall be used to secure it. If, however, such a bowl is not secured and does move before measuring has commenced, or should measuring have commenced and no result been declared, it shall be measured where it moves to provided it has not been disturbed in the course of measuring either by the Measurer or some outside influence.

33. A Measurer has conceded and removed one shot and is preparing to chock another bowl before measuring for the second shot. Before he can do so, the bowl falls without being touched and makes chocking unnecessary. What should the Measurer do now?

- A. Measure it where it lies.
- B. If shots have been conceded then they shall count and measuring shall be concluded.
- C. This bowl shall be deemed dead and removed from the mat, measuring should then be continued.

- D. Forfeit this bowl if it is yours or concede this shot if it is the opponents bowl, as you were in charge of measuring at the time.

Answer - A

Law 24 (e) - Should either Measurer claim that a bowl that is to be measured may move, the best available means shall be used to secure it. If, however, such a bowl is not secured and does move before measuring has commenced, or should measuring have commenced and no result been declared, it shall be measured where it moves to provided it has not been disturbed in the course of measuring either by the Measurer or some outside influence.

34. In a game of fours, one of the Measurers attempts to chock a bowl in order to remove an obstructing bowl before measuring. However, when the obstructing bowl is removed, the chocked bowl falls over. The player asks you the Umpire for a ruling. What would you tell them?

- A. To re-chock the bowl to its prior position and then measure.
- B. The bowl has moved so it shall be deemed to be a dead bowl and removed. Measuring should then continue.
- C. If shots have been conceded then they shall count. But if no shots have been conceded then the end shall be declared dead and replayed.
- D. If it is the measures bowl then they shall not score from it, but if it is the opponents bowl then they shall allow that bowl to count.

Answer - D

Law 24 (f) - If either of the Measurers disturbs a bowl and/or the jack while measuring, the following shall apply:

- (i) if their bowl they shall not score from it;
- (ii) if their opponent's bowl, they shall allow them that bowl;
- (iii) if the jack, they shall allow their opponents bowl or bowls being measured.

35. The Marker for a game of singles has been asked by the players to measure for the shot. The Marker measures but finds he cannot separate the shots and calls you the Umpire to measure. What should you do?

- A. Measure to decide who has the shot.
- B. Tell the players to attempt a measure first before you will measure.
- C. Tell the players that the Marker's measure is final and they should call the end drawn if the Marker can't decide who has the shot.
- D. Ask the Marker to measure again before you will attempt to measure.

Answer - C

Law 24 (g) - Should the Measurers fail to agree on the result of a measure it shall be measured by the Umpire, or Duty Measurer, or at the request of both players may be measured by the Marker in singles, whose decision shall be final.

- 36.** Describe the correct action to be taken should the Umpire, Marker, or Duty Measurer, disturb a bowl or jack when they are measuring.
- A.** If shots have been conceded then they shall count. If no shots have been conceded then the end shall be declared dead.
 - B.** If shots have been conceded then they shall count otherwise the end shall be called a drawn end.
 - C.** If both sides agree then the measurer may replace the head back to its proper position prior to the movement and then continue to measure. If they do not agree then the end shall be declared dead.
 - D.** Continue with the measure as the head lies.

Answer - A

Law 24 (i) - Should the Umpire, or Duty Measurer, or Marker when measuring, disturb any bowls in the measure or the jack then;

- (i) if no bowls have been conceded by the Measurers or previously allowed by the Umpire, Duty Measurer, or Marker, then the end shall be declared dead; or
- (ii) if bowls have been conceded by the Measurers or previously allowed by the Umpire, Duty Measurer, or Marker then those bowls shall be allowed and all other bowls disallowed.

- 37.** A game of fours is completed with the scores even and a deciding end is required. One of the players kills this end.
What should happen now?
- A.** A game cannot be won on a killed end so an extra should be played.
 - B.** The appropriate points scored according to Law 27 and an extra end played as a game cannot be won on a killed end.
 - C.** The appropriate points scored according to Law 27 and the game finished.
 - D.** The end shall be declared dead and a further deciding end shall be played.

Answer - C

Law 25 (*Part*) - Should this (deciding) end be killed the appropriate penalty, as provided in Law 27, shall be scored by the opposing player or team and the game shall be ended.

- 38.** For continued failure to comply with the Laws of the Game other than Laws 9 (b, c, d) what penalty can be imposed, and by whom?
- A.** The Umpire may warn them only.
 - B.** The Controlling Authority may warn them only.
 - C.** The Controlling Authority may ban them from the tournament.
 - D.** The Controlling Authority in conjunction with the Umpire may forfeit their game.

Answer - D

Law 26 (e) - Continued failure to comply with the Laws of the Game shall render the player or team liable to the forfeiture of the game by the Controlling Authority in conjunction with the Umpire.

- 39.** During the third end of a nine end game of fours the 'black' Third plays a 'yellow' bowl by mistake. This bowl runs into the head and drives the jack of the mat. What should happen next?
- A.** The opposing Skip can leave the head as is or replace the head back to the proper position prior to the bowl being played or declare the end dead.
 - B.** The opposing team shall collect two points for the killed end and the end shall have been deemed to have been played.
 - C.** The opposing team shall collect three points for the killed end and the end shall have been deemed to have been played.
 - D.** As the end cannot be replaced it shall be called dead and replayed.

Answer - C

Law 27 - A killed end is one in which the jack is knocked off the mat by a bowl in play. Should any player cause an end to be killed in any type of game the following points shall be scored by the opposing player or team and it shall count as an end played - first four bowls of either team - 2 points; all other bowls - 3 points.

- 40.** The eighth end of a ten end game of fours is killed by the 'black' Third. The 'yellow' Lead is about to throw the jack when the time signal sounds. The 'yellow' Skip immediately stops their Lead and asks the 'black' Lead to bowl the jack instead. The 'black' Skip objects and asks the Umpire for a ruling. What is your decision?
- A.** As it was not the last end of the game then the 'yellow' Lead should throw the jack as normal.
 - B.** There is a lot of confusion over this law and whatever your decision is shall be final, but if neither side agrees then they have the right to lodge a complaint with the Controlling Authority within 5 minutes of the end of the game.
 - C.** The time signal has sounded and the game is finished.
 - D.** As the killed end turned out to be the last end then the 'yellow' Skip has the choice as to who goes first.

Answer - D

Law 28 - Should the last played end of any game be killed, the appropriate penalty shall be scored by the opposite player or team and a final end shall be played if requested by either Skip or player in singles. The non-offending Skip or player in singles shall then have the right to order the other team or player to play first.

- 41.** In a game of singles the 'yellow' player delivers a bowl that does not disturb any bowl in the head and it is obviously going to run off the mat. The Marker stops the bowl just before it reaches the end of the mat and removes it. The Umpire sees this incident. What action should the Umpire take?
- A.** Declare the bowl burned and let the players know that they have three options. One, to agree on where the bowl was going to come to rest. Two, return the bowl to be replayed, or three failing agreement declare the end dead.

- B. Declare the bowl as burned and return it to be replayed.
- C. Declare the end dead and to be replayed.
- D. Declare the bowl burned and let the players know they have the choice of either agreeing to where it would have come to rest or returning the bowl to be replayed.

Answer - A

Law 29 (b) - When a jack or bowl in motion is burned: by a neutral person or object, or by a bowl or jack from another mat, the players in singles or the Skips or delegated player/s shall:

- (i) agree on the position it would have come to rest if it had not been interfered with; or
- (ii) provided the head has not been disturbed the bowl shall be returned and replayed; or
- (iii) failing agreement, declare the end dead.

42. In a game of fours the 'yellow' Second delivers a bowl. A player from the next mat is changing ends and strikes the 'yellow' Second's moving bowl with his foot causing the bowl to veer off course. What should happen now?

- A. Declare the bowled burned in motion and give the Skips the choice to either agree on a position that it would have come to rest, or return the bowl to be replayed, or failing agreement on this then declare the end dead.
- B. Declare the end dead and to be replayed.
- C. Declare the bowl burned and let the players know they have the choice of either agreeing to where it would have come to rest or returning the bowl to be replayed.
- D. Declare the bowl as burned and return it to be replayed.

Answer - A

Law 29 (b) - When a jack or bowl in motion is burned: by a neutral person or object, or by a bowl or jack from another mat, the players in singles or the Skips or delegated player/s shall:

- (i) agree on the position it would have come to rest if it had not been interfered with; or
- (ii) provided the head has not been disturbed the bowl shall be returned and replayed; or
- (iii) failing agreement, declare the end dead.

43. In a game of pairs the 'yellow' Lead plays a black bowl by mistake. The 'black' Skip stops the bowl before it reaches the head. The 'yellow' Skip asks the Umpire for a ruling. What should this be?

- A. Declare the bowl as burned and return it to be replayed.
- B. Declare the end dead and to be replayed.
- C. Give the 'yellow' Skip the choice of leaving the bowl where it is, or replacing it where he thought it would have come to rest, or declaring the end dead.
- D. Give the 'black' Skip the choice of leaving the bowl where it is, or replacing it where he thought it would have come to rest, or declaring the end dead.

Answer - C

Law 29 (a) - When a jack or bowl while in motion is burned: by one of the players, the opposing player in singles or the opposing Skip or delegated player/s shall:

- (i) allow it to remain where it comes to rest; or
- (ii) place it where in the players opinion, it would have come to rest; or
- (iii) declare the end dead.

44. In a game of fours the 'black' Skip delivers a bowl that strikes the jack. This would have definitely resulted in a killed end. Without thinking the 'yellow' Third stops the moving jack from leaving the mat with his foot. The 'yellow' Skip calls the Umpire and demands the three points for a killed end because the jack would have run off the mat. The 'black' Skip states that the 'yellow' Third should not have stopped the jack.

What would be your ruling as the Umpire?

- A.** Give the 'yellow' Skip the choice of leaving the jack where it is, or replacing it where he thought it would have come to rest, or declaring the end dead.
- B.** Give the 'black' Skip the choice of leaving the jack where it is, or replacing it where he thought it would have come to rest, or declaring the end dead.
- C.** Declare the end dead and to be replayed.
- D.** Failing agreement from both Skips on where the jack would have come to rest then declare the end dead.

Answer - B

Law 29 (a) - When a Jack or bowl while in motion is burned: by one of the players, the opposing player in singles or the opposing Skip or delegated player/s shall:

- (i) allow it to remain where it comes to rest; or
- (ii) place it where in the players opinion, it would have come to rest; or
- (iii) declare the end dead.

45. In a game of fours an end has been completed. The 'black' Third reaches the head first and kicks the bowls and jack together declaring the score to be two shots to 'yellow'. The 'yellow' Third who had no opportunity to take part in deciding the score calls the Umpire and insists that there were in fact three counting 'yellow' bowls.

What decision should the Umpire give?

- A.** Give the 'yellow' Third the choice of leaving the head as it is, or letting them replace the head to its previous position as near as they could judge, or let them declare the end dead.
- B.** The Umpire did not see this happen so cannot make a ruling but as both Thirds cannot come to an agreement the Umpire can declare the end dead and to be replayed.
- C.** Leave the score of two points to the 'yellow' team as this is all that the 'black' Third was going to concede.
- D.** Declare the end burned and make them replay the head.

Answer - A

Law 30 (a) - When a jack or bowl at rest is burned: by one of the players, the opposing player in singles or the opposing Skip or delegated player/s shall:

- (i) allow it to remain as moved; or

- (ii) replace it as near as they can judge, in its previous position: or,
- (iii) declare the end dead.

46. A 'black' Skip who has control of the playing area goes to the head to discuss the situation with his team members. One of the 'black' players accidentally stands on the jack and moves it from its previous position. The Skips cannot agree as to what should be done and ask the Umpire to settle the dispute.

What should the Umpire tell them?

- A. Declare the end burned and make them replay the head.
- B. Give the Skips the choice to replace the head back to its previous position prior to the incident or failing agreement declare the end dead and to be replayed.
- C. Give the non-offending Third the right to claim the points that they thought were theirs.
- D. Give the non-offending team the choice to leave the head as it is, or let them replace it as near as they can judge to its previous position, or let them declare the end dead.

Answer - D

Law 30 (a) - When a jack or bowl at rest is burned: by one of the players, the opposing player in singles or the opposing Skip or delegated player/s shall:

- (i) allow it to remain as moved; or
- (ii) replace it as near as they can judge, in its previous position; or,
- (iii) declare the end dead.

47. In a game of fours the Thirds go onto the mat to decide the score. One of them accidentally kicks a bowl into a counting position. They then call the Umpire for a ruling on this position. What should the ruling be?

- A. Give the non-offending Third the right to claim the points that they thought were theirs.
- B. Give the Skips the choice to replace the head back to its previous position prior to the incident or failing agreement declare the end dead and to be replayed.
- C. Give the non-offending team the choice to leave the head as it is, or let them replace it as near as they can judge to its previous position, or let them declare the end dead.
- D. Declare the end burned and make them replay the head.

Answer - C

Law 30 (a) - When a jack or bowl at rest is burned: by one of the players, the opposing player in singles or the opposing Skip or delegated player/s shall:

- (i) allow it to remain as moved; or
- (ii) replace it as near as they can judge, in its previous position; or
- (iv) declare the end dead.

48. An Umpire runs onto a mat to stop a bowl that has been bowled disc over disc. The Umpire kicks a bowl that travels onto the next mat and it interferes with the head. The Skips on that mat ask the Umpire what they should do. There are still bowls to be played.

What should the Umpire tell them?

- A. Declare the end burned and make them replay the head.
- B. Give the Skips the choice to replace the head back to its previous position prior to the incident or failing agreement declare the end dead and to be replayed.
- C. Firstly apologise for being so clumsy and then offer to replace the head for them.
- D. Give the Skips the right to leave the head as it is, or failing this give them the choice to replace the head back to its proper position prior to the incident, or failing this declare the end dead.

Answer - D

Law 30 (b) - When a jack or bowl at rest is burned: by a neutral person or object, or by a bowl or jack from another mat, or by vibration or cause other than play, the players in singles or the Skips or delegated player/s shall:

- (i) agree on its previous position; or
- (ii) failing agreement, declare the end dead;
- (iii) where interference by a neutral person or object occurs after shots have been conceded and removed, but before deciding the score has been completed, the conceded shots shall count and the end scored, or the player/team gaining the shots may declare the end dead.

49. In a game of fours an end has been completed. The 'orange' Third has been allowed two shots and these have been removed. Measuring is in progress to decide the score when a bowl from the next mat interferes with the head. The 'blue' Third asks the Umpire what the options are.

What should the Umpire tell the players?

- A. Give the Skips the choice to replace the head back to its previous position prior to the incident or failing agreement declare the end dead and to be replayed.
- B. The 'orange' team may take the two shots and call the end finished or they may declare the end dead.
- C. Failing agreement between both teams then the shots shall count and the end called finished.
- D. Declare the end burned and failing agreement call the end dead.

Answer - B

Law 30 (b) - When a jack or bowl at rest is burned: by a neutral person or object, or by a bowl or jack from another mat, or by vibration or cause other than play, the players in singles or the Skips or delegated player/s shall:

- (i) agree on its previous position; or
- (ii) failing agreement, declare the end dead;
- (iii) where interference by a neutral person or object occurs after shots have been conceded and removed, but before deciding the score has been completed, the conceded shots shall count and the end scored, or the player/team gaining the shots may declare the end dead.

50. Replacement players are players who are?

- A. Players that are changed during a game.

- B. Players that are changed prior to the commencement of an event.
- C. Players that are changed between games.
- D. Players that have played more than two games in the same position.

Answer - B

Law 31 (a) - Replacements are permitted prior to the commencement of any event.

51. Substitutes are players who are?

- A. Players that are changed prior to the commencement of an event.
- B. Players who can come into the team for specialist shots.
- C. Players who at the Controlling Authorities discretion can be changed during or in between games after the commencement of the event.
- D. Players who at the Controlling Authorities discretion can be changed prior to the commencement of the event.

Answer - C

Law 31 (b) - Substitutes may be allowed after the commencement of an event either during or between games at the discretion of the Controlling Authority.

52. In what position in the team can substitutes initially play?

- A. Any position that is required.
- B. They must play in the position of the player that they are substituting.
- C. Lead only.
- D. Lead in the Pairs and Triples or Lead or Second in the Fours.

Answer - D

Law 31 (b) - Substitutes in fours must play as Lead or Second only. In pairs or triples as Lead only.

53. A bowl is delivered that runs off the mat. It then returns to the mat and disturbs the head. The Skips cannot agree on what should be done and appeal to the Umpire? What should the Umpire tell the Skips?

- A. The non-offending Skip shall have the choice to replace the head or declare the end dead.
- B. Declare the end dead.
- C. Declare the end 'burned at rest'.
- D. If the Skips cannot agree on the replacement of the head then declare the end dead.

Answer - D

Law 22 (b) - If a bowl runs or is driven from the mat it shall be dead. If on returning to the mat it disturbs the head the players in singles or the Skips or delegated player/s shall agree on replacement of the head after removing the bowl; failing agreement the end shall be dead.

54. A player disputes your decision on a point of Law. What can they do about this?
- A. Lodge an appeal with the controlling Authority no longer than five minutes after the game has finished.
 - B. An Umpires decision is final and that there is no arguing this point.
 - C. An Umpires decision is final and the only way to change this may be to offer the Umpire a large sum of cash.
 - D. Lodge an appeal with the Controlling Authority no longer than ten minutes after the game has finished.

Answer - A

Law 12 (h) (*Part*) - The decision of such Umpire shall be final in all matters except on a point of Law, when an appeal may be lodged with the Controlling Authority.

Law 12 (i) - Such appeal must be lodged no later than five minutes after completion of the game in which the dispute arose.

55. The Laws of the Game clearly describes a damaged bowl. Which answer best describes a damaged bowl?
- A. When a bowl or jack is in two or more pieces.
 - B. When a bowl or jack is chipped, cracked or in two or more pieces.
 - C. When in the opinion of the Controlling Authority although it is not broken but it is not fit for play.
 - D. When in the opinion of the Umpire although it is not broken it is not fit for play.

Answer - C

Law 19 – A bowl or jack is broken when it is in two or more pieces. It is damaged when in the opinion of the Controlling Authority although it is not broken it is otherwise not fit for play.

56. Please select the three correct answers from below of a 'dead bowl'.
- A. A bowl which comes to rest not wholly past the one third from the bowling end.
 - B. A bowl with a chip in it.
 - C. A bowl which has run or been driven off the mat.
 - D. A bowl partly on the mat but touching the floor.
 - E. A bowl which has come to rest not wholly past the two thirds mark from the bowling end.
 - F. A bowl which was in contact with mat when it crossed the front line but was really wobbly.

Answer - A, C, D

Law 22 (a) - A bowl which comes to rest not wholly past the one third mark from the bowling end shall be dead and shall be removed from the mat.

Law 22 (b) - If a bowl runs or is driven from the mat it shall be dead.

Law 22 (c) - A bowl partly on the mat but touching the floor shall be dead.

57. Before the Second in a game of fours plays his bowl, the Skip calls the Third up to the head to discuss how the bowl shall be played. The opposing Skip complains to you, the Umpire. What would you tell the Skip?
- A. That the Skip has control of the playing area and he can call to the head any player.
 - B. That the Skip can only call up to the playing area the player who is in control of it, in this case it is the Second.
 - C. The Umpire shall tell the Skips that it is okay to call up any player but there can only be a Skip and one other player on the mat at any time.
 - D. The Umpire should warn the offending Skip that calling up the Third to check out the Second's shot is a waste of time and give them a warning.

Answer - B

Law 12 (e) - The Skip whose team has charge of the playing area may call up the member of the team whose turn it is to bowl to examine the head. The Skip may go to the head for the same purpose.