

# Winter Laws of Cricket Course

Session 5 | Dismissals Affected by the Changes

# Queensland Cricket Umpires

Winter Laws Course | Session 5

## Laws Covered Today

Course 5 follows the dismissal modes affected by the 2026 Edition of the Laws:

how the wicket is put down, how the ball is caught, where the batter is, and what happens next.

1. Law 32 - Bowled
2. Law 33 - Caught
3. Law 34 - Hit the ball twice
4. Law 35 - Hit wicket
5. Law 36 - LBW
6. Law 37 - Obstructing the field
7. Law 38 - Run out
8. Law 39 - Stumped



SESSION OVERVIEW



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## Why This Session Matters

Dismissal Laws often turn on small facts, quick observations and clear sequencing.

### This session links together:

- whether the delivery was valid
- how the wicket was put down
- whether a catch was fair
- whether the batter was in or out of their ground
- how scoring and the next batter are managed

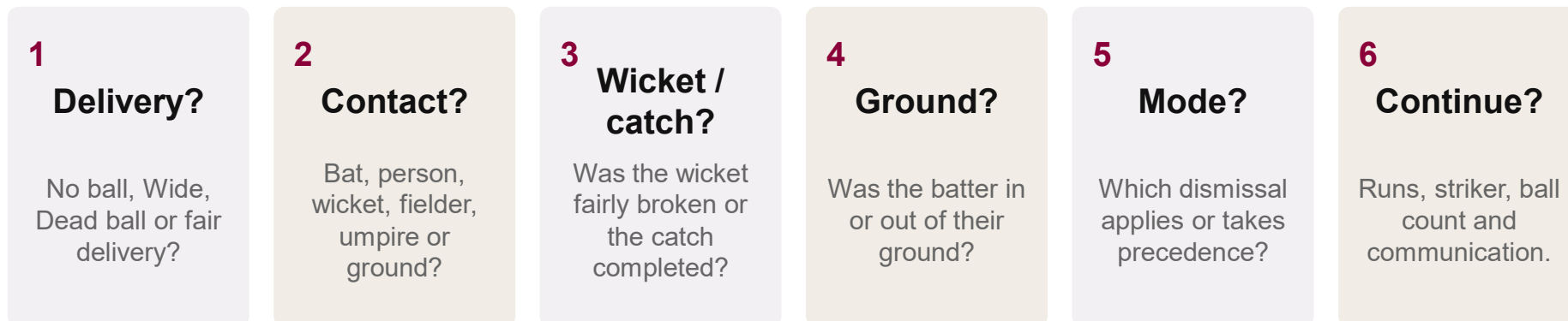


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## Dismissals – our process

Work through the delivery, then the mode of dismissal, then the consequences.



**Keep this chain in mind for every scenario.**

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## Pre-Quiz

### Purpose

- Gauge instinctive dismissal decisions.
- Identify confusion about precedence, No ball and Dead ball.
- Set up practical scenarios for later in the session.



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## Pre-Quiz Question 1

Law 32: Bowled

**A striker is out Bowled when:**

- A: Any delivery touches the stumps
- B: A ball delivered by the bowler, not being a No Ball, puts down the striker's wicket
- C: The wicket-keeper breaks the wicket while the striker is out of their ground
- D: The striker misses the ball and the ball touches their pads

**CORRECT ANSWER: B**

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## Pre-Quiz Question 2

Law 33: Caught

**For catch to be fair, the ball must:**

- A: Be caught before it has touched the ground
- B: Be caught only by the wicket-keeper
- C: Always be caught after touching the bat only once
- D: Be caught after the umpire calls Dead Ball

**CORRECT ANSWER: A**

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## Pre-Quiz Question 3

Law 34: Hit the ball twice

**The striker may lawfully strike the ball a second time only to:**

- A: Score extra runs
- B: Protect their wicket
- C: Prevent a catch being taken
- D: Delay the fielding side

**CORRECT ANSWER: B**

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## Pre-Quiz Question 4

Law 35: Hit wicket

**A striker may be out Hit wicket if they break their wicket:**

- A: After the bowler has entered the delivery stride and while the ball is in play
- B: At any time before the ball is bowled
- C: After the ball is dead
- D: Only if the wicket is broken by the ball

**CORRECT ANSWER: A**

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## Pre-Quiz Question 5

Law 37: Obstructing the field

**A batter may be out Obstructing the field if they:**

- A: Accidentally collide with a fielder
- B: Wilfully attempt to obstruct or distract the fielding side while the ball is in play
- C: Leave their ground after playing the ball
- D: Ask the umpire a question during play

**CORRECT ANSWER: B**

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## Law 32: Bowled

Key focus: when the wicket is broken by the bowler's delivery and when Bowled takes precedence.

- Was the delivery a No ball?
- Did the ball break the striker's wicket?
- Did anything else touch the ball first?
- Does another dismissal also appear possible?



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## Law 32: Bowled: Clause Summary

Core clauses for quick match-day use.

- 32.1.1** Striker is out Bowled if a delivery, not being a No ball, breaks their wicket.
- 32.1.1** It can still be Bowled **even if the ball first touches the striker's bat or person.**
- 32.1.2** Not Bowled if the ball first contacts another player, the **non-striker's wicket** or an umpire.
- 32.2** Bowled takes precedence.



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## Law 32: Bowled: 2026 Changes

Focus on the 2026 wording and match-day consequence.

### What changed

- Law 32.1.2 now expressly includes contact with the wicket at the non-striker's end.
- The striker may still be subject to Obstructing the field, Run out or Stumped.
- This prevents unusual rebounds being treated as Bowled simply because the striker's wicket is put down.

### Umpire meaning

- Follow the contact sequence carefully.
- Although usually straightforward, this dismissal can sometimes be difficult to observe (**wicket broken by the ball** vs bat or batter's person/wicketkeeper's glove).
- If the ball hits the non-striker's wicket or an umpire first, do not give Bowled.
- Consider whether another dismissal is available and whether an appeal has been made.

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## Law 32: Bowled: Umpire Impact

Match-day application.

- Watch the ball path all the way from delivery to wicket.
- Confirm that it was not a No ball.
- If two dismissal modes seem possible, know which one takes precedence.
- Be ready to explain why Bowled does or does not apply.

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## Law 32: Bowled: Scenario

### Scenario

The striker drives the ball firmly. It strikes the wicket at the non-striker's end, rebounds back and breaks the striker's wicket.

### Discuss

- Can the striker be out Bowled?
- Which contact came before the striker's wicket was broken?
- What other dismissals might need to be considered?

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## Law 32: Bowled: Scenario Answer

Scenario answer

- Decision** Not out Bowled
- Law Ref** Law 32.1.2
- Reason** Before striking the striker's wicket, the ball contacted the wicket at the non-strikers end
- Action** Consider whether Run Out, Stumped or Obstructing the field is relevant, depending on the facts and appeal
- Avoid** Do not treat every broken striker's wicket as Bowled



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## Law 32: Bowled: Key Takeaways

- 1 Bowled requires a valid delivery that breaks the striker's wicket.
- 2 If the ball first contacts a player, umpire or non-striker's wicket, Bowled does not apply.
- 3 Bowled takes precedence.



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## Law 33: Caught

Key focus: fair catch, complete control, boundary contact and catches after more than one strike.

- Did the ball touch the bat?
- Was the delivery a No ball?
- Was the catch completed before grounding?
- Did the fielder have complete control?



### Law 33: Caught: Clause Summary

Core clauses for quick match-day use.



- 33.1** Caught requires a delivery not being a No ball that touches the striker's bat before any fielder.
- 33.2** A fair catch requires the ball and any fielder in contact with it not to be grounded beyond the boundary.
- 33.3** The catch is complete only when **the fielder has control over the ball and their own movement.**
- 33.4** If Caught, batter runs are not scored; penalties stand and the non-striker returns to original end.
- 33.5** Caught takes precedence if the striker is not out bowled.



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## Law 33: Caught: 2026 Changes

Focus on the 2026 wording and match-day consequence.

### What changed

- Law 33.2.2 clarifies catches after the ball has been lawfully struck more than once.
- The ball must not be grounded after the first strike.
- At least one strike must be on the bat.
- Appendix A clearly defines 'control'.
- Law 19 was covered in a previous course which discussed catches on or near the boundary.

### Umpire meaning

- A second lawful strike does not automatically prevent Caught.
- Check whether the ball was grounded between strikes.
- Use Law 34 and Law 37 together where second strikes and catches interact.

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## Law 33: Caught: Umpire Impact

Match-day application.

- Do not rush the catch decision; wait for control.
- If near the boundary, consider Laws 19.4 and 19.5.
- Separate the dismissal decision from scoring consequences.
- Return the non-striker to their original end when the striker is Caught.



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## Law 33: Caught: Scenario

### Scenario

The striker lawfully strikes the ball a second time to guard the wicket.  
The ball has not touched the ground and is then caught by a fielder.

### Discuss

- Can a catch after a second strike be fair?
- What must have happened between the two strikes?
- What scoring consequence follows if the striker is out Caught?

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## Law 33: Caught: Scenario Answer

Scenario answer

**Decision** The striker may be out Caught if the Law 33 requirements are met.

**Law Ref** Law 33.2.2.2 and Law 33.3

**Reason** A catch can be fair after a lawful second strike if the ball was not grounded and at least one strike was on the bat.

**Action** Confirm complete control and then manage score and batter return.

**Avoid** Do not assume a lawful second strike makes Caught impossible.



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## Law 33: Caught: Key Takeaways

- 1 A fair catch requires control of the ball and movement.
- 2 A catch after a lawful second strike can be fair in defined circumstances.
- 3 If Caught, batter runs do not count but penalties stand.
- 4 If not out Bowled, Caught takes precedence.

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## Law 34: Hit the Ball Twice

Key focus: when a second strike is illegal, when it is lawful, and how runs are managed.

- Was the ball still in play?
- Was the second strike wilful?
- Was it solely to guard the wicket?
- Had the ball already touched a fielder?



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## Law 34: Hit the Ball Twice: Clause Summary

Core clauses for quick match-day use.

- 34.1** Out if the striker wilfully strikes the ball again before it has touched a fielder, except to guard the wicket.
- 34.1.3** Hit the ball twice can apply whether or not No ball is called.
- 34.3** A striker may lawfully strike again solely to guard the wicket, including from a No ball.  
However, the striker may not prevent the ball from being caught by striking the ball more than once in defence of their wicket. See Law 37.3 (Obstructing a ball from being caught).
- 34.4** Runs are not scored from a lawful second strike; Dead ball may be delayed.

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## Law 34: Hit the Ball Twice: 2026 Changes

Focus on the 2026 wording and match-day consequence.

### What changed

- Law 34.3 expressly addresses fielder interference with a legal second strike.
- If a fielder interferes, Dead ball is called, the striker is not out, and the ball counts in the over.
- Law 34.4 clarifies delayed Dead ball when runs are not permitted.

### Umpire meaning

- Identify whether the second strike was to guard the wicket.
- Delay Dead ball where the Law requires it, especially to protect catch opportunities.
- No ball or Wide still may need to be signalled if applicable.

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## Law 34: Hit the Ball Twice: Umpire Impact

Match-day application.

- Be clear on the difference between illegal second strike and lawful defence of the wicket.
- Do not allow runs from a lawful second strike.
- Return not out batters to original ends where runs are disallowed.
- Apply any 5-run penalty except Law 28.3 helmet penalties.

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## Law 34: Hit the Ball Twice: Scenario

### Scenario

The striker plays the ball down near the stumps and then deliberately hits it again with the bat to prevent it striking the wicket.

### Discuss

- Is the second strike lawful?
- Can runs be scored?
- When should Dead ball be called?

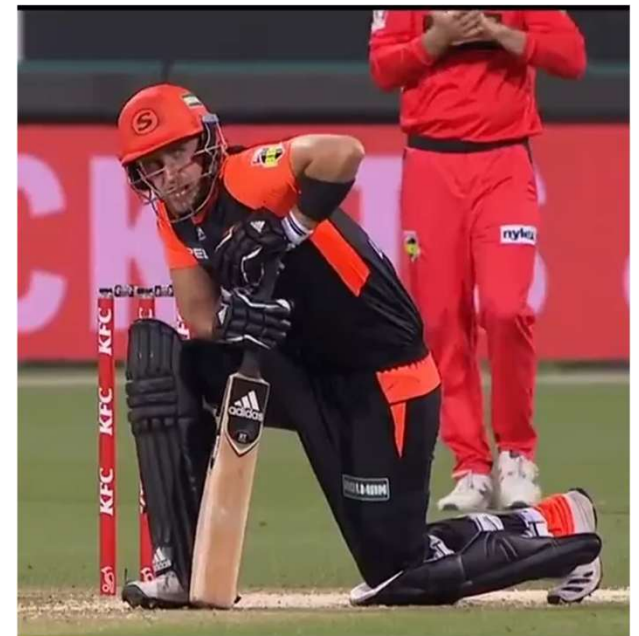
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## Law 34: Hit the Ball Twice: Scenario Answer

Scenario answer

- Decision** Not out Hit the ball twice if the second strike was solely to guard the wicket.
- Law Ref** Law 34.3 and 34.4
- Reason** Runs may not be scored from the lawful second strike.
- Action** Delay Dead ball if required, then disallow runs and return batters to original ends.
- Avoid** Do not call Dead ball too early if a catch opportunity may still arise.



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## Law 34: Hit the Ball Twice: Key Takeaways

- 1 A second strike is lawful only in limited circumstances.
- 2 Guarding the wicket can be lawful even from a No ball.
- 3 Runs are not scored from a lawful second strike.

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## Law 35: Hit Wicket

Key focus: timing, action in receiving the delivery, balance recovery and exceptions.

- Had the bowler entered the delivery stride?
- Was the ball in play?
- Was the wicket broken by the striker's bat or person?
- Does a Not out exception apply?



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## Law 35: Hit Wicket: Clause Summary

Core clauses for quick match-day use.

- 35.1** Striker is out Hit wicket if their wicket is broken by bat or person in defined circumstances.
- 35.2** Not out if a specific exception applies, including No ball or avoiding Run out/Stumped.
- 35.2** Detached equipment or a bat not held in the hand may prevent Hit wicket **if it first contacts another person.**
- 35.3** If out Hit wicket, only Wide penalty and any 5-run penalties are scored.



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## Law 35: Hit Wicket: 2026 Changes

Focus on the 2026 wording and match-day consequence.

### What changed

- The wording now makes clear that receiving a delivery includes movement to recover balance.
- Detached equipment or a bat not held in the hand may prevent Hit wicket if it first contacts another person.
- Several Not out exceptions are clarified.

### Umpire meaning

- Assess whether the striker was still receiving the ball or recovering balance.
- Check for No ball before giving Hit wicket.
- Be careful where a bat or equipment contacts another person before breaking the wicket.

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## Law 35: Hit Wicket: Umpire Impact

Match-day application.

- Watch the striker after playing the ball, not just at contact.
- Distinguish “setting off immediately for the first run” from later running.
- Know the exceptions: No ball, avoiding a throw, avoiding Run out/Stumped, or fielding-side contact.
- Communicate calmly because players often assume any self-broken wicket is out.

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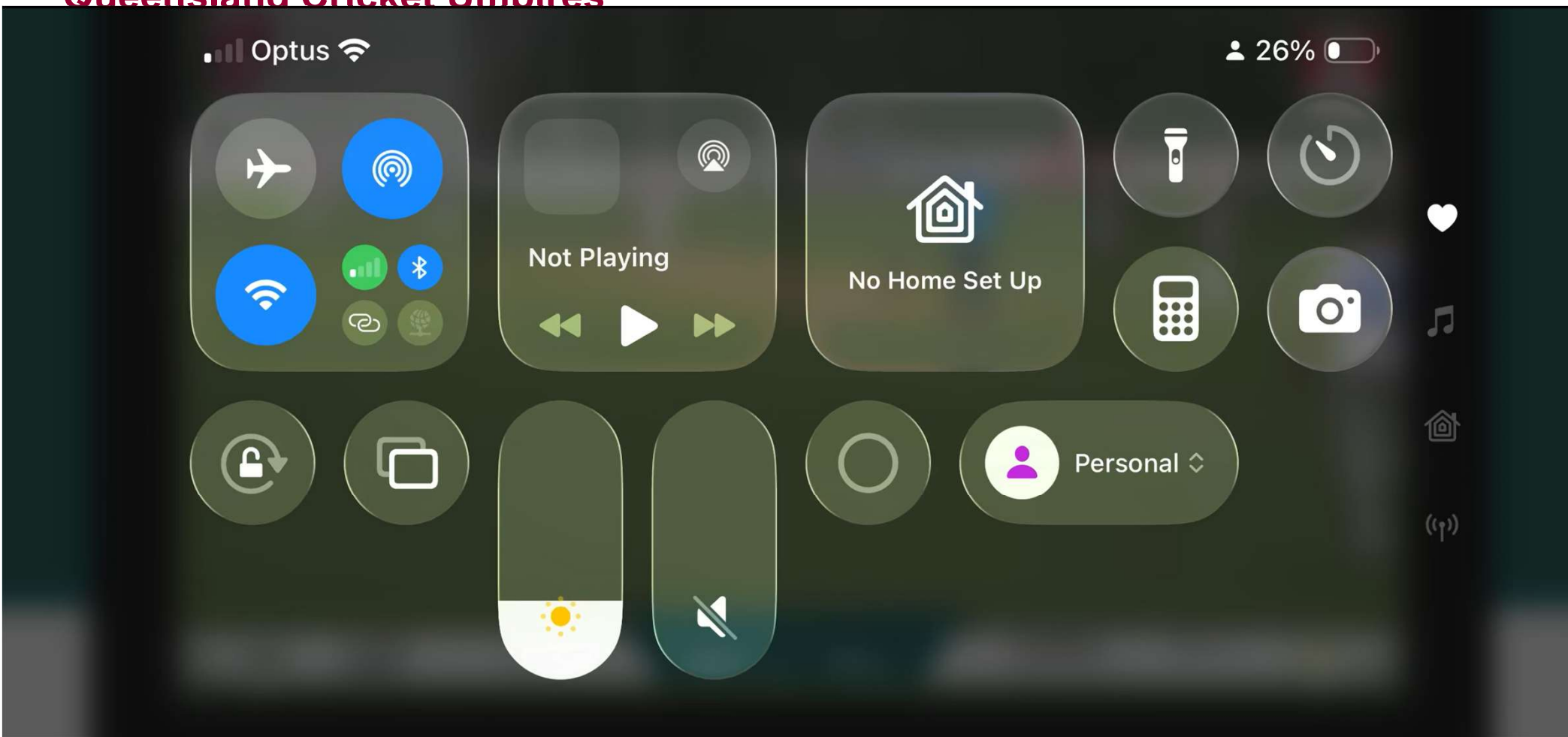
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LAW SECTION 4 OF 8



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## Law 35: Hit Wicket: Scenario

### Scenario

The striker plays at the ball, overbalances and their back foot knocks a bail off while trying to recover their balance.

### Discuss

- Is the striker still receiving the delivery?
- Has the bowler delivered a No ball?
- Does any Not out exception apply?

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## Law 35: Hit Wicket: Scenario Answer

Scenario answer

- Decision** Out Hit Wicket if the delivery is fair and no exception applies.
- Law Ref** Law 35.1.1.2 and 35.2
- Reason** The wicket was broken during movement to recover balance after receiving the delivery.
- Action** No batter runs are scored, except Wide penalty or any 5-run penalties if applicable.
- Avoid** Do not ignore the balance-recovery phase.



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## Law 35: Hit Wicket: Key Takeaways

- 1 Hit wicket can occur while receiving the delivery or recovering balance.
- 2 No ball prevents Hit wicket.
- 3 Not every wicket broken by the striker is Hit wicket.



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## Law 36: LBW

Key focus: the five-part LBW test and the updated wording around landing and first interception.

- Was the delivery a No ball?
- Where did the ball first land?
- Did it hit the bat first?
- Where was impact and would it have hit the wicket?



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## Law 36: LBW: Clause Summary

Core clauses for quick match-day use.

- 36.1.1** The ball must be delivered by the bowler and not be a No ball.
- 36.1.2** If not intercepted without landing, it must first land in line or on the off side.
- 36.1.3** The ball must not have previously touched the bat before hitting the striker's person.
- 36.1.4-5** Point of impact and whether the ball would have hit the wicket must both be assessed.

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## Law 36: LBW: 2026 Changes

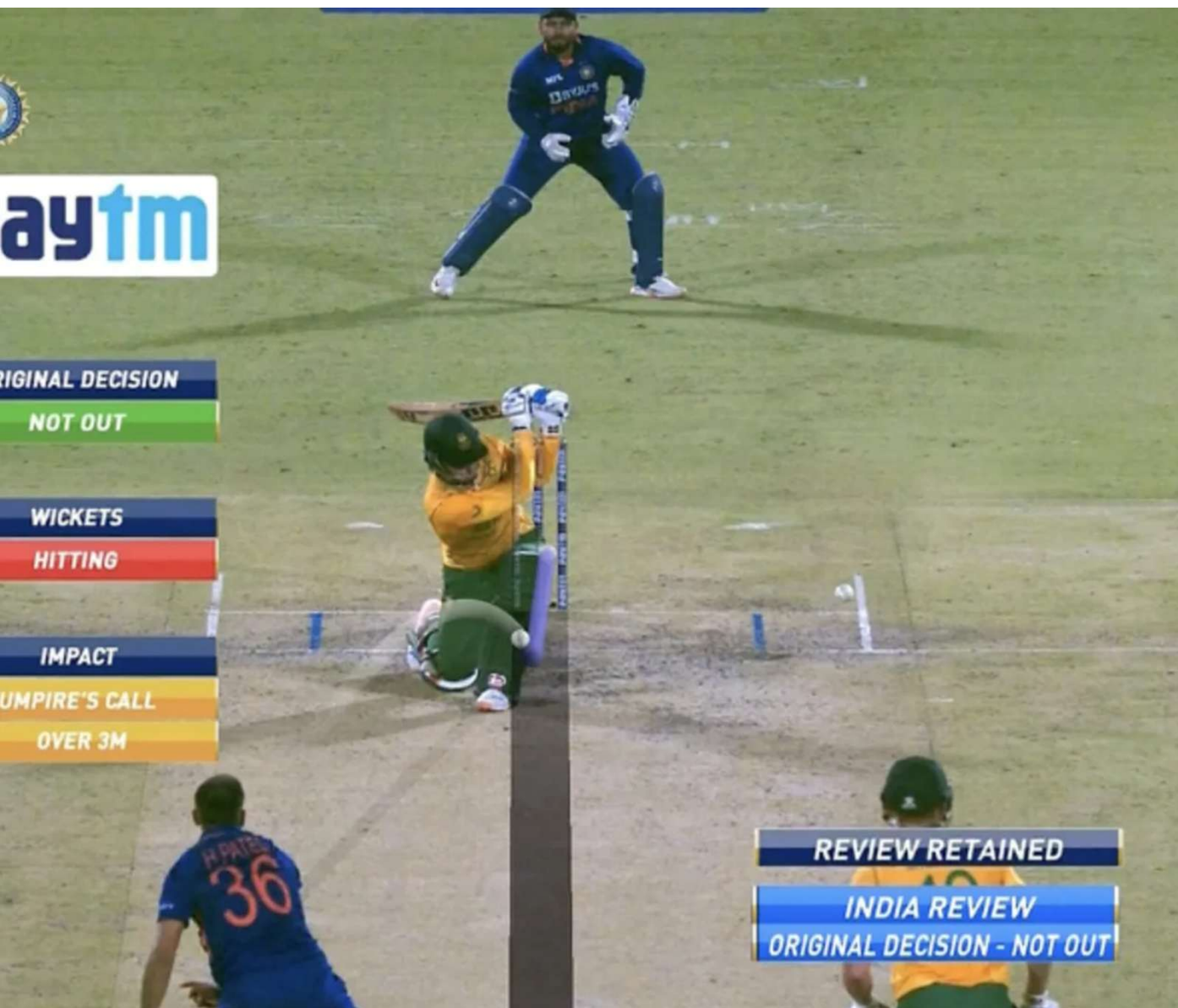
Focus on the 2026 wording and match-day consequence.

### What changed

- The Law now uses “lands” rather than “pitches”.
- The Law clarifies full-pitch and subsequent landing language.
- The **assumed path** after interception is considered whether or not the ball **might** have landed subsequently.

### Umpire meaning

- Use the familiar LBW decision process but be alert to wording changes.
- Treat simultaneous bat/person contact as bat first.
- Only the first interception is considered for key elements.



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## Law 36: LBW: Umpire Impact

Match-day application.

- Work through all five elements every time.
- Be sure there was no prior bat contact.
- Distinguish genuine attempt to play from no genuine attempt.
- Do not let confident appeals shortcut the decision chain.



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## Law 36: LBW: Scenario

### Scenario

A fair delivery lands outside off, the striker makes no genuine attempt to play, the ball strikes the pad outside off and would have hit the wicket.

### Discuss

- Can impact outside off still satisfy LBW?
- What changes when there is no genuine attempt to play?
- Which parts of Law 36 must still be satisfied?

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## Law 36: LBW: Scenario Answer

Scenario answer

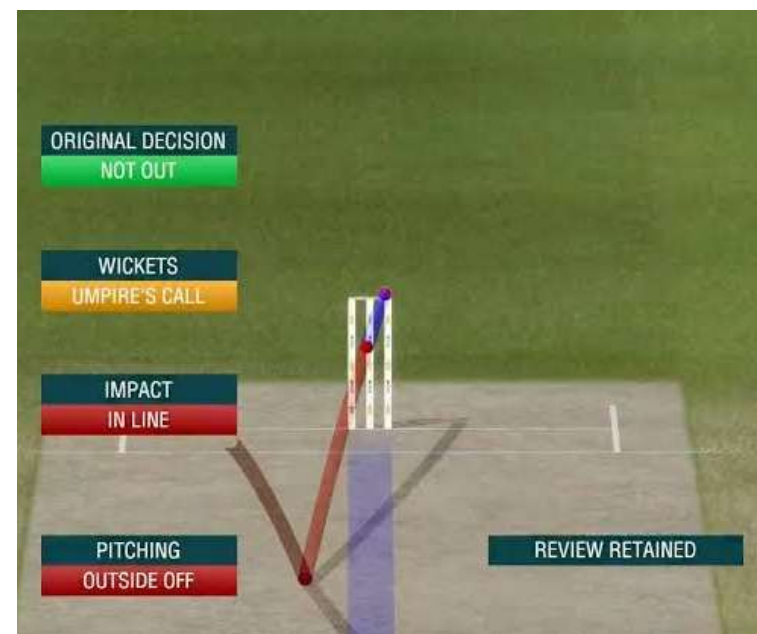
**Decision** LBW may be given if all other elements are satisfied.

**Law Ref** Law 36.1.2, 36.1.4 and 36.1.5

**Reason** With no genuine attempt to play, impact may be between wicket and wicket or outside the line of off stump.

**Action** Still confirm no bat, not a No ball, first landing, and that the ball would have hit the wicket.

**Avoid** Do not treat outside-off impact as automatically Not out when no shot is offered.



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## Law 36: LBW: Key Takeaways

- 1 LBW is a sequence of five requirements.
- 2 The first interception is the key interception.
- 3 The 2026 wording clarifies “landing” and projected path.



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## Law 37: Obstructing the Field

Key focus: wilful obstruction, throwing the bat, obstructing a catch and who faces next.

- Was the act wilful?
- Was the ball in play?
- Was a catch prevented?
- Did a No ball change the outcome?



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## Law 37: Obstructing the Field: Clause Summary

Core clauses for quick match-day use.

- 37.1** Either batter may be out for wilfully obstructing or distracting the fielding side.
- 37.1.3** The striker may be out if they deliberately drop or throw the bat to impact the ball or prevent a dismissal.
- 37.3** If obstruction prevents the striker being out Caught, the striker is out Obstructing the field.
- 37.5** Scoring depends on whether the obstruction prevented the striker being Caught.



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## Law 37: Obstructing the Field: 2026 Changes

Focus on the 2026 wording and match-day consequence.

### What changed

- New wording specifically covers deliberately dropping or throwing the bat.
- If obstruction prevents a catch, batter runs are not scored.
- The fielding captain decides whether the non-striker or incoming batter faces next.

### Umpire meaning

- **Focus on wilful action and the purpose of the action.**
- Separate accidental obstruction from deliberate obstruction.
- If a catch is prevented, manage both dismissal and next striker carefully.

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## Law 37: Obstructing the Field: Umpire Impact

Match-day application.

- Ask: what was the batter trying to do?
- Use other umpire consultation for complex obstruction situations.
- Instruct the fielding captain to choose the next striker where the Law requires.
- Communicate to scorers.

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## Law 37: Obstructing the Field: Scenario

### Scenario

The striker throws the bat toward the ball to prevent it hitting the stumps while the ball is in play.

### Discuss

- Is this accidental or deliberate?
- Which dismissal is being considered?
- Does No ball prevent this dismissal?

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## Law 37: Obstructing the Field: Scenario Answer

Scenario answer

**Decision** The striker is liable to be out Obstructing the field.

**Law Ref** Law 37.1.3 and 37.1.4

**Reason** The striker deliberately threw the bat to impact the ball or prevent a dismissal other than Hit wicket.

**Action** Consult if needed, make the decision on appeal, then manage scoring under Law 37.5.

**Avoid** Do not treat this as simply unusual batting if the action was deliberate.



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## Law 37: Obstructing the Field: Key Takeaways

- 1 Obstruction requires a wilful act.
- 2 Throwing or dropping the bat can now clearly fall under Law 37.
- 3 If a catch is obstructed, scoring and next-striker consequences change.

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## Law 38: Run Out

Key focus: out of ground, fair breaking of wicket, non-striker leaving early and runners.

- Was the ball in play?
- Which batter's ground was at the broken wicket?
- Was the wicket fairly broken?
- Was it a non-striker leaving early situation?



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## Law 38: Run Out: Clause Summary

Core clauses for quick match-day use.

- 38.1** Either batter may be Run out if out of their ground and the wicket at that end is fairly broken while the ball is in play.
- 38.2** There are exceptions, including avoiding injury and some striker/wicket-keeper situations.
- 38.3** Non-striker leaving early has a defined window before the bowler's arm reaches its highest point.
- 38.5** The run in progress when the wicket is broken is not scored, but completed runs and penalties normally stand.



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## Law 38: Run Out: 2026 Changes

Focus on the 2026 wording and match-day consequence.

### What changed

- Law 38.3 defines the non-striker run out window by the bowler's arm reaching the highest point of the normal delivery swing.
- **After that point, the bowler can no longer run out the non-striker under Law 38.3.**
- Scoring process is clarified for striker-with-runner Run out situations.
- Appendix A specifies 'control' when fairly breaking the wicket.

### Umpire meaning

- Know the precise timing point for the non-striker leaving early.
- If there is no appeal, or the decision is not out and the ball is not delivered, call Dead ball as soon as possible.
- If delivered and non-striker not out, the ball remains in play and Law 21.6 may apply.
- In either case, delivery does not count as one in the over.



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## Law 38: Run Out: Umpire Impact

Match-day application.

- Watch the non-striker and the bowler's action.
- Identify which wicket belongs to which batter at the instant it is broken.
- Be satisfied that the wicket is broken correctly (Appendix A).
- Remember: Run out can apply even when No ball has been called, except specific wicket-keeper/striker cases.
- Understand runs awarded and balls counted.



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## Law 38: Run Out: Scenario

### Scenario

The non-striker is out of their ground. The bowler pauses **before** reaching the highest point of the normal bowling action and breaks the non-striker's wicket with the ball in hand.

### Discuss

- Is the non-striker liable to be Run out?
- What timing point matters?
- What happens if there is no appeal?

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## Law 38: Run Out: Scenario Answer

Scenario answer

- Decision** The non-striker is liable to be Run out if out of their ground when the wicket is broken and there is an appeal.
- Law Ref** Law 38.3.1 and 38.3.2
- Reason** The wicket was broken before the bowler's arm reached the highest point of the normal delivery swing.
- Action** Make the decision on appeal. If no appeal or not out and the ball is not delivered, call Dead ball; the ball does not count.
- Avoid** Do not use an imprecise "expected release" test; use the highest point of the delivery swing.

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## Law 38: Run Out: Key Takeaways

- 1 Run out depends on ball being in play, batter out of their ground and fair breaking of the wicket.
- 2 Running out the non-striker leaving early has a specific window (ball coming into play until bowler reaching 'the vertical'.
- 3 Scoring and ball count differ depending on whether the ball is delivered and whether the batter is out.



LAW SECTION 7 OF 8



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## Law 39: Stumped

Key focus: striker out of ground, wicket-keeper action, no attempt to run and wide-ball consequences.

- Was the delivery a No ball?
- Was the striker out of their ground?
- Was the striker attempting a run?
- Was the wicket broken by the wicket-keeper?



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## Law 39: Stumped: Clause Summary

Core clauses for quick match-day use.

- 39.1** Striker is out Stumped if out of ground, not attempting a run, and wicket is fairly broken by the wicket-keeper.
- 39.1.1** Stumped cannot apply from a No ball.
- 39.1.2** Stumped takes precedence where the conditions are satisfied, even if Run out would also be justified (exception is Law 25.6.5 - If the runner is also out of their ground at the wicket-keeper's end, then only Law 38 (Run out) can apply).
- 39.4** If Stumped from a Wide ball, the one-run Wide penalty stands.



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## Law 39: Stumped: 2026 Changes

Focus on the 2026 wording and match-day consequence.

### What changed

- Law 39 itself is not heavily changed, but it links to 2026 changes involving runners and winning extras.
- If the Wide penalty concludes the match, a stumping is not possible.
- Runner situations link back to Law 25.6.5 and Law 38.

### Umpire meaning

- Check result before ultimately applying a later stumping from a Wide.
- Recognise when Stumped takes precedence over Run out.
- Do not give Stumped if No ball has been called or the striker left to avoid injury.

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## Law 39: Stumped: Umpire Impact

Match-day application.

- Be satisfied that the delivery is not a no ball and the keeper acted alone.
- Separate the striker from any runner when assessing dismissal.
- **Watch for whether a run was being attempted.**
- If a Wide penalty wins the match, the result is reached and the stumping cannot follow.

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## Law 39: Stumped: Umpire

Match-day application.

- Be satisfied that the delivery was a valid one.
- Separate the striker from any other player.
- **Watch for whether a run was attempted.**
- If a Wide penalty wins the run, stumping cannot follow.



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## Law 39: Stumped: Scenario

### Scenario

Scores are level. The bowler delivers a Wide, the striker steps out without attempting a run, and the wicket-keeper breaks the wicket before the striker gets back.

### Discuss

- What is scored first?
- Can the striker still be Stumped?
- When has the match result been reached?

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## Law 39: Stumped: Scenario Answer

Scenario answer

**Decision** The striker is not out Stumped if the Wide penalty has already completed the result.

**Law Ref** Law 39.4 and Law 16.6

**Reason** The one-run Wide penalty stands and, if it wins the match, the match is already over.

**Action** Confirm the score with scorers and communicate that the result has been reached.

**Avoid** Do not process a later stumping after the winning Wide has already concluded the match.



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## Law 39: Stumped: Key Takeaways

- 1 Stumped requires the delivery to be not a No ball, striker out of ground and no attempt to run, and the wicketkeeper acted alone.
- 2 Stumped takes precedence over Run out when its requirements are met (note 25.3.5 – runner out of their ground at the striker's end).
- 3 A winning Wide negates a subsequent stumping.



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## Session 5: Key Messages

Dismissal decisions are not isolated. Each one affects scoring, striker, over count and communication.

- Bowled and Caught have precedence rules, but only when their criteria are met.
- Second strikes can create Caught, Hit the ball twice or Obstructing the field questions.
- Hit wicket and LBW require careful timing and a disciplined step-by-step decision.
- Run out and Stumped depend on whether batters are in their ground, the ball is in play, and fairly breaking the wicket.
- Always finish with score, end, next striker and clear communication.

SESSION REVIEW



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## Post-Quiz

### Summative Learning

- Checking for understanding.
- Focus on 2026 changes and match-day implications.
- Reflect on any misunderstandings.



POST-QUIZ

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## Post-Quiz Question 1

Law 32: Bowled

**The striker hits the ball straight back. It strikes the wicket at the non-striker's end, rebounds onto the striker's wicket, and puts it down. What is the correct outcome?**

- A: Out Bowled
- B: Not out Bowled, but other dismissals may still be possible
- C: Always Dead Ball
- D: Out Hit Wicket

**CORRECT ANSWER: B**

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## Post-Quiz Question 2

Law 33: Caught

**The striker lawfully strikes the ball a second time to guard their wicket. The ball has not touched the ground between strikes and is then caught by a fielder. What should the umpire consider?**

- A: The catch can never be fair after two strikes
- B: The catch may be fair if at least one strike was with the bat and the ball was not grounded
- C: The ball is automatically Dead
- D: The striker must be out Hit the ball twice

**CORRECT ANSWER: B**

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## Post-Quiz Question 3

Law 34: Hit the ball twice

**The striker lawfully strikes the ball a second time to protect the wicket. A fielder then interferes with that lawful second strike. What should happen?**

- A: The striker is out Hit the ball twice
- B: The striker is out Obstructing the field
- C: Dead ball, the striker is not dismissed, and the ball counts as one in the over
- D: No ball is called

**CORRECT ANSWER: C**

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## Post-Quiz Question 4

Law 35: Hit Wicket

**The striker loses grip of the bat after playing the ball.  
The bat strikes the wicket-keeper first and then breaks the wicket.  
What is the correct decision?**

- A: Out Hit wicket
- B: Not out Hit wicket
- C: Out Obstructing the field
- D: Out Bowled

**CORRECT ANSWER: B**

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## Post-Quiz Question 5

Law 38: Run out

**The non-striker has left their ground early.  
The bowler's arm has already reached the highest point of the  
normal bowling action before the wicket is broken.  
Can the non-striker be Run out under Law 38.3?**

- A: Yes, at any time before the ball reaches the striker
- B: Yes, if the fielding side appeals
- C: No, once that point in the bowling action has been reached, Law 38.3 no longer applies
- D: Only if the striker refuses the run

**CORRECT ANSWER: C**

# Queensland Cricket Umpires

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## Questions / Discussion

Use the remaining time for difficult scenarios, local playing conditions and exam preparation.

### Discussion

Which dismissal is most likely to cause confusion in local cricket?



QUESTIONS



# Coming Up in Queensland Cricket



## **LAWS OF CRICKET SESSION #6**

Wednesday 12 August 2026 - 7.00pm

## **WINTER MASTER CLASS #3**

Tuesday 18 August 2026 - 7.00pm

Richard McInnes:

What does everyone need from today's umpires?

## **PRE-SEASON SEMINARS**

Brisbane – 15 August

Gold Coast – 22 August

Wide Bay – 29 August

Ipswich / Logan – 5 Sept | Darling Downs – 6 Sept

# Coming Up in Queensland Cricket

## A Night with the ICC Umpires

Thursday 20 August 2026 - 6.00pm

Harrup Park Country Club, Mackay | Online via Teams

Register at: <https://bit.ly/ICCMKY26>



Week 5 | Queensland Umpires | August 2026