



## ANSWERS - QUESTION PAPER 2

1. The Umpire must tell Player 'B' to place the bowls back to their former positions to allow the process of deciding the number of shots scored to be carried out. - Law 22.2 and Law 37.1.5
2. 600 millimetres long and 360 millimetres wide. - Law 50
3. It is not a toucher if it is neither marked nor nominated:
  - a. before the next delivered bowl has come to rest. - or,
  - b. in the case of the last bowl of an end, before a period of 30 seconds that applies under law 23.1.Law 15.3
4. The bowl which is to be measured must be secured in its position and the bowl interfering with the measure must then be removed. - Law 23.6.2
5. The jack must be centred with the nearest point of the jack to the mat line being 2 metres from the front ditch, and the mat must be placed in line with law 6.1.1 by the first player to play. - Law 10.3
6.
  - a. The position of the jack can be marked by a white indicator which is not more than 50 millimetres wide and not more than 100 millimetres high, fixed vertically either on top of the bank or against the face of the bank, immediately in line with the jack. - Law 18.2
  - b. The position of the toucher can be marked by a brightly coloured indicator which is not more than 50 millimetres wide and not more than 100 millimetres high, fixed vertically either on top of the bank or against the face of the bank, immediately in line with the toucher. - Law 14.4
7. The jack has come to rest in a hollow in the bank so the jack is dead, and the end must be declared dead and replayed. However, for domestic play, Member National Authorities can decide not to have the end declared dead. and have the jack respotted in line with Law 56.5.2 or 56.5.3 or as close as possible as described in 56.5.4.  
Laws 19.1.2, 19.4 and 19.5
8. The skips can still decide if the bowl in question is dead or not even though further bowls have been played. If the bowl is not dead, it can be measured for the fourth shot. - Law 17.3
9. If the player in possession of the rink is annoyed, the Umpire should firstly give the player a warning in the presence of the skip, then the next time it happens declare the last bowl played by the team dead. If that bowl has disturbed the head, the opposing skip can choose whether to replace the head, leave the head as altered or declare the end dead. Law 12.2.3, 12.2.4 and Law 13.4
10. An opponent must put the jack back to its former position. - Law 38.1.3
11. If the date on the stamp is not valid, the player using the set of bowls must be advised that the game has been forfeited to the opponent. (Note that the stamping requirements for bowls are usually covered in the Conditions of Play for a competition. If there is a requirement for the date on the stamp to be valid, then the Umpire should check the bowls before the start of the game.)  
Laws 52.2.2, 52.4.4, 52.5.3 and 52.6.1.3  
If the challenge is made more than 10 minutes after the final end of the game in which the bowls used is completed, then no action can be taken. Law 52.4.4.2

12. The skip of Team 'B' must choose whether to:
  - a. place the bowl where the skip believes it would have come to rest and replace any part of the head disturbed after the displacement; or
  - b. declare the end dead. - Law 37.1.4
13. The Controlling Body must consult the greenkeeper before deciding where the groundsheets will be used. The Controlling Body can decide to use groundsheets before the start of play or at any time during play. The groundsheets must stay in the same position until the end of the game or until the Controlling Body decides they are no longer required. The mat line must be placed on the rear edge of the groundsheet. - Law 6.1.5
14.
  - a. Yes – one in each direction. Law 6.1.1
  - b. The winner of the eleventh end decides. Law 5.4
  - c. The winner of the eleventh end. Law 5.4
15. The delivery of the jack, delivery of all the bowls required to be played by all of the opponents in the same direction on a rink and deciding the number of shots scored. - Law C7
16. When the wrongly delivered bowl comes to rest, the bowl must be replaced with the player's own bowl and play continues. - Law 29.2.1
17.
  - a. If, before delivery, a player does not stand on the mat with all or part of at least one foot on the mat and if, at the point of delivering the jack or a bowl, a player does not have all or part of one foot on or above the mat they are foot faulting. - Law 7.1
  - b. If an appeal is made or if an Umpire makes his own observation, the player should be given a warning in the presence of the skip. The next time the player foot faults the bowl must be stopped and declared dead. Laws 8.1, 8.2  
 If the bowl has disturbed the head, the opponent must choose whether to:
    - replace the head
    - leave the head as altered; or
    - declare the end dead. Law 8.3
18. The opponent must replace the mat in its original position. Law 6.2.4
19. Refer to the 'Laws of the Sport of Bowls' for the 'Duties of an Umpire'. Law 43.2
20. Any player at the head on Rink 1 can either:
  - a. Lift the bowl on Rink 1 to allow the bowl from Rink 2 to pass and then replace it, provided that lifting the bowl would not influence the outcome of the head.
  - b. Stop the bowl from Rink 2. - Law 37.6.1
21. Width - not less than 200 millimetres and not more than 380 millimetres  
 Depth - not less than 50 millimetres and not more than 200 millimetres - Law 47.2
22. Current 'Laws of the Sport of Bowls'; tape measure at least 25 metres long; string measure; flexible measure; callipers; feeler gauges; wedges; a portable, retractable line or a mirror and square (both with a levelling bubble) or a boundary scope or a boundary liner. Law 54
23. The first to play in the end which was declared dead. - Law 20.3
24. The wheelchair must be treated as if it was the player so the action must be treated the same as that taken when a bowl is displaced by another player. Law 37.2
25. Any Domestic Regulations that may apply to the competition and the Conditions of Play for the competition. - Laws 57.1, 57.2