



## ANSWERS - QUESTION PAPER 4

1. The skips must toss a coin to decide who will play first in the extra end. The winner of the toss can choose whether to place the mat and deliver the jack and the first bowl or tell the opponents to place the mat and deliver the jack and the first bowl. - Law 28.2
2. Nothing. It is permissible to carry the bowl to inspect the head. - Law 17.2.1
3. As soon as their opponent's bowl has come to rest, after allowing time for marking a toucher as soon as the bowl comes to rest. - Law 13.2
4. The Umpire will determine whether it is alive or not by:
  - a. using the boundary scope or
  - b. liner siter, or
  - c. using a mirror and a square
  - d. extending a retractable line between corresponding boundary pegs on the faces of the banks and then looking perpendicularly down at the bowl. - Law 54.8
5. Yes. The replacement bowls must pass inspection by the Umpire though. Law 5.1.5
6. Player 'A' as the winner of the first set, must place the mat and deliver the Jack and first bowl. - Law 56.4.2
7. The skip in pairs and triples; the second in a fours game and the Marker in singles. - Law 40.1.7.1, 40.1.9, DR 3.2
8. Measure, in a straight line, the distance from the centre of the mat line to the nearest point of the jack. If it is less than 20 metres, then it is short of the minimum distance. (18 metres Domestic Regulation) Law 19.1.4
9. Yes – with the permission of the Controlling Body. - Law 32.2 D.R.2.1
10.
  - a. The opposing skip can stop the bowl and return it to be played in the proper order. - Law 29.1.1
  - b. If the bowl has come to rest and has not disturbed the head, the opponent must choose whether to:
    - Leave the bowl where it came to rest and have their team play two bowls one after the other to get back to the proper order of play: or
    - return the bowl and get back to the proper order of play. - Law 29.1.2
  - c. If the bowl has disturbed the head, the opposing skip can choose whether to: Law 29.1.3
    - leave the disturbed head as it is and have their team play two bowls one after the other to get back to the proper order of play: or
    - replace the head to its former position, return the bowl and get back to the proper order of play: or
    - declare the end dead.
11. The Marker must put the jack back to a position agreed by the opponents. If the opponents cannot agree, the Marker must put the jack back to its former position. - Law 37.4.2

12. Yes. The jack rebounded as a result of contact with a live bowl, therefore the jack is live and the end must continue with the jack in its new position. - Law 21.2
13. The jack must be returned to be re-delivered by the same player. - Law 38.1.1.2
14. The non-toucher must be removed from the rink because it is a dead bowl, and the bowl which was at rest on the rink must be put back to its former position by an opponent or the Marker. - Law 37.5.3
15. The jack is partly outside the side boundary of the rink. The bowl, although touching the jack when it came to rest outside the boundary of the rink, is completely outside the side boundary, and the opposing team had 6 shots before the bowl was played. - Law 17.1.6
16. The bowl must be nominated as a toucher. - Law 15.2
17. Any player at the head end can ask for a 30 second period to see if the bowl on an angle will fall on its own accord. After the 30 second period, any player can chock the bowl and the process of deciding the number of shots scored will commence. The players must ask for the 30 second rule. - Law 23.1
18. The jack is improperly delivered if it:                      Law 10.1
  - a. comes to rest in the ditch.
  - b. comes to rest completely outside the boundaries of the rink.
  - c. comes to rest less than 23 metres(21metres) from the mat line after the jack has been centred.
  - d. comes to rest on the rink after contact with the face of the bank.
  - e. come to rest on the rink after contact with any object or person completely outside the boundaries of the rink.
  - f. The jack is also improperly delivered if a player is foot faulting while delivering a jack. Law 8.4
19. A bowl which:                      Law 17.2
  - a. is carried by a player while inspecting the head.
  - b. in its original course, comes to rest within the boundaries of the rink even though it may have passed outside a side boundary of the rink during its course.
  - c. is a toucher which rebounds from the face of the bank onto the rink of play.
  - d. is a toucher which comes to rest on top of the jack or another toucher at rest in the ditch.
20. The team which won the previous scoring end. - Law 24.3
21.
  - a. The team should wait for a period of 30 minutes after the scheduled start time, or sooner if decided by the Controlling Body for that event, to see whether the missing player arrives. If the player does not arrive the lead and second in the defaulting team must each play three bowls each to make up the number of bowls to be delivered in that end. At the end of the game, one fourth of the total shots scored by the defaulting team (including decimal places) must be deducted from their score.  
Law 39.2.2, 39.2.3
  - b. DR 2.6 – Australian Domestic Regulations provides for a different scenario in Australia.  
(Note that the Conditions of Play for a competition may contain substitution rules which are different from those described in the Laws of the Sport of Bowls)
22. The skip of the team that played the bowl must choose whether to:-                      Law 37.1.1.4
  - a. replace the head and have the bowl replayed.
  - b. replace the head and place the bowl where the skip believes it would have come to rest; or
  - c. declare the end dead.
23. No. The player must stop the bowl from the neighbouring rink. - Law 38.6
24. The end must be replayed in the same direction because both skips must agree before the end can be played in the opposite direction. - Law 20.2
25. Yes. - Law 42.2.7