

## Umpire Accreditation Sample Exam Questions:

1. Who must attend the umpire briefing on the Saturday morning of a tournament?
  - a. Anyone interested
  - b. Anyone awake early enough
  - c. Anyone who is umpiring on the weekend
  - d. Anyone playing on the weekend.

ANSWER: c. All umpires for the weekend must attend the umpire briefing, but everyone playing is encouraged to attend

2. According to the Umpire's code of conduct an umpire should always:
  - a. Be dressed in correct riding attire: white trousers; riding boots; standards approved riding helmet and umpires jacket
  - b. Have a thorough knowledge of the rule book
  - c. Be suitably mounted
  - d. All of the above.
3. A penalty 1 is awarded to the Green team in centre field. The penalty is executed by the green number 1 but before they have made an attempt at the ball a Red player snatches the ball and rides away. What action should you take?
  - a. Let the green player retake the penalty
  - b. Nothing the red player is correct
  - c. Award a penalty 2 to the green team
  - d. Award a penalty 4 to the green team

ANSWER: c. The player taking a penalty throw must have first attempt at the ball provided it remains under their control.

4. A penalty 1 is awarded to the Green team in centre field. The penalty is executed by the green number 1 but a blue player comes in and rides the green player off the line of the ball. What action should you take?
  - a. Nothing the blue player did not touch the ball and rode the player off correctly
  - b. Award a penalty 2 to the green team
  - c. Award a penalty 4 to the green team
  - d. Retake the penalty.

ANSWER: b.

5. The green number 3 is clearing the area following a missed shot at goal. They throw the ball 40 m down the field and gallop after it. The red number 2 picks up the green number 3 and correctly pushes them off the line of the ball and picks up the ball. What action should you take?
  - a. Nothing this is permissible – provided the pushing is done safe
  - b. Award a penalty 2 to the green team

- c. Award a penalty 4 against the red player

ANSWER: a. If in the umpires opinion the person taking the free throw has not kept the ball under control throughout the penalty then anyone may make an attempt at gathering the ball.

- 6. When executing a penalty 1 in centre field, the ball hits a divot and is deflected off the line of travel does the penalty taker retain the right to 1<sup>st</sup> attempt at the ball.
  - a. Yes they always have to get 1<sup>st</sup> attempt at the ball
  - b. No this is considered losing control of the ball during the penalty

ANSWER: b

- 7. When the green no.1 is executing a penalty 2 into the area, the defending red number 3. rushes at their horse in an attempt to make the horse stop or shy from the ball. What action should you take?
  - a. Nothing, allow play to continue
  - b. Award a penalty 3 to the green no.1
  - c. Allow the green no.1 to retake the penalty
  - d. Award a penalty 2 to the defending no.3 leaving the area

ANSWER: b. This counts as interference and intimidation of the penalty taker and is not allowed when taking a penalty.

- 8. The green team has been awarded a penalty 1 in centre field. The penalty taker deliberately throws the ball at a stationary opposing player 10 m away and claims they have not been given first attempt at the ball and the opposition interfered with the free throw. What action should you take?
  - a. Award a penalty 2 to the green team
  - b. Allow the green team to retake the penalty
  - c. Have a neutral line up from the sideline
  - d. Award a penalty 1 to the red team

ANSWER: c. The description of penalty 1 states: If a player deliberately throws the ball at another player or fails to execute the penalty, the umpire will throw the ball in from the sideline.

- 9. A green no.1 is awarded a penalty 2 but decides to pass the ball to a team mate in centre field. What action should you take?
  - a. Nothing it is their decision whether to take it into the area or not
  - b. Award a penalty 1 to the no.3 from the penalty line coming out of the area
  - c. Have a neutral lineout in centre field with all 6 players

ANSWER: c. The ball must travel in a forward direction when executing a penalty 2.

10. What is a penalty 2? And give 2 reasons why a penalty 2 may be awarded?

ANSWER: Wild Swinging, Rough Play, Sandwiched player

11. A penalty 1 is awarded to the green team but the hooter for the end of the chukka goes before the penalty is executed. What should happen?

- a. The next chukka starts with the penalty to the green team
- b. The next chukka starts as usual with a neutral line out
- c. The penalty is carried over until the same players are back on the field
- d. Only penalties of greater severity than penalty 1 are carried over

ANSWER: a. All penalties are carried over

12. A penalty is awarded to the no.1 in their goal scoring area, but the hooter sounds for the end of the game before they can execute the penalty. What action is taken?

- a. The penalty is carried into their next game
- b. Nothing the game is over
- c. Time can be extended to allow the penalty to be taken
- d. A goal is awarded to the no.1 as they would most likely have scored

ANSWER: c. Extra time is allowed for the no.1 to execute the penalty, they must however attempt a shot at goal from spot of the penalty

13. Why might an umpire invoke penalty 5?

*Horse Rearing, Biting, Kicking*

*Unfit or unsafe horse*

*Blind horse*

*Stallion*

*Horse with infection – ringworm etc*

14. Under penalty 6, how long can a player be sidelined in any one period?

- a. 2 mins
- b. 3 mins
- c. 5 mins
- d. Indefinitely

ANSWER: b.

15. In the event of penalty 4, 5 or 6 what must an umpire do?

- a. Nothing that is the end of the issue

- b. Complete a official report documenting the incident and actions taken for inclusion in the incidents book
- c. Speak to the spectators to calm them
- d. Berate the player who is being sent off in front of the other players

ANSWER: b.

16. When a player is ejected from a game what are the affected team allowed to do?
- a. Re-arrange the affected section
  - b. Nothing the position left vacant by the ejected player must remain empty.

ANSWER: a.

17. What position must the sidelined player occupy when returning to the field during a chukka?
- a. The position they were in prior to their ordering off the field of play
  - b. The available position on their team.

ANSWER: b.

18. When a 10 yard throw has been taken incorrectly from the area to centre field. What should the umpire do?
- a. Award the opposition a free throw
  - b. Throw into a neutral line up with all 6 players in centre field
  - c. Throw into a line up of the two players in the area

ANSWER: b.

19. Who is responsible for checking the polocrosse pitch and surrounds are safe for play?
- a. The Referee
  - b. The players
  - c. The organising committee
  - d. The umpires

ANSWER: d.

20. If a horse or player is injured in a game how long is allowed for arrangement of a substitute / recovery?
- a. 2 minutes
  - b. 6 minutes
  - c. 10 minutes
  - d. 12 minutes

ANSWER c.

21. What penalty is awarded when a player rides through the goal posts?  
*Penalty 4 is awarded against the player who rode through the goal posts if in the opinion of the umpires it endangered the goal judges.*
22. When may a substitute horse take to the field?
- If a horse has been injured
  - If the horse welfare officer has declared a horse unfit to continue playing
  - If a horse has been sent off (penalty 5)
  - All of the above
23. If a horse cannot continue to play under a HWO's recommendation on the grounds of stress and a substitute horse brought in, can the original horse be played later in competition once it has had sufficient time to recover?
- Yes
  - No

ANSWER: b.

24. If a substitute player is utilised can the original player return to competition?
- No they cannot play again in that competition
  - Yes once they have been cleared to do so by a medical professional
  - Yes but only on their original team to replace a teammate that has been injured
  - Yes but only on the following day allowing recovery time

ANSWER: b.

25. If the umpire notices a blood wound to a player or horse they should:
- Stop the game immediately until the wound can be attended.
  - Carry on until a break in play and allow the wound to be attended then
  - Play out the chukka and instruct the player to attend to the wound while they are off the field – particularly if it is a minor wound.

ANSWER: a.

26. If the umpire removes a whip or spurs from a player for causing injury to their horse, when can the player use a whip and spurs again?
- The remainder of the chukka
  - The remainder of the game
  - The remainder of the tournament
  - Length dependant on the judgement of the umpire

ANSWER: d. Rule 39 C. the umpire may prevent the player using his/her whip/spurs for the remainder of the tournament

27. Players within a section can change their positions provided:
- a. The change is affected between chukkas
  - b. They opposing team is notified at the start of the chukka
  - c. The umpire is made aware as the players take to the field following the change
  - d. All of the above

ANSWER: d.

28. What course of action is available to players if they are unhappy with the umpiring of their games?
- a. There is none. That is the luck of the draw.
  - b. A formal complaint can be lodged by the player's club to the Chief Umpire if it is based on the grounds of unfairness or incompetence
  - c. Bad mouth the umpire following the game
  - d. Complain throughout the game

ANSWER: b.

29. What should the two umpires do if they disagree on a call?
- a. Ask someone on the sideline
  - b. Ask the Referee. Who's decision is final
  - c. Ask the players what their thoughts are
  - d. Throw the ball into a neutral line up

ANSWER: b

30. If an attempt at goal is made at the expiration of time where the ball has left the racquet but has not gone through the goal posts yet, what is done?
- a. Award the goal
  - b. No goal
  - c. Start the next chukka with a free shot at goal

ANSWER: b. The ball is dead upon expiration of time.

31. If a ball rests on the sideline, the ball is considered:
- a. In
  - b. Out

ANSWER: b.

32. If the ball rests on the penalty line (30 yd line), who can pick it up?
- a. Players in the area

- b. Players in centre field
- c. Anyone can

ANSWER: b.

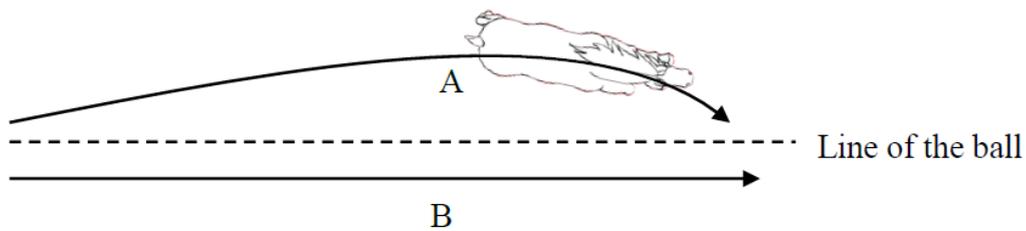
33. If a player not carrying the ball is pushed over the sideline, when must they be allowed back onto the field?
- a. Immediately
  - b. They do not have to be let allowed back onto the field
  - c. They have to check or turn to get back onto the field
  - d. Within 10 m

ANSWER: d.

34. If the green no.2 overrides the penalty line (30 yd line) and in doing so their horse kicks the ball that is already in the area the green no.3 is defending, what actions should you take?
- a. Award a penalty 1 to the opposing team from the spot the ball was kicked
  - b. Award a penalty 3 throw at the goal to the opposing team
  - c. No penalty, it was accidental and the green no.2 made no attempt to touch the ball with their racquet

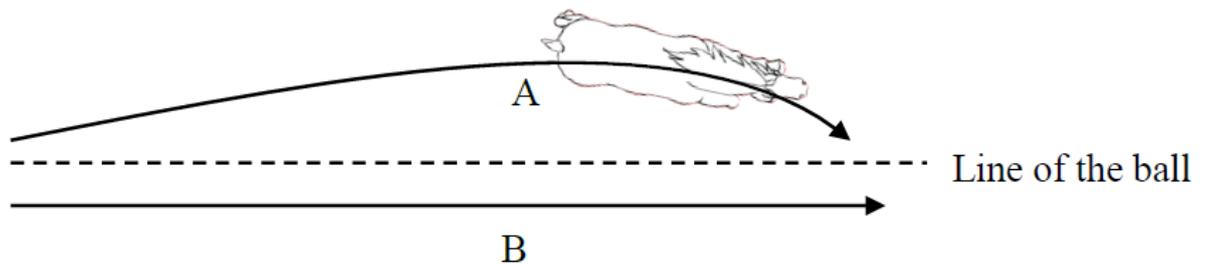
ANSWER: a

35. Who has line of the ball, and why, in this scenario? (neither player threw the ball)



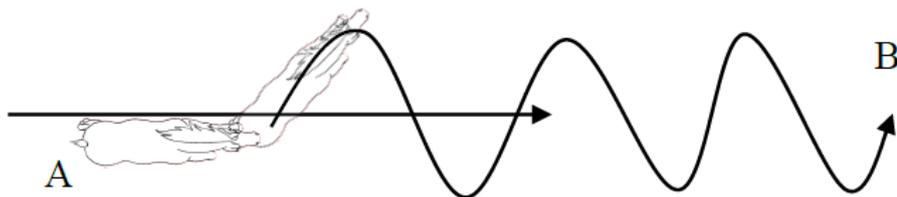
ANSWER: B has the line of the ball as A is approaching the line of the ball at an angle.

36. Who has line of the ball and why in this scenario when A has thrown the ball?



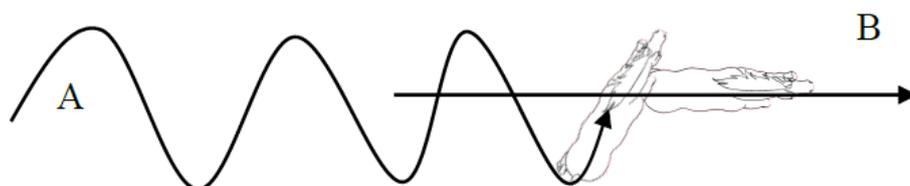
ANSWER: B still has line of the ball regardless of it being thrown by A.

37. Who is at fault, and why, in this scenario?



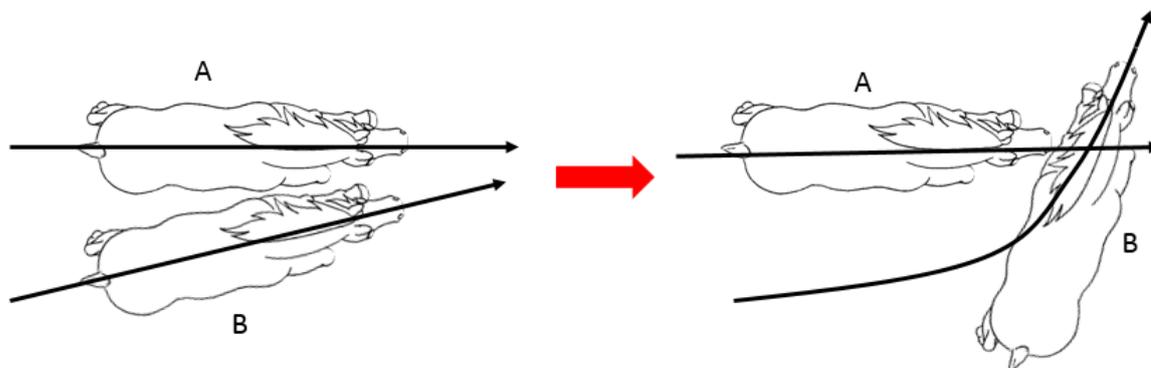
ANSWER: B is at fault as they are changing their line of travel.

38. Who is at fault, and why, in this scenario?



ANSWER: A is at fault as they are changing their line of travel

39. A (No.1) is riding toward the area at pace and the opposing No. 3 (B) comes in to ride off A in an attempt to stop that player reaching the area. Player B makes contact shoulder to shoulder but ends up driving their horse around the front of player A, who pushes into the neck and body of player B's horse before being able to stop. What, if any, penalty should be awarded?

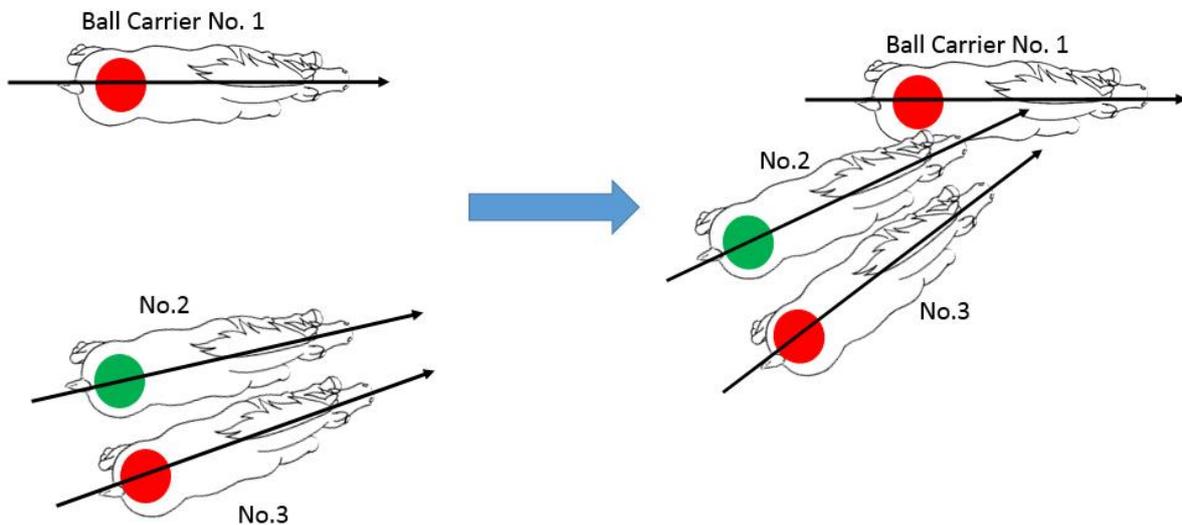


ANSWER: A penalty should be awarded against player B as this constitutes dangerous riding when they ride their horse in front of player A, who has maintained their line. Any attempt to ride off an opposing player must be done by having contact shoulder to shoulder. If player A has to make an attempt to check or deviate their horse's angle of travel due to a player incoming at too great an angle results in a penalty.

40. What is the minimum penalty that must be awarded for a wild or dangerous swing?
- Penalty 1
  - Penalty 2
  - Penalty 4
  - Up to the umpires discretion

ANSWER: b

41. The red No. 1 has the ball and the red No. 3 is attempting to ride off the green No. 2 and protect the ball carrier.
- The red No. 3 pushes the green No. 2 towards the ball carrier as he thinks the ball carrier will get across in front of the two players.
- The Green No. 2 keeps riding to racquet the red No. 1.
- The Red No. 3 keeps pushing the Green No. 2.
- The Green No. 2 cannot stop their horse when they realise a dangerous situation is imminent and rides across the back end of the Red No. 1.
- Who is at fault in this scenario?



ANSWER: The Red No. 3 is at fault and has caused the dangerous situation by pushing the Green No. 2 into a position they had no control over.

42. Consider the Green No.2 misses the back end of the ball carrier's horse in question 41. Would you call a foul or let the game continue? (Red team is in possession of the ball)

ANSWER: If in the opinion of the umpire the gap between the two players and the ball carrier is dangerously small then the foul would still be called against the Red No. 3. Allowing the game to continue after an incident that could have caused severe injury to both horse

and rider is irresponsible. Calling the foul and explaining the reason will result in a safer game ensuing as the players will have been made aware of the danger posed by such a manoeuvre.

43. A green player hits down on an opposing red player's racquet causing the ball to go out over the sideline. How does the game re-start?
- With a free to the green team – the ball went out of the red racquet.
  - With a free to the red team, the green player hit down.
  - With a neutral lineout – a foul was committed by both players.

ANSWER: b. The hit down is the first foul committed and should be penalised

44. The red no. 2 is galloping down the field chasing play and their stirrup comes away from their saddle and lands in mid-field. When would you blow the whistle?
- Blow the whistle immediately, the stirrup poses a danger to the other players and horses as it lies in their path of travel
  - The remainder of the players on the field are at the 30 yard line stationary and the No. 1, with possession, and No. 3 are in the area. As there is no immediate danger to the other players and horses I will wait to blow the whistle until the goal is scored.
  - The ball is in the area in the possession of the No.1, the ball is turned over and is leaving the area so I will blow the whistle now as the stirrup in centre field is posing a danger to the players and horses.
  - All of the above

ANSWER: d.

45. In the case of a, b and c above (Q.44) who would be awarded the penalty?

ANSWER:

In the cases of a and c the game would restart with a free throw to the ball carrier or with a neutral lineout if no one was in possession of the ball.

In the case of b the game restarts with a lineup at centre field.

46. The umpire notices that a player's saddle cloth has slipped back and has gone behind the girth. What does the umpire do in this instance?
- The saddle cloth poses no danger until it has fallen off, no penalty yet
  - The saddle cloth is in immediate danger of falling off, a penalty is given against this player
  - Warn the player at a break in play to replace the saddlecloth
  - Berate the player to ensure they don't let it happen again

ANSWER: b

47. When must an umpire make an official report after a game they have umpired?
- After an injury to a rider or horse
  - After a horse has been removed from the game following a penalty 5
  - After a player has been removed from the game following a penalty 6 or 7
  - When a player has had gear removed for causing injury to a horse or player on the field
  - All of the above

ANSWER: e.

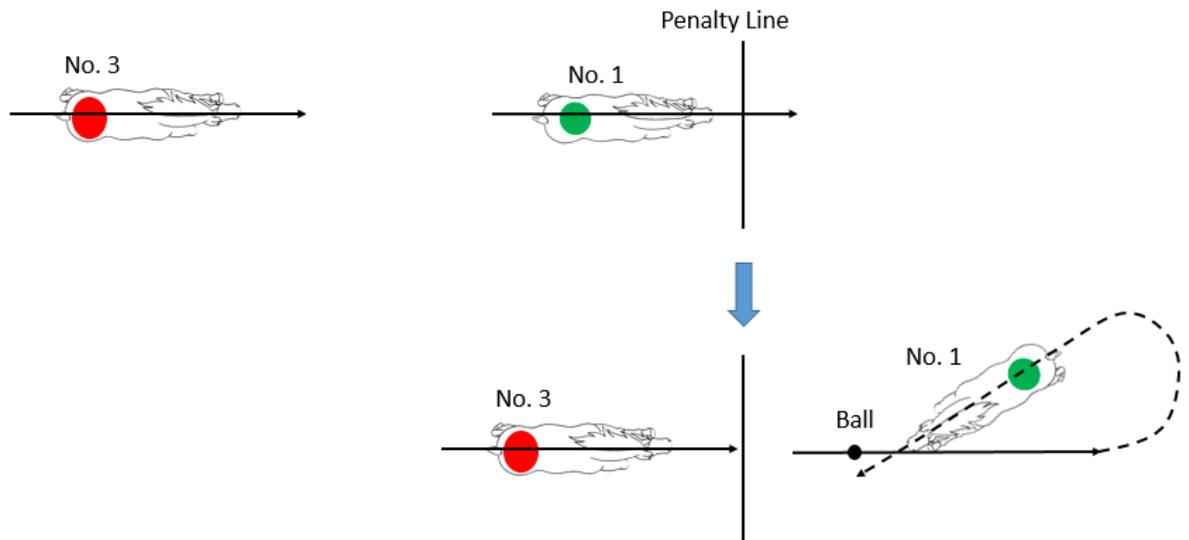
48. In the event of a ball being stationary for a long period that the line of the ball is no longer discernible, who has the right to ride for that ball?
- The first player to ride toward the ball
  - The player that rides at the ball with their racquet in the air shouting 'My Line'
  - The player closest to the ball
  - The player who last had possession of the ball

ANSWER: c.

49. In the event of a deadlock (two opposing player unable to make progress without possession of the ball in the goal scoring area), how is the game restarted?
- A penalty 1 to the player who held the opposition off the ball for 10 seconds
  - A penalty 2/3 to the player who held the opposition off the ball for 10 seconds
  - A neutral lineout between the 2 players
  - A lineout in centre field with all 6 players

ANSWER: c

50. The green no.1, in possession, rides into the area, bouncing the ball over the penalty line but fails to collect the ball. They override the ball and turn back in order to pick it up. The red no.3 chases them into the area and believes they have the line of the ball and collide with the no.1 who has turned back in order to pick up the ball. What penalty if any is awarded?



- The red no.3 should pull up and avoid a collision – if a collision occurs the green player should get a free
- The green no.1 has turned back on the line of the ball and should pull up to avoid a collision – if a collision occurs the red player should be awarded a penalty
- There is no line of the ball in the area so the closer the person to the ball has the right to pick it up.
- There is no line of the ball once it stops moving therefore the player closer to the ball has the right to pick it up.

ANSWER: b.