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## 2008 Rules Clinic Study Aid for The Official Rules of the USCA American Six Wicket Game

### Part 1: General Knowledge Questions

Questions related to *Errors in Play* and *Claims and Penalties* are not included in this section.

Answer True (T) or False (F).

1. \_\_\_ USCA croquet is a game that should be played with good sportsmanship as the foremost attitude of how a player approaches the game.
2. \_\_\_ The striker or partner may stand on the string if the string interferes with the swing.
3. \_\_\_ A partner or opponents may stand on the string if the string is up from the turf and may prevent a ball from going out of bounds.
4. \_\_\_ Only the striker is responsible to ensure that all balls are correctly placed after a ball goes out of bounds or a fault has occurred.
5. \_\_\_ If a striker observes he has committed a fault, he should call it on himself immediately.
6. \_\_\_ When player's opinion differs the opponent defers to the opinion of the striker.
7. \_\_\_ When player's opinion differs, the opponent can, without agreement of the striker, consult with a reliable witness and the opinion of the reliable witness takes precedence.
8. \_\_\_ A standard court is five (5) units long and four (4) units wide with a unit length of 21 feet

9. \_\_\_\_ The crown of the first wicket is blue.
10. \_\_\_\_ The center stake is white with blue, red, black, and yellow bands descending in that order from the top.
11. \_\_\_\_ The crown of wicket 5 (6-back) is blue.
12. \_\_\_\_ The flag at the corner 2 is black.
13. \_\_\_\_ The end of the lawn court where wickets 2 and 3 are located is considered lawn court north.
14. \_\_\_\_ The designations “northeast corner”, “black flag corner” and “corner 3” all have the same meaning.
15. \_\_\_\_ In singles each of two players (opponents) plays two balls.
16. \_\_\_\_ In doubles two (2) players (partners) play two balls.
17. \_\_\_\_ In singles a player must play the same two balls throughout the game; in doubles balls may be switched between partners at wicket 1-back.
18. \_\_\_\_ The clips are placed on the crown of the wicket for the first six (6) wickets and on one of the uprights for the last six (6) wickets
19. \_\_\_\_ The side winning the toss prior to the start of the game always starts first and plays blue & black.
20. \_\_\_\_ After scoring a wicket the striker should removed the appropriate clip and at the end of the turn, place it on the next wicket to be scored by that ball.
21. \_\_\_\_ It is not required for any player to call attention to a misplaced clip as soon as it is observed.
22. \_\_\_\_ A clip may be temporary removed if it impedes the strikers shot.
23. \_\_\_\_ A partner may indicate a spot using an aid, such as his mallet, for his playing partner to shoot at, but the aid must be removed immediately after the ball is hit.
24. \_\_\_\_ If a ball cannot be placed in the starting area due to the presence of other ball, it shall be placed up to nine inches in the east/west direction from the starting area.
25. \_\_\_\_ A player may pass a turn. However, the pass may be rescinded and the turn played if done within the 45 seconds limitation.

26. \_\_\_\_ A striker may mark and lift a ball to wipe it clean at any time during the strikers turn.
27. \_\_\_\_ A striker shall strike the ball with either striker face of the mallet. The adjacent edge, beveled edge or corner of the striker face may be used if the striker's swing is not hampered
28. \_\_\_\_ If a ball "at rest" moves, the ball is replaced and any effect after the movement is invalid.
29. \_\_\_\_ A ball that is "in the game" is considered dead on a ball "not in the game". Similarly, a ball "not in the game" is considered dead on a ball "in the game".
30. \_\_\_\_ A striker ball not in a game may have any ball, in or not in the game, lifted.
31. \_\_\_\_ Jump shots are not permitted in American Six Wicket Croquet
32. \_\_\_\_ A roquet shot is one in which a striker ball hits another ball which it is alive, either directly or after glancing off a wicket. It becomes a "ball in hand" and is placed in contact with the roqueted ball before the croquet shot.
33. \_\_\_\_ A ball that scores two (2) wickets in one shot earns two continuation shot.
34. \_\_\_\_ A striker ball that scores a wicket and in the same shot hits another ball, is entitled to a continuation shot unless the turn ends because of a fault or because any ball went out of bounds.
36. \_\_\_\_ During a croquet shot, the striker must shoot into the croquet ball and the croquet ball must visibly move or shake.
37. \_\_\_\_ After a roquet shot the strikers partner may place the ball-in-hand and the striker may take the croquet shot without addition resetting of the striker ball.
38. \_\_\_\_ All players have ultimate responsibility for the deadness board.
39. \_\_\_\_ A ball is out of bounds when it makes contact with the boundary string.
40. \_\_\_\_ A game is won when one team scores 26 wicket points, or in a time limit game, scores the most points.

## Part 2 Situation Analysis – You Make the Call

Most croquet matches are played without a referee. In these matches the players need to make the calls. Please provide a response and when appropriate, a brief description of consequences of the following situations.

Two Examples-*Response and Consequence in Italics*

Example a) The striker's mallet hit a wicket before it hits the striker ball.

*OK-No error committed.*

Example b) The striker's mallet hits a wicket before it hits the striker ball and another ball that was against or near the wicket moves as a result of the striker's mallet hitting the wicket

*Mallet Fault. All balls replaced to where they were positioned prior to the turn and striker ball turn ends.*

41. The striker rests his mallet against a wicket in order to control the direction of the mallet swing.

42. Blue roquets black and the board keeper changes the board to reflect that blue is dead on black. Blue attempts a long pass roll croquet shot and the blue ball catches up and rehits black.

43. A striker ball is hit by the mallet during a practice swing.

44. Red/yellow ask for red to be cleared after blue makes one-back. However, red has no deadness so red/yellow request yellow to be cleared.

45. Blue is alive on red and dead on yellow. Blue roquets red. In its subsequent croquet shot the blue ball hits the yellow ball.

46. The striker (blue) inadvertently touches another ball with his foot when striking the blue ball.

47. Red is a rover ball. Blue goes through one-back. Before red begins his next turn he request red to be cleared of all deadness including last deadness.

48. Blue is dead on red. However, this is not correctly reflected on the deadness board. Blue roquets red and then he is told by red that blue is dead on red and that the board is not correct. Blue agrees and says that since the board keeper has not kept the deadness board accurately, he is entitled to replay the shot.

49. Two games are played on the same lawn court (double banking). A yellow stripe ball is about 9 inches in front (the playing side) of number two wicket. Blue solid starts the solids game by striking the blue ball through wicket 1. On the continuation shot, blue solid hits the yellow stripe ball through wicket 2. Blue says that if the yellow stripe ball had not been there the blue ball would have gone through wicket. He apologizes to the stripe players for not asking that the yellow stripe ball be lifted. He moves yellow back to its original position and positions the blue solid ball to approximately the same area where the yellow stripe ball had ended up and set ups to take his continuation shot to wicket-3.

50. Blue is alive on all three balls and is for wicket 6. Red roquets blue and on the subsequent croquet shot hits blue to the playing side of wicket 4 back but just barely in the wicket. Red hits his ball to the east boundary to allow a clear shot for blue on its subsequent turn. Black lays up near wicket 6. Yellow goes to the red corner. What are blues options?

51) Blue roquets black. He moves the ball-in-hand ball, blue, to be in contact with black. Blue proceeds with his croquet shot but strikes black.

52. Black is dead on blue but blue is not dead on black. Blue roquets black; blue peals black through black's wicket on the croquet shot. On the continuation shot blue goes through his correct wicket. Blue takes a continuation shot and his turn ends. The dead board is corrected to reflect that blue is not dead on black, but black's deadness is not corrected. Red shoots and his turn ends. Black roquets blue. Red says black is dead on blue as reflected on the board. After discussion red agrees the board is incorrect but states that he can re-shoot red due to incorrect information.

53. Blue is dead on black and yellow. Blue roquets red which ends up in bounds but on the boundary string. In the process of roqueting red, blue bounces off red, hits black through a wicket and hits yellow out of bounds.

54. Blues/black is playing singles against red/yellow. It's black turn. The blue/black player plays blue.

55. After making wicket 2, blue roquets black. He moves black to be in contact with blue for his croquet shot. On the croquet shot he hits blue and continues to make several more wicket before a question is asked about what happened after making wicket 2.

**Extra Credit:** The following situations are more difficult to resolve. Give yourself extra credit if you can provide the correct response to these situations. You should consider becoming a certified referee!

56. Blue is dead on red. However, this is not correctly reflected on the deadness board. Blue ask red if the board is correct and red responds that it is correct. Blue roquets red and makes many wickets before his turn ends. Before red takes his turn he realizes that the board was not correct and he advises blue of the same. Blue agrees. What are blues options. ( Note: Options is plural.).

57. Blue is three balls dead. Blue is blocked from shooting the wicket by red; so blue announces the first block passes. Red hit his ball away from the block. Black attempts to hit yellow but is unsuccessful. Yellow roquets black. During the roquet shot red is cannoned to end up being in contact with blue. During yellows croquet shot black ends up directly in front of blues wicket. Yellow decides to take a shot at the wicket but just barely ends ups in the jaws. What are blue options.

58. Blue and Red have not scored the first wicket. Yellow has scored the first wicket. Blue hits red, the striker (blue) ball bounces off red and hits yellow. What is the correct ruling. (Although there is only one correct answer, two answers are acceptable. We have been advised that the USCA Rules Committee will soon clarify their intent in this type of situation.)

59. Blue roquets black to the playing side of both blue and black's wicket. On the croquet shot blue peels black through wicket to clear the playing side of the wicket. Thus, black has scored the wicket. However, black is just between the plane of the two legs of the wicket. What are blues options for the continuation shot?

60. Its blues turn. Black plays, red plays, yellow plays and black plays. It is discovered that black played when it was blues turn.