

1. At the plate meeting, the head coach of Team A presents a lineup that does not have player Jones listed as either a starter or a substitute, even though Jones was in the dugout during the pre-game meeting. In the 3rd inning, the head coach of Team A tells the plate umpire he wants to enter player Jones into the game.
 - a. Legal. Substitutes are not required to be listed until they enter the game.
 - b. Not legal. The umpire shall not allow any substitute into the game unless they were listed on the lineup card when presented to the umpire at the pre-game meeting.
 - c. Not legal. Jones will nonetheless be allowed to enter the game. The umpire will add Jones to the lineup card. The head coach of Team A is now restricted to the dugout.
 - d. Legal. Jones will be allowed to enter the game. The umpire will add Jones to the lineup. Although Jones was required to be listed on the line-up card presented to the umpire at the pre-game meeting, there is no penalty. Rule Reference: 1-1-1
2. The head coach of Team B presents a line-up card to the umpire at the plate meeting that has all of his players by last name only.
 - a. Legal.
 - b. Not legal. The line-up card must include the first names of all players. Rule Reference: 1-1-2
3. Team A uses a portable mound that meets the specifications of Rule 1-2-7.. The head coach for Team B protests the use of the portable mound, saying his pitchers are not used to that kind of mound at it thus is a safety risk.
 - a. The umpire will accept the protest and the game will not be played.
 - b. The umpire will accept the protest and declare a forfeit in favor of Team B
 - c. The protest is invalid. The umpire will allow the game to be played. Rule Reference: Casebook 1-2-7
4. Team A uses a public park to host their home games. The distance between the bases is not exactly 90'. At the plate meeting, both coaches agree to play the game despite the nonregulation distances between the bases. In the 4th inning, the head coach of Team B decides he wants to protest the game.
 - a. Since both coaches agreed to play the game with the field conditions as they were, the protest will not be accepted.
 - b. The umpire shall accept the protest and continue the game.
 - c. The umpire shall accept the protest and suspend the game. Rule Reference 1-2-12

A

B

C



5. Which of the above baseballs are legal for non-playoff games?

- a. Ball A is legal. B and C are not legal.
- b. All are legal.
- c. Both A and B are legal. C is not legal.

Rule Reference: 1-3-1

6. Prior to the game, it is the responsibility of each team to provide the umpire with three approved baseballs

- a. True
- b. False

Rule Reference 1-3-1

7. Team B is on defense. F3 is wearing a black sleeve undershirt where the sleeves extend to the wrist. F4 is wearing a black undershirt where the sleeves extend to the player's elbows. F6 is wearing a black undershirt, with the sleeve on the non-throwing arm extending to the elbow and the sleeve on his throwing arm down to the wrist. F1 is not wearing an undershirt at all.

- a. All players are legal.
- b. All players must wear undershirts of the same color and sleeve length, so the umpire should stop the game and require all players to either wear the same type of undershirt, or none of the players can wear an undershirt.
- c. F1 is legal because an undershirt is not required. F3 and F4 have legal uniforms, even though one has short sleeves and the other has long sleeves. F6 is the only player whose uniform is not legal.

Rule Reference: 1-4-2



8. The bat depicted above has a wood barrel and composite handle. Because it has a wood barrel, it does not have to meet the BBCOR standard.

- a. True. Because the barrel is wood, it is considered a wood bat.
- b. False. It is not a single piece of wood, so it must meet the BBCOR standard.

Rule Reference: 1-3-2

9. Team B is batting. The batter hits a pop up near Team A's dugout. The first baseman for Team A trips over a bat one of his own teammates left on the field and is unable to catch what otherwise would have been an easily caught fly ball.
- a. It is a foul ball. Because the fielder tripped over his own teammate's equipment, he cannot be rewarded with an out.
 - b. It is up to the umpire to decide the outcome, and the umpire's decision to declare an out, a foul ball, or any other outcome is based on the umpire's judgement and the total circumstances of the play.

Rule Reference 1-3-7 Penalty

10. The catcher for Team B is wearing a helmet with a tinted eye shield.
- a. Legal, if it was attached at the time of manufacture.
 - b. Illegal in all cases.

Rule Reference 1-5-4

11. Team A's starting lineup has the batter order as Adams, Benitez, and Clancy. In the 3rd inning, Team A properly substitutes Jones for Benitez. In the 5th inning, Adams walks. Benitez comes to bat singles to right field, with Adams taking third on the play. Before Clancy sees a pitch, the defensive head coach tells the umpire that Team A batted out of order.

- a. The appeal should be denied. Team A batted in the correct order. Benitez' return to the lineup was not reported but was otherwise legal. Because there is no penalty for the unreported return of Benitez to the lineup, the play stands.
- b. Team B's head coach is correct. It is a batting out of order violation and Jones, who should have batted, is declared out. Adams is returned to 1B.

Rule Reference: 2-36-2

12. B4 is batting. F1 delivers a pitch that B4 fouls off. The head coach for Team A then tells the umpire that he wants to intentionally walk B4 immediately.
- a. The umpire will not immediately award B4 first base. The request by the defense to have a batter awarded first base must come before the first pitch to the batter.
 - b. The umpire shall award B4 first base. The request by the defense to award the batter first base can take place at any point in the at bat, on any count.

Rule Reference: 2-4-3

13. Team A is hosting a game. The backstop padding is raised above the ground about 3", so a ball that gets under the padding usually rolls out. Occasionally it stops directly under the padding and doesn't roll out, but can be easily retrieved by a player.
- a. If the ball stops under the padding, it is a lodged ball. That a player can easily retrieve it is irrelevant.
 - b. If the ball stops under the padding and can be easily retrieved, the ball shall remain live.
 - c. Whether a ball that stops under the padding will remain live or be considered lodged is up to the hosting head coach, and shall be identified at the plate meeting as a ground rule.

Rule Reference: 2-4-4

14. B4 squares to bunt and holds his bat approximately waist high as F1 releases the pitch. The pitch is low and outside, and not in the strike zone. B4 continued to hold the bat in the same position as the pitch came in and was caught by the catcher. The umpire judges the batter did not attempt to hit or bunt the ball.
- a. The umpire shall call a strike, as a batter is required to withdraw the bat, so even though the batter did not attempt to bunt the ball, it is still a strike.
 - b. The umpire shall call a ball, as the pitch was not in the strike zone and the batter is not required to pull the bat back to avoid the pitch being called a strike.

Rule Reference: 2-8

15. B7 swings at a pitch and hits it. The batted ball goes straight down and strikes the plate, then bounces up and hits B7 in fair territory. B7 has one foot on the ground completely outside of the batter's box and one foot on the ground completely inside of the batter's box at the moment the batted ball struck him. The umpire judged the contact was unintentional.
- a. B7 is out. Once the batter has at least one foot completely on the ground outside of the batter's box, he is out if he contacts a batted ball in fair territory.
 - b. B7 is out. Because he made contact with a fair batted ball, it doesn't matter where his feet are...he is out upon contact with the ball.
 - c. It is a foul ball. Because the batter still had at least one foot in the batter's box, the batter's contact with the ball results in a foul ball as long as the contact was judged to be unintentional.

Rule Reference: 2-16-1g

16. B7 is batting with an 0-1 count, one out, and with R1 at 1B. F2 delivers a pitch, and R1 is stealing. B7 swings at a pitch and tips the ball. The ball goes straight back to the catcher's glove, where it deflects into the catcher's chest protector. The catcher then catches the ball. R1 makes it to 2B without a play.
- a. Even though the ball initially went straight to F2's glove, as soon as it deflected into his chest protector it should be ruled a foul ball. R1 is returned to 1B and B7 continues to bat with an 0-2 count.
 - b. Because it initially was tipped directly to F2's glove, it is a foul tip and live ball as long as F2 is able to eventually legally catch it. R1 remains at 2B and B7 continues to bat with an 0-2 count.
 - c. The ball should be ruled a batted ball caught in flight. B7 is out on the catch, and R1 remains at 2B.

Rule Reference: Casebook 2.16.2

17. The bases are loaded with no outs. B2 is batting with a 1-0 count. B2 hits a pop fly that the umpire judges F5 can easily catch. The ball is very close to the 3B foul line. The umpire declares and signals an infield fly. Unexpectedly, F5 seems to lose sight of the ball in the sun. The ball drops untouched in fair territory, then rolls untouched into foul territory, where it comes to rest and is picked up for F5.

- a. B2 is out. F5 should have been able to easily catch the pop fly in fair territory, so the infield fly stands even though F5 did not touch it until after it came to rest in foul territory.
- b. B2 is not out. The batted ball shall be declared foul, and B2 continues the at bat with a 1-1 count. The umpire judged F5 should have easily caught the ball, but F5 did not catch it. Even though the ball initially landed fair, it remained untouched until coming to rest in foul territory. The otherwise properly judged infield fly declaration is nullified because the ball was ultimately foul.

Rule Reference: 2-19

18. B3 is at the plate. Before the pitch, B3 is swinging his bat back and forth and accidentally strikes the catcher.

- a. The umpire shall call time. B3 is penalized with a strike.
- b. The umpire shall call time. B3 is awarded a ball.
- c. The umpire shall call time. There is no penalty.

Rule Reference: 2-21-5



19. In the above play, F6 is receiving a throw from F2 in an attempt to retire R1, who is attempting to steal 2B. F6 ultimately receives the throw and tags R1 before R1 reaches the base and is called out by the umpire. The only contact between the runner and the fielder is the tag. The head coach for the offense argues that F6 obstructed R1 by straddling the base.

- a. The out stands because there was no contact between the fielder and the runner other than the tag, so there was no obstruction. Had the runner slid into the fielder, it would have been obstruction.
- b. The out stands because the fielder left a place for the runner to go. Straddling the bag on this play is not obstruction, whether the runner slid into the fielder or not.
- c. This is obstruction, and R2 should be awarded 2B.

Rule Reference: 2-21-3, CB 8-3-2 Situation G



20. R1 is leading off of 1B. F1 attempts to pick R1 off, as depicted in the image above.

- a. This is obstruction. F3 completely blocked R1's access to the base.
- b. This is not obstruction. R1 could have gone around F3 to get to the base.
- c. This is not obstruction. F3 was about to receive the throw, so he can block access to the base at that point.

Rule Reference: 2-21-3, CB 8-3-2 Situations G and I



21. During a rundown, R3 tries to return to 3B. F5 and F6 were both near the base and both players converged on the ball thrown by F2. R3 lightly collided with F5 before reaching 3B. F6 caught the ball and tagged R3 before R3 made it back to 3B.
- This is a legal play and R3 should be called out. F5 was not in R3's path the base until he was in the act of catching the thrown ball, and therefore there is no obstruction.
 - This is obstruction by F6 and the umpire should award bases as appropriate.

Rule Reference: 2-21-3



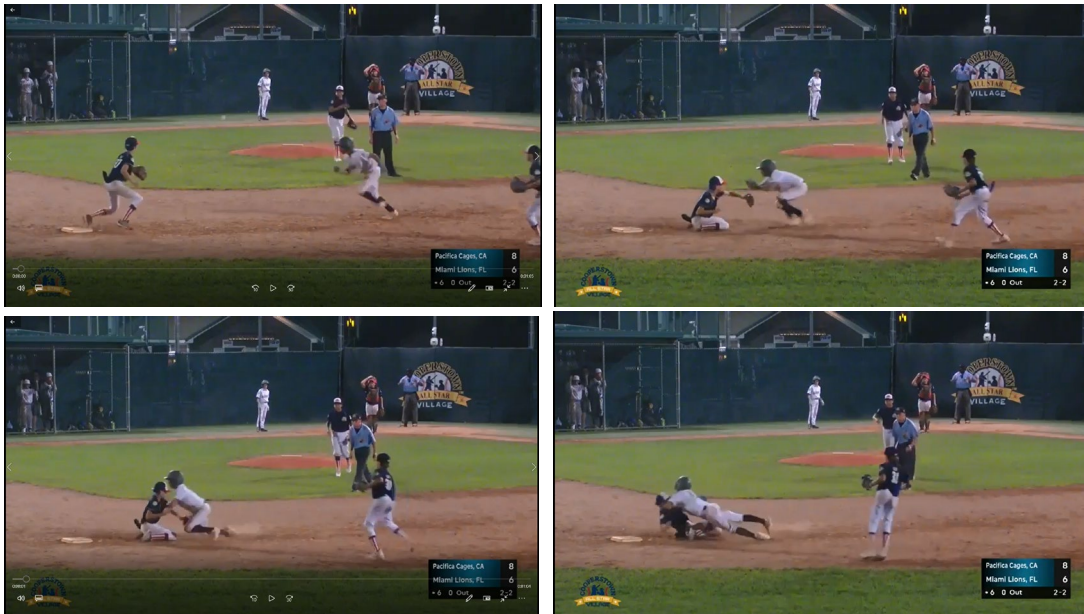
22. B2 hits a bounding ball down the 1B line. F1 and F3 both converge on the ball. B2, who had been running in the runner's lane, swerved several feet into fair territory to avoid colliding with F3, who caught the bounding ball. B2 collides with F1 just as F3 catches the ball. B2 is stopped by the collision and is tagged by F3. The umpire judged F3 was in the best position to field the ball and make a play.
- This is a legal play, and B2 is out on the tag. R1 had a right to attempt to field a batted ball, even though F3 was in somewhat better position to field the ball, so there was no obstruction.
 - This is interference by B2 and B2 should be declared out. Both F1 and F3 had a right to attempt to field a batted ball, and B2 interfered with F1's attempt.
 - This is obstruction and B2 should be awarded at least 1B. Only one fielder has a right to field a batted ball at any given moment, and the umpire judged that to be F3. F1 was not protected during the play and could not legally get in B2's way, even though he was trying to field a batted ball at the moment of the collision.

Rule Reference: 2-21-3, 8-4-g-1



23. R2 attempts to score on a hit to left field. F2 is a fraction of a second away from catching the throw from F7 and extends his left leg away from his body as part of a move to catch the ball and make the tag in continuous motion. R2, who had been running adjacent to the 3B line, eventually slides around F2's leg and misses the plate and is tagged by F2 before he can scramble back and touch it.
- This is obstruction. F2 is clearly blocking the plate. R2 should be awarded home.
 - This is a legal play. F2's continuous movement, including his leg extension, were part of movement to catch the ball and therefore legal.
 - This is a legal play. R2's decision to slide around F2's extended leg was his choice in the moment.

Rule Reference: 2-21-3, CB 8-3-2 Situations G and I



24. The above sequence depicts a pickoff play at 2B. The top right image shows F4 at the moment he initially caught and possessed the baseball. The umpire judged F2 obstructed the runner, as he moved into the runner's path to catch the throw from F1. The runner initially slowed, then accelerated and dove headfirst into F2, ultimately finishing the play by pushing F2 in the face with his hands and forcefully pushing F2 onto his back. The umpire judged this contact to be malicious.
- R2 is awarded 2B for the obstruction and is ejected for the malicious contact. The offensive head coach must enter a substitute for the ejected player.

- b. R2 is awarded 3B for the obstruction and is ejected for the malicious contact. The offensive head coach must enter a substitute for the ejected player.
- c. R2 is awarded 3B for the obstruction and is issued a written warning for the malicious contact.
- d. R2 is declared out for malicious contact and is ejected. The offensive head coach must enter a substitute for the ejected player.

Rule Reference 2-32-2, 8-4-2-b



25. In the above play, R1 is at first with no outs. B6 hits a ground ball to F4, who starts an attempt at a 4-6-3 double play. R1 is out at 2B on the play and B6 reaches 1B before the ball. The above photo depicts the approximate end of R1's slide into 2B. Is the above slide legal or illegal?

- a. Legal
- b. Illegal. B6 is out for R1's interference.
- c. Illegal. R1 was out on the play. B4 will be out only if the umpire judges the slide is the reason the throw was late.

Rule Reference: 2-32-1, 2-32-2, 8-4-1h, 8-4-2h



26. The bases are loaded with no outs. B1 hits a ground ball to F1, who throws to F2 in time to retire R3. F2 is about to throw to F3 in an attempt to retire B1. As depicted in the above photo, R3 slides into F2's right leg. F2 does not throw the ball, as the slide causes him to fall to the ground.

- a. R3's slide is legal.
- b. R3's slide is illegal. B4 is allowed to remain at 1B because F2 did not throw the ball.
- c. R3's slide is illegal. Since R3 was out at the time of the illegal slide, the runner closest to home is out, which in this case is R2. B1 is awarded 1B and R1 remains at 2B.
- d. R3's slide is illegal. R3 is out on the play and B1 is out for the interference. R2 is returned to 2B and R1 is returned to 1B.

Rule Reference: 2-32-1, 2-32-2, 8-4-1h, 8-4-2h



27. R1 at 1B with no outs. B3 hits a ground ball to F5, who throws to F6 in an apparent attempt to at a 5-6-3 double play. R1 slides into 2B as depicted above, with his left foot stopping approximately on the base and his upper body upright. When R1 comes to a stop, he is in a sitting position as shown.
- The slide is legal.
 - The slide is illegal.

Rule Reference: 2-32-1, 2-32-2

28. In the second inning, the head coach for Team B tells the plate umpire that player #14 is replacing player #4 as the pitcher. The umpire records the substitution and turns towards the dugout for Team A and informs the opposing head coach of the change. Before the umpire has informed the official scorekeeper, the head coach for Team B tells the umpire he has changed his mind and he is going to leave #4 in the game.
- Legal, and #4 remains in the game. The substitution is not official until the umpire has recorded the change on the lineup card, notified the opposing coach, and notified the official scorekeeper.
 - Not legal. Once the umpire has recorded the substitution on the lineup card, it is official.
 - Not legal. Once the umpire has recorded the substitution on the lineup card and notified the opposing coach, it is official.

Rule Reference 3-1-1

29. In the 7th inning, the head coach for Team A replaces his pitcher. The head coach for Team B enters a pinch hitter. Team A wants to immediately enter another pitcher.
- Not legal. The replacement pitcher must pitch to the batter at bat until the at bat is completed or the third out of the inning has been made.
 - Legal. Since the offensive team entered a pinch hitter after the pitching substitution, the defense can make an additional change without penalty.

Rule Reference: 3-1-2

30. Team A is charged for defensive conferences in the 2nd, 4th, and 6th innings. In the 7th inning, the head coach for Team A replaces his pitcher. Team B enters a pinch hitter. Team A wants to enter a substitute pitcher immediately, but that is not allowed by the umpire. The pitcher for Team A throws one pitch. The head coach for Team A requests to have a conference with his pitcher.
- The umpire must deny the conference outright. Since this would be the 4th conference in the first 7 innings, it would mandate the pitcher be removed. The umpire must not

allow any conference that would require the removal of a pitcher who has not met the rule requirement to pitch to the batter at bat when the pitcher entered the game.

- b. The umpire must allow the conference, but then must eject the head coach.
- c. The umpire must allow the conference, but both the pitcher and head coach must be ejected.

Rule Reference: 3-1-2

31. The head coach for Team A presents a starting lineup to the umpire that uses only 9 players in the starting lineup...no DH. In the third inning, the head coach wants to move his pitcher to a defensive role only and enter substitute into the line as a DH for the pitcher.

- a. Legal. The addition of the DH will be allowed as long as there is a legal substitute available.
- b. Not legal. In order to use a DH, the head coach must start the game with a DH.

Rule Reference: 3-1-4

32. Player #14 is listed on the lineup as both RF and DH. In the 2nd inning, #14 walks. His coach replaces #14 with a pinch runner, #3. The coach informs the umpire he intends to leave #14 in to play RF only, and #3 as the new DH.

- a. Legal. As long as the team started with a DH, the offensive coach can replace the original player in either role at any point in the game.
- b. Not legal. Once a player being used as both a defensive player and DH is replaced on offense as either a batter or a runner, the DH position is terminated.

Rule Reference: 3-1-4b

33. Team A starts the game with #8 as the defensive player, and #12 as the DH. In the 3rd inning, Team A wants to use #8 as both the defensive player and the DH.

- a. Legal. As long as the team started with a DH, it can switch from a standard DH to hybrid DH at any time.
- b. Not legal. Since a standard DH was presented on the lineup at the pre-game meeting, the team must remain using the standard DH or go to a straight 9 for the entirety of that game.

Rule Reference: 3-4-1

34. Team B has a video camera set up in their dugout. After each at-bat, players and coaches from Team B review the video for coaching purposes.

- a. Legal. As long as the video is used for coaching purposes, it can be viewed during the game.
- b. Not legal. Players and coaches cannot view video during the game.

Rule Reference: 3-3-1

35. Following a close play at 2B, the head coach from Team B wants the umpire to view a replay of the play that his team legally recorded from the dugout.

- a. Legal. The umpire may review video of any play prior to the next pitch of the game.

- b. Not legal. The umpire is prohibited from viewing any video of a play during the game. A coach that persists in asking an umpire to review video can be warned, restricted to the dugout, and/or ejected from the game.

Rule Reference: 3-3-1 and 10-1-5

36. The umpire sees an act of misconduct by Team A that he judges to be minor. The umpire has the option to immediately eject the offender for minor misconduct without a warning.

- a. True. While umpires are encouraged to warn before ejecting, the option to eject for minor offenses without warning is available to the umpires.
- b. False. The umpires can eject without warning for offenses they judge to be major, but offenses they judge to be minor require a warning be issues prior to an ejection.

Rule Reference: 3-3-1

37. The umpire sees an act of misconduct by Team A that he judges to be minor. The umpire has the option to issue a verbal warning or issue a written warning.

- a. True. The first warning can be either verbal or written, at the discretion of the umpire.
- b. False. The umpire must issue a verbal warning first.

Rule Reference: 3-3-1 Penalty

38. Player #8 for Team A hits an out of the park home run. All of the players from Team A immediately run out of the dugout and line up around the dirt circle near home plate to congratulate #8 after he touches the plate.

- a. Legal. Since an out of the park home run is not a live ball, the actions of #8's teammates is one of the exceptions to players leaving the dugout.
- b. Not legal. Players are not allowed to leave the dugout for any reason.

Rule Reference: 3-3-1a

39. R1 is on 1B when B6 hits a fly ball down the right field line that eventually falls untouched into fair territory. As R1 approaches 2B, F6 fakes a tag and R1 slides into the base. As R1 slides into 2B, F9 is just picking the ball up from the ground. The umpire judges that R1 would not have slid into 2B if F6 has not faked a tag and would have acquired 3B otherwise. As he should have, the umpire ruled F6 obstructed R1 with a fake tag.

- a. R1 should be awarded 3B. B6 should be awarded 2B regardless of which base he would have acquired had there not been obstruction.
- b. R1 should be awarded 3B and the BR should be awarded 2B if the umpire judged he would have acquired 2B had there not been obstruction.
- c. R1 should be awarded 3B and the BR should be awarded 2B if the umpire judged he would have acquired 2B had there not been obstruction. The head coach for the defensive team should be warned, and any subsequent violation of this rule should result in the offender being ejected.

Rule Reference: 3-3-1b

40. B6 throws his bat during his at bat. The umpire judges the act to be unintentional, but careless.

- a. B6 is declared out, and any runners that advanced must return to the base occupied at the time of the pitch.
- b. B6 is warned for the first offense, and any subsequent offense by that same batter results in him being ejected. The result of the play stands as long as the thrown bat did not interfere with the defense attempting to make a play.
- c. The head coach of B6's team is warned, and any subsequent violation by anyone on the team shall result in the ejection of the offender. The result of the play stands as long as the thrown bat did not interfere with the defense attempting to make a play.
- d. The head coach of B6's team is warned, and any subsequent violation by anyone on the team shall result in the ejection of the offender. B6 is declared out and any runners that advanced must return to the base occupied at the time of the pitch.

Rule Reference: 3-3-1c

41. After a collision at 2B, the runner and the fielder start pushing each other. Team A is on defense. Team A's entire coaching staff comes onto the field, as do two players from Team A that had been on the bench. The coaches and players from Team A that left the bench and came onto the field were all peacemakers and did nothing more than try to stop any additional pushing or escalation by the members of Team A that were on the field.

- a. Once order is restored on the field, all of the coaches and players that left Team A's bench should be directed back to their dugout without penalty.
- b. The head coach is the only person allowed to leave the bench under these circumstances. All other personnel from Team A that left the bench, assistant coaches and players, shall be ejected.
- c. Only coaches are allowed to leave the bench under these circumstances. The players from Team A that left the bench should be warned.
- d. Only coaches are allowed to leave the bench under these circumstances. Even though they were trying to help keep the peace, all players from Team A that left the bench must be ejected.

Rule Reference: 3-3-1p

42. Team B's head coach has a conference with his team on the mound. The conference appears to be over, and the coach starts walking towards his dugout. Just as the coach steps from the mound to the grass, he turns back around and re-engages his pitcher in a discussion on the mound.

- a. Once the coach started towards his dugout, the conference was officially over. When he re-engaged, Team B should have been charged with another defensive conference.
- b. Once the coach stepped off of the mound, the conference was officially over. When he re-engaged, Team B should have been charged with another defensive conference.
- c. Since the coach did not cross the foul line, the defensive conference was not yet over. Team B should not be charged for an additional defensive conference.

Rule Reference: 3-4-3

43. Team A is the home team for a single scheduled game. A broken sprinkler flooded a portion of the Team A's baseball field overnight. Groundskeepers worked on the field and report it is suitable for

play, and the Head Coach for Team A agrees. At the pre-game meeting with the coaches, the head coach for Team B says he does not believe the field is safe for play.

- a. Prior to the start of a game, it is the responsibility of the umpire to determine if the field is suitable for play. If the umpire judges the field suitable for play, the game will start, regardless of what either coach says.
- b. The home team's representative, the head coach of Team A in this play, is the person that determines whether or not the field is suitable for play. Once the head coach for Team A decided the field was playable, the game shall commence. Once the game has started, the umpire becomes the sole judge as to the suitability of the field.
- c. Since both head coaches do not agree, the game cannot start. The umpire must check the field and determine whether or not it is suitable for play. If the umpire determines the field is playable, the game will start.

Rule Reference: 4-1-1

44. Team A is the home team for a scheduled doubleheader. A broken sprinkler flooded a portion of the Team A's baseball field overnight. Groundskeepers worked on the field and report it is suitable for play, and the Head Coach for Team A agrees. The game is played without incident. At the pre-game plate meeting prior to the start of the second game of the doubleheader, the head coach for Team A informs the umpire he does not believe the field is suitable for playing the second game. The head coach of Team B says he believes the field is suitable for play.

- a. Prior to the start of the second game of a doubleheader, suitability of the field for play is the sole responsibility of the umpire. If the umpire determines the field is suitable for play, the game shall start.
- b. Prior to the start of the second game of a doubleheader, it remains the responsibility of the home head coach to determine whether the field is playable. Since the head coach of Team A determined the field was not playable, the game should not start.

Rule Reference: 4-1-1

45. Team B is hosting the game. Team B's home field has unusual field dimensions, with a portion of the fence in right field only 200' from the plate. The 200' portion is clearly identified by vertical lines on the fence. At the pre-game plate meeting Team B's head coach says the short fence has resulted in a ground rule that any batted ball that goes over the fence in flight between the vertical painted lines results in the batter-runner and any other runners being placed by the umpire according to his judgement. The head coach for Team B does not agree and says it should be a ground rule double.

- a. It is Team A's field, so Team A's ground rules prevail.
- b. Since both teams did not agree on the specific ground rule, the umpire must decide which ground rule will govern the game.
- c. Both the announced ground rule by Team A and the proposed ground rule suggested by Team B conflict with the written rule concerning a fair batted ball going over an outfield in flight. The umpire will inform both coaches that the rule as written in the rule book will govern the game.

Rule Reference: 4-1-2

46. Team A is on offense. B5 steps into the batter's box with an illegal bat. Before a pitch is thrown the umpire recognizes the bat is illegal. There have not been any issues with illegal bats up to this point in the game.

- a. B5 is declared out. There is no additional penalty.
- b. B5 is declared out and a team warning is issued. Any subsequent player that enters the batter's box with an illegal bat will be declared out and immediately ejected.
- c. B5 is declared out. The head coach for Team A is warned. If another player from Team A enters the batter's box with an illegal bat will be declared out and the head coach will be ejected.
- d. B5 is declared out and restricted to the dugout. Team A's head coach is immediately ejected.

Rule Reference: 1-3-5, 4-1-3b, 7-4-1a

47. Team A is on offense. The bases are loaded with no outs. B7 hits a ground ball to F6, who starts a successful 6-4-3 double-play, and the runner from 3B scores. After the play, and before another pitch is thrown, the umpire discovers B7 used an illegal bat. There have not been any issues with illegal bats up to this point in the game.

- a. The play is nullified. B7 is declared out and all runners are returned to the bases where they started. The head coach of Team A is warned.
- b. The head coach of Team B gets the option to have the results of the play (*the 6-4-3 double play and a run scoring*) or have the penalty applied (*B7 is declared out and all runners return to the base(s) occupied at the time of the pitch*). In either case, the head coach of Team A will be warned.
- c. Because B7 was put out on the play he cannot be called out again. The runner closes to home is declared out, and the head coach of Team A is warned.

Rule Reference: 1-3-5, 4-1-3b, 7-4-1a

48. A team is required to have nine players listed on the line-up when it is presented at the pre-game plate meeting.

- a. True
- b. False

Rule Reference: 4-1-3

49. As long as a team starts with the required nine players, a team can finish with eight players.

- a. True
- b. False

Rule Reference: 4-4-1f

50. When a team must continue a game with eight players, an out is called each time the spot in the batting order comes up that has the non-playing player listed.

- a. True
- b. False

Rule Reference: 4-4-1 Note 1



51. In the above photo, assume the runner was hit by a batted ball deflected by F3. Also assume F4 was in a position to make a play on the deflected batted ball. The runner did not intentionally allow the ball to hit him.
- This is a legal play. The umpire should allow play to continue.
 - Since F4 had a chance to make a play on the deflected ball, this is interference, and the ball is immediately dead. The runner is declared out and the batter-runner is awarded 1B.

Rule Reference: Case play 5-1-1 Situation H



52. In the above photo, F3 started in front of the runner. Assume the ball was not deflected by F3, and F4 was in a position to make a play on the batted ball. The runner did not intentionally allow the ball to hit him.
- This is a legal play. The umpire should allow play to continue.
 - Since F4 had a chance to make a play on the ball, this is interference, and the ball is immediately dead. The runner is declared out and the batter-runner is awarded 1B.

Rule Reference: Case play 5-1-1 Situation H



53. In the above photo, F3 started in front of the runner. Assume the ball was not deflected by F3, and F4 was not in a position to make a play on the batted ball. The runner did not intentionally allow the ball to hit him.

- a. This is a legal play. The umpire should allow play to continue.
- b. Even though F4 did not have a chance to make a play on the ball, this is interference, and the ball is immediately dead. The runner is declared out and the batter-runner is awarded 1B.

Rule Reference: Case play 5-1-1 Situation H

54. No outs and no runners on base. B5 bunts the ball up the 3B line. The ball rolls into foul territory but has not come to a stop. The umpire declares a foul ball. The still rolling ball crosses back into fair territory and comes to rest.

- a. The umpire cannot reverse the incorrect foul call. The bunt attempt shall remain foul, and a strike would be added to the batter's count. If there were already two strikes, the batter would be declared out on the foul bunt attempt.
- b. The umpire must correct the mistake and declare the ball fair. B5 is awarded 1B.
- c. The umpire must correct the mistake and declare the ball fair. The umpire must then make a judgement whether the defense would have put B5 out. If so, the umpire shall declare B5 out. If not, B5 is awarded 1B.

Rule Reference: 5-1-1h, 2-8

55. No outs and no runners on base. B5 hits a fly ball down the right field line. While the ball is in flight, the umpire declares it foul. F9 catches the ball before it hits the ground.

- a. The umpire cannot reverse the incorrect foul call. The ball shall remain foul, the catch is disregarded, and a strike added to the batter's count unless there were already two strikes.
- b. Since the ball did not touch the ground and was caught in flight, the catch stands and ball remains live.

Rule Reference: 5-1-1h

56. Bases loaded with B5 batting and a 1-1 count. F1 commits a balk, which the umpire immediately calls. F1 delivers the pitch anyway, and B5 hits the ball over the center field fence.

- a. A balk is a delayed dead ball and the offense has the option to take the results of the play or the penalty.
- b. A balk is a delayed dead ball. Because the batter and all runners safely advanced at least one base on the play, the balk is ignored.
- c. A balk is an immediate dead ball. The home run is reversed. Each runner is awarded one base from the time of the pitch. B5 is returned to the plate with a 1-1 count, as the pitch is nullified.
- d. A balk is an immediate dead ball. The home run is reversed. Each runner is awarded one base from the time of the pitch. B5 is returned to the plate with a 2-1 count, as the balk results in a ball being added to the batter's count.

Rule Reference: 5-1-1k, 6-2-4, 8-3-1a, 8-3-4

57. Team A is batting and has R2 at 2B and B8 at the plate. The head coach for Team B informs the umpire they want to intentionally walk B8. As B8 jogs to 1B, R2 tries to steal 3B.

- a. Legal.
- b. Not legal. When an intentional walk is requested, the ball is immediately dead.

Rule Reference: 5-1-3

58. B6 is batting with an 0-1 count and R2 at 2B. The pitcher starts his pitch. Without requesting time, B6 backs out of the batter's box with one foot. The pitcher continues after a slight hesitation and delivers the pitch. The pitch is in the dirt and goes to the backstop. R3 reaches 3B without a play.

- a. Legal play. The runner remains at 3B and B6 continues to bat with a 1-1 count.
- b. B6 stepped out of the box illegally. The pitch shall be called a strike and the ball remains live. The runner remains at 3B and B6 continues his at bat with an 0-2 count.
- c. B6 stepped out of the box illegally. The pitch shall be called a strike and the runner is returned to 2B.
- d. The pitcher committed a balk. R3 remains at 3B and the batter continues to bat with an 0-1 count.

Rule Reference: 6-2-4(d)(1), Casebook 5-2-1 Situation A

59. The umpire suspends the game due to rain. The umpire can declare the game ended after waiting 15 minutes.

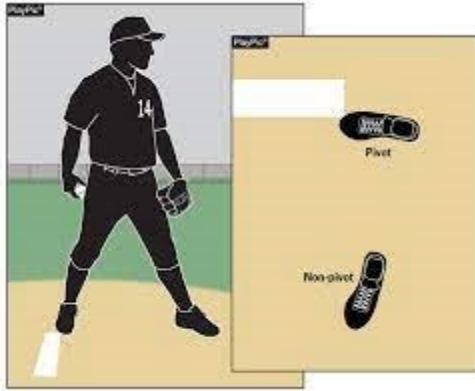
- a. True.
- b. False. The umpire must wait 30 minutes for conditions to improve before ending the game.
- c. False. The umpire must have the agreement of the home coach before ending the game.

Rule Reference: 5-2-1b(1)

60. R1 at 1B. B4 hits a ball to right-center field that is not caught. R1 misses 2B on his way to 3B. The defense attempts to put R1 out at 3B but the throw is wild. The ball remains in live ball territory. While standing on 3B, R1 realizes he missed 2B and runs back to 2B while the ball remains live. The play finishes with R1 now at 2B and B4 at 1B.

- a. Legal. R1 was allowed to retreat from 3B to 2B because the ball remained live through the entire play.
- b. Not legal. Once R1 acquired 3B, he could not legally return to 2B to fix his baserunning error.

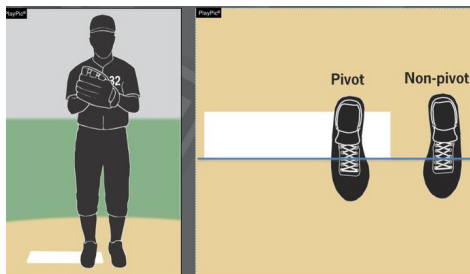
Rule Reference: 5-2-2b



61. Is the pitcher legal?

- a. Yes. This is a legal windup position.
- b. Yes. This is a legal set position
- c. This not a legal position.

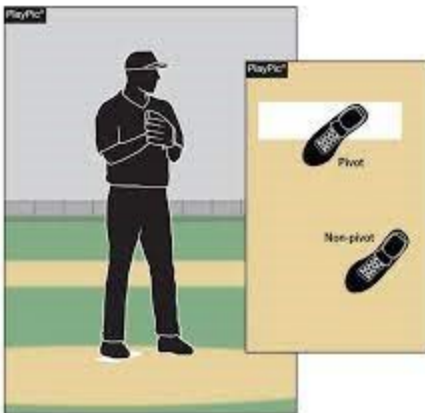
Rule Reference: 6-1-1, 6-1-3



62. Is the pitcher legal?

- a. Yes. This is a legal windup position.
- b. Yes. This is a legal set position
- c. This not a legal position.

Rule Reference: 6-1-1, 6-1-2



63. Is the pitcher legal?

- a. Yes. This is a legal windup position.
- b. Yes. This is a legal set position
- c. This not a legal position.

Rule Reference: 6-1-1, 6-1-2

64. R1 at 1B. The pitcher has the baseball and is in a set position. With his hands at his sides, the pitcher turns his shoulders towards first base.

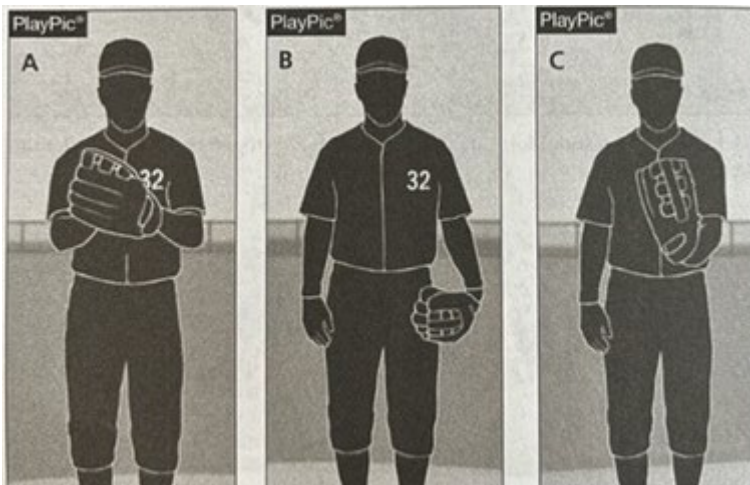
- a. This is a balk. Once he is on the pitcher's plate, the pitcher is only allowed to turn his head to look at the runner.
- b. This is a balk. Once he is on the pitcher's plate, the pitcher must step off with his pivot foot in order to legally move his head or body to look at a runner.
- c. This is legal.

Rule Reference: 6-1-1

65. R1 at 1B. The pitcher has the baseball and is in a set position. The pitcher brings his hands together and stops. The pitcher then turns his head and shoulders towards first base.

- a. This is a balk. Once the pitcher brings his hands together, he cannot turn his head towards a base.
- b. This is balk. Once the pitcher brings his hands together, he cannot turn his shoulders towards a base.
- c. This is legal.

Rule Reference: 6-1-1



66. The pitcher's feet are in the windup position.

- a. His hands are legal in A and C. B is not legal.
- b. Only C is legal. A and B are not legal hand positions.
- c. All are legal.
- d. Only A is legal. B and C are not legal hand positions.

Rule Reference: 6-1-2

67. R1 on 1B and no outs. The pitcher jump turns towards first, and with both of his feet no in contact with the pitcher's plate, throws towards F3 in an attempt to pick off R1. The throw is too high and goes into dead ball territory.

- a. R1 is awarded 3B because F1 was not in contact with the pitcher's plate when he released the throw.
- b. R1 is awarded 2B. Even though F1 was not in contact with the pitcher's plate when he released the throw, a pitcher using a jump turn is considered still in contact with the pitcher's plate because F1 did not step clearly backward off the plate.

Rule Reference: 6-1-5, Case Play 8-3-3 Situation E

68. According to the lineup, Davis, Edwards, and Franco are due up for Team B, with Gomez due up 4th. Davis walks to start the inning. Franco then bats and gets a single, with Davis taking 3B on the play. Gomez is about to step into the batter's box when Team A's coach comes out and tells the umpire that Team B has batted out of order. The umpire agrees that Team A has batted out of order.

- a. Gomez is declared out. Davis is returned to 1B. Edwards is now the proper batter.
- b. Franco is declared out for batting when Edwards should have batted. Davis is returned to 1B. Gomez is now the proper batter.
- c. Edwards, who should have batted is declared out for failing to bat. Davis is returned to 1B. Franco is now the proper batter.
- d. Edwards, who should have batted, is declared out for failing to bat. Davis remains at 3B, Franco remains at 1B, and Gomez is now the proper batter.

Rule Reference: 7-1-1

69. According to the lineup, Davis, Edwards, and Franco are due up for Team B, with Gomez due up 4th. Davis walks to start the inning. Franco then bats and gets a single, with Davis taking 3B on the play. Gomez steps into the batter's box and F1 delivers a pitch that Gomez hits for a double, scoring both Davis and Franco. Team A's coach then comes out and tells the umpire that Team B has batted out of order.

- a. It is too late. Even though Franco batted when Edwards should have batted, the pitch to Gomez nullified the batting out of order. The entire play stands and the batter after Gomez is the proper batter.
- b. Franco is declared out for batting when Edwards should have batted. Davis is returned to 1B. Gomez is now the proper batter.
- c. Edwards, who should have batted is declared out for failing to bat. Davis is returned to 1B. Franco is now the proper batter.
- d. Edwards, who should have batted, is declared out for failing to bat. Davis remains at 3B, Franco remains at 1B, and Gomez is now the proper batter.

Rule Reference: 7-1-1

70. B7 is batting with an 0-2 count. The missed pitch hits B7 on the hand during the swing. The ball drops to the ground and rolls into fair territory.

- a. Live ball and play continues.
- b. The ball is dead and the batter is awarded 1B.
- c. Foul ball.

- d. The ball is dead. A strike is added to the batter's count, which in this case is strike three and the batter is out.

Rule Reference: 7-2-1b

71. B4 is batting. B4 steps into the box and digs in. Without asking for time B4 steps out of the batter's box to take a sign from the 3B coach.

- a. The umpire shall immediately call a strike on the batter.
- b. The umpire shall judge whether B4 delayed the game by stepping out of the batter's box. If so, a strike will be called on the batter.
- c. The 20-second count shall continue from where it was when the batter stepped into the box. If the count gets to 20, the umpire shall call a strike.

Rule Reference: Casebook 7-3-1 Situation D(a)

72. B6 steps into the batter's box, with runners at 1st and 3rd. F1 delivers a pitch that is caught by the catcher and called a ball by the umpire. After the pitch, the catcher steps in front of the plate and gives defensive signals to the infield. As this is happening, B6 steps completely out of the batter's box with both feet and takes a practice swing.

- a. The batter is required to keep at least one foot in the batter's box in this scenario. The umpire shall charge B6 with a strike. The count is now 1-1.
- b. The batter is required to keep at least one foot in the batter's box in this scenario. The umpire shall issue a warning to B6. Any subsequent violation shall result in a strike being charged to B6. The count remains at 1-0.
- c. Because the catcher stepped out of the catcher's box to give defensive signals, B6 is allowed to step out of the batter's box with both feet. B6's actions are legal, and the count remains at 1-0.

Rule Reference: Casebook 7-3-4 Situations A and B

73. B6 is batting. He positions his right foot on the back line of the batter's box, with about half of his foot on the line and half of his foot outside of the batter's box, towards the catcher and gets set for the pitch.

- a. Legal. As long as any part of the batter's foot is touching a batter's box line before the pitch, he is considered in the batter's box.
- b. Not legal. Before the pitch, the batter's foot must be completely on or within the lines of the batter's box.

Rule Reference: Casebook 7-3-2 Situation B



74. The above play started with a 2-0 count on B8, with R1 at 1st R2 at 2nd and no outs. Both runners are stealing on the play. F2 manages to get a throw to 2nd base, but the runner reaches the base before F4 is able to apply a tag.

- a. The runner being played on, R1 in this case, is declared out for B8's interference. R2 remains at 3rd and B8 now has a 1-1 count.
- b. The runner closest to home, R2 in this case, is declared out for B8's interference. R1 remains at 2nd and B8 now has a 1-1 count.
- c. B8 is out for interference. R2 is returned to 2nd and R1 is returned to 1st.
- d. B8 is out for interference. R2 remains at 3rd and R1 remains at 2nd.

Rule Reference: Casebook 7-3-5 Situation D



75. The above play started with a 2-0 count on B8, with R1 at 1st R2 at 2nd and no outs. Both runners are stealing on the play. F2 manages to get a throw to 2nd base and R1 is put out on a tag by F6.

- a. R2 is out for B8's interference, R1 is out on the play, and B8 remains at bat with a 1-1 count and two outs.
- b. R1 is out on the play, B8 is out for interference, and R2 is returned to 2nd.
- c. B8 is out for interference. R2 is returned to 2nd and R1 is returned to 1st.
- d. The play stands as is. Although B8 interfered, the interference is ignored because the runner being played on was out despite the interference.

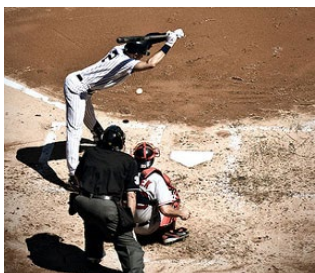
Rule Reference: Casebook 7-3-5 Situations A and H



76. The above play started with B4 batting with a 0-1 count and one out, with R2 at 2nd. F1 delivered a pitch that is called a strike. R2 was stealing on the pitch. F2 tried to throw to 3rd to make a play on the runner, but his throwing arm collides with B4's shoulder and the throw bounced into the ground near the plate. B4 made no movement.

- a. Legal play. The batter has no obligation to move out of the catcher's way and can hold his position in the batter's box.
- b. This is interference by B4.

Rule Reference: Casebook 7-3-5 Situation E



77. In the above play, B2 is batting with an 0-0 count and R1 is on 1st. R1 starts a steal attempt as F1 begins his pitch. The pitch is inside, and B2's attempt to avoid being hit by the pitch causes him to come forward across the plate, where he hinders F2's attempt to throw to 2B and R1 is safe at 2nd.

- a. This is interference. The batter cannot come across the plate and hinder the catcher.
- b. This not interference. The batter was not able to make an attempt to avoid F2.

Rule Reference: Casebook 7-3-5 Situation E

78. With runner R1 at 1st and R2 at 2nd, B1 is batting with no outs. B1 hits a pop fly ball that F4 can easily catch. The umpire should have declared an infield fly but did not. F4 does not catch the ball and it drops to the ground at his feet. F4 picks up the ball and throws to F6, who catches the ball for an apparent force play at 2nd, then throws the ball to 1st for an apparent double-play. The head coach for the offense wants the umpire to apply the infield fly rule.

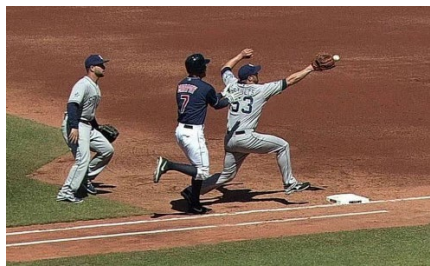
- a. The infield fly, declared or not, still applies, and it is the responsibility of the defense to play as if it were declared. The batter is out, and the runners are returned to the bases occupied at the time of the pitch.
- b. The infield fly declared or not, still applies, and it is the responsibility of the defense to play as if it were properly declared. The batter is out. R2 remains at 3rd and R1 remains at 2nd because F4 did not tag R1 out.
- c. The play stands. Since the umpire did not declare the infield fly ball, once F4 failed to catch it the ball was live and the batter was free to try and reach 1B. R1 was properly put out on the subsequent force play, as was the batter-runner. R2 remains at 3rd with two outs.

Rule Reference: Casebook 7-4-1 Situation G

79. B4 hits a ground ball to the shortstop. B4 is called safe on a close play and overruns 1B. He turns to his left and walks back towards 1B, making no attempt or feint towards 2B. As he is walking back towards 1B, F3 moves towards him quickly to tag him. B4 moves slightly towards 2B to avoid the tag attempt and get back to 1B but is tagged anyway while off of the base.

- a. B4 is out. As soon as he turned to his left, he was liable to be put out.
- b. B4 is out. As soon as he moved ever so slightly towards 2B, even though it was only n to avoid a tag, he was liable to be put out.
- c. F6's tag attempt is obstruction. B4 is awarded 2B.
- d. B4 is not out, as his movement was not an attempt or feint to 2B. The ball remains live.

Rule Reference: 8-2-7



80. In the above photo, the batter-runner slows down slightly to avoid colliding with F1 as F1 is catching the thrown ball. F1 catches the ball and steps on 1B before the batter-runner arrives and touches the base.

- a. This is a legal play. F1 was about to receive the thrown ball while attempting to make a play on the batter-runner.
- b. This is obstruction. The defense is not allowed to get in the runner's way unless the defender possesses the ball. The batter-runner is awarded 1st.

Rule Reference: Casebook 2-21-1 Situation C, 8-2 Awards Table, Casebook 8-3-2 Situation K



81. B5 is batting and hits a pop fly about 30' up the first base line. F1, F2 and F3 converge on the ball. The plate umpire recognizes there is potential for the batter runner to collide with, or at least come into very close proximity to any of those three fielders. The umpire must quickly judge which of the three fielders is in the best overall position to catch the pop up.

- a. True. The fielder identified by the umpire as the most likely to catch the ball is protected from interference by the batter-runner. The other two fielders are at risk of obstructing the batter-runner.
- b. False. All three fielders are protected from interference by the batter-runner until the ball is caught, as all three are attempting to make a play on a batted ball.

Rule Reference: 8-4-2g(1)

82. It is a windy day, and pop-ups and fly balls have been difficult for fielders to judge and track. In the 6th inning, R1 is at 1B and there are two outs. B8 hits a pop fly that F4 seems to settle under. R1, who ran on contact, runs 4'-5' behind F4 to avoid interfering with his attempt to catch the ball. The wind causes the pop fly to come down more towards the outfield. F4 readjusts to the new path of the ball and collides with R1, who had taken the path 4'-5' behind the fielder. F4 is not able to catch the ball.

- a. R1 was legal. R1's initial path would have avoided any contact with F4. A runner cannot be expected to anticipate the sudden, wind-caused movement of a fly ball.
- b. This is interference by R1. Even though the issue was beyond R1's control, the defense is still protected and must be allowed an unhindered chance to make the play.

Rule Reference: Casebook 8-4-2 Situation T



83. R2 at 2B with no outs. B4 gets a hit to left field. R2 attempts to score on the hit. As R2 is nearing the plate, F2 moves into the runner's path to catch the ball. R2 has no direct path to the plate due to the obstruction and jumps over the catcher and lands feet first just past the plate. F2 turns and tags R2 before R2 can get back and touch the plate.

- a. R2 was obstructed. R2 also jumped over a fielder that was upright. Because R2 had to jump over F2 because of the obstruction, the jumping is ignored. R2 is awarded home.
- b. R2 was obstructed. R2 also jumped over a fielder that was upright. Even though R2 jumped over F2 because of the obstruction, jumping over an upright player supersedes the obstruction. R2 is declared out and the obstruction is ignored.

Rule Reference: 8-4-2b(2), Casebook 8-4-2 Situation U



84. In the above play, R2 did a headfirst dive over F2, who had possession of the ball and was attempting to tag the runner.

- a. Legal move by R2. The catcher was prone, so the runner was allowed to make the headfirst dive attempt over him. R2 is safe and the run scores.
- b. Not legal by R2. While a runner can jump, hurtle, or leap over a prone defender, but can never dive headfirst over a player. R2 is out.

Rule Reference: 8-4-2a(2)

85. B7 is batting with no outs and R1 at 1B. R1 attempts a steal on the pitch. B7 hits a ground ball into right field. As R1 is approaching 2B, F6 fakes a tag. R1 slides into 2B as F9 picks up the ball in the outfield. The umpire judges that R1 was only going to get to 2B regardless of whether he slid into 2B or not.

- a. Legal play. The offense is responsible for knowing the ball status.
- b. The fake tag is obstruction. R1 will be awarded at least 3B.

- c. The fake tag is obstruction. R1 remains at 2B, as he was not yet acquired 2B when the obstruction happened and would not have made it to 3B regardless of the obstruction. The head coach for the team on defense is warned regarding a fake tag.

Rule Reference: 8-3-2, Casebook 8-3-2 Situation E

86. R1 at 1B and B7 batting. R1 is stealing on the pitch. B7 hits a line drive that is caught by F6. R1 slides into 2B, unaware of the catch, and is on 2B when F6 releases a throw to F3 at first to try for a double-play. F6's throw is off the mark and goes into the 1B dugout.

- a. R1 is awarded 2B.
- b. R1 is awarded 3B.
- c. R1 is awarded home.

Rule Reference: Page 50, Baserunning Awards Table, 8-3-5

87. R2 is at 2B, and B8 is batting. B8 hits a ball that is slowly rolling down the 1B line. Before it comes to a stop the ball starts rolling towards the foul line and the umpire judges it has a chance to be a fair ball. The catcher throws his mask at the ball to keep it from rolling into fair territory. The thrown mask strikes the baseball before it comes to rest.

- a. Foul ball.
- b. The batter is awarded 1B and R2 is awarded 3B.
- c. The batter is awarded 2B, and R2 is awarded home.
- d. The batter is awarded 3B, and R2 is awarded home

Rule Reference: 8-3-3b

88. R2 is at 2B, and B8 is batting. B8 hits the ball down the 1B line. F9 throws his glove at the ball and misses. The ball continues into the right field corner, where F9 finally picks it up and throws it back into the infield. R2 scored and B8 stopped at 2B.

- a. Legal play.
- b. The batter is awarded 1B and R2 is awarded 3B.
- c. The batter is awarded 2B, and R2 is awarded home.
- d. The batter is awarded 3B, and R2 is awarded home

Rule Reference: 8-3-3b

89. B1 is batting with no runners on base. B1 hits a line drive down the 1B line. F3 dives for the ball, and when he hits the ground, his glove becomes dislodged and is completely detached from his hand. The glove and the batted ball collide near 1B. F3 gets up, retrieves the ball, and steps on 1B before B1 arrives. The umpire judges F3's glove became detached unintentionally.

- a. Legal play. B1 is out.
- b. The ball remained live until B1 was put out before reaching the base he would have been awarded. As soon as F3 apparently put B1 out at 1B, the ball is dead and B1 is awarded 3B.

Rule Reference: Casebook Play 8-3-3 Situation F

90. R1 at 1B and B6 is batting with a 1-0 count. F1 delivers a pitch that bounces on the plate, strikes the catcher, and then rolls slightly away from F2. R1 then runs towards 2B. F2 uses his mask to stop the rolling ball. R1 stops at 2B. B6 did not attempt to hit the pitch.

- a. R1 remains at 2B. B6 remains batting with a 2-0 count.
- b. R1 is awarded 3B. B6 remains batting with a 2-0 count.
- c. R1 is awarded home. B6 remains batting with a 2-0 count.

Rule Reference: 8-3-3c

91. B1 batting with an 0-2 count and R2 is at 2B. F1 delivers a pitch that B1 swings at and misses. The pitch bounces on the plate and strikes the catcher, then rolls out in front of the plate. B1 immediately starts running to 1B due to the dropped third strike and R2 runs for 3B. B1 runs over the top of the baseball and F2 is delayed from picking up the baseball by B1. R2 reaches 3B without a play. F2 eventually retrieves the ball and throws B1 out at first. The umpire judges B1's interference as unintentional.

- a. B1's intent is irrelevant. The ball is dead. B1 is out for the interference and R2 is returned to 2B.
- b. Because the interference was judged to be unintentional interference with the catcher's attempt to field a third strike, the interference is ignored. The play stands.

Rule Reference: 8-4-1a, Casebook 8-4-1 Situation I



92. No runners on and no outs. B8 hits the ball into the ground in front of the plate. F2 fields the ball and throws towards F2, attempting to retire B8. The thrown ball strikes B8, who is running to 1B, approximately 40' up the 1B line. B8 reaches 1B before any additional play is made on him.

- a. This runner's lane interference. B8 is out. All runners are returned to the bases they were they started at the time of the pitch.
- b. There is no interference. The ball is live and the play stands.

Rule Reference: 8-4-1g



93. The batter hit a ground ball near the 3B line. The pitcher fields the ball and throws to F3 at 1B to attempt to retire the batter-runner. The batter-runner ran the entire distance to 1B in fair territory. Just as the ball was entering F3's glove, the batter-runner collided with F3, knocking his glove off and sending the ball into foul territory.
- Legal play. The runner's lane only applies when the throw is coming from the area of the plate.

- b. Legal play. The batter-runner was in his final step to 1B and is exempt from being required to be in the runner's lane.
- c. Interference. Even though the batter-runner was in his final step, he is not protected because he was never in the runner's lane to begin with. The batter-runner is out. Any other runners on base would be returned to the base(s) occupied at the time of the pitch.

Rule Reference: 8-4-1-g

94. R1 at 1B and no outs. B5 hits a line drive to F4, who uses his glove to guide the batted ball to the ground. F4 then picked up the ball and starts a 4-6-3 double play.

- a. Legal play.
- b. As soon as F4 intentionally dropped or deflected the in-flight batted ball, the ball was dead. B5 is declared out and R1 is returned to 1B.

Rule Reference: 8-4-1c, Casebook 8-4-1 Situation G

95. R1 at 1B and no outs. B5 hits a line drive to F4, who backs up and intentionally allows the ball to drop to the ground. F4 then fields the ball and starts a 4-6-3 double play attempt.

- a. Legal, since F4 did not touch the ball before it hit the ground. The result of the play stands.
- b. As soon as F4 intentionally allowed the ball to hit the ground, the ball was dead. B5 is declared out and R1 is returned to 1B.

Rule Reference: 8-4-1(c)(1)

96. Bases loaded with no outs. B2 hits an out of the park home run. B2 does not touch 1B while running around the bases. The defense properly appeals B2 missed 1B after B2 touches the plate.

- a. No runs score.
- b. Three runs score.

Rule Reference: 9-1-1

97. Bases loaded with two outs. B2 hits an out of the park home run. The runner that started at 2B does not touch 3B while running the bases. The defense properly appeals the runner missed 3B.

- a. No runs score.
- b. One run scores.
- c. Three runs score.

Rule Reference: 9-1-1

98. Runners at 2B and 3B and one out. B2 hits a fly ball to the centerfielder, who catches the ball for the second out. Both runners properly tag up and attempt to advance after the catch. The centerfielder throws to 3B and the runner is tagged for the third out. The runner from 3B touched the plate before the tag was made on the runner advancing from 2B.

- a. The run is scored.
- b. The run is not scored.

Rule Reference: 9-1-1

99. Runners at 2B and 3B and one out. B2 hit a fly ball to the centerfielder, who catches the ball for the second out. R3 properly tags up and runs home after the catch. R2 was off the bag at the time of the catch and runs back to 2B. The centerfielder throws the ball to 2B, where F6 catches it before R2 makes it back to the base for the third out. R3 touched the plate before F6 caught the ball.

- a. The run is scored.
- b. The run is not scored.

Rule Reference: 9-1-1

100. Umpires are allowed to wear any color and style of uniform as long as both umpires match.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Rule Reference: 10-1-9

101. Umpires are allowed to wear any color and style of uniform as long as both umpires match.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Rule Reference: 10-1-9

102. In the 1-umpire system, the umpire should get as close to a play as possible to gain credibility first, then do the best he can get an angle if there is time.

- a. True
- b. False

Reference: Mechanics Manual

103. In the 2-umpire system, with no runners on base, U1 should never take a play in foul territory.

- a. True
- b. False

Reference: Mechanics Manual

104. In the 2-umpire system, with no runners on base, it is recommended that U1 give the plate umpire fair/foul responsibility on any pop-up that will be played near U1's starting position.

- a. True
- b. False

Reference: Mechanics Manual

105. In the 2-umpire system, it is permissible for U1 to cross the foul line for a play at 3B.

- a. True
- b. False

Reference: Mechanics Manual

106. In the 2-umpire system, the runner gets caught in a rundown between 1B and 2B. There are no other runners on base. The plate umpire should move to 3B ahead of the runner and allow U1 to cover the rundown from end to end.

- a. True
- b. False

Reference: Mechanics Manual

107. In the 2-umpire system with a runner at 1B only, the plate umpire is responsible for the call at 3B if R1 attempts to get to 3B on a ball hit within the infield.

- a. True
- b. False

Reference: Mechanics Manual

108. In the 2-umpire system and a runner at 1B only, the plate umpire will not rotate to 3B on base hit if the play started with a 3 and 2 count on the batter.

- a. True
- b. False

Reference: Mechanics Manual

109. 2-umpire system with runners at 2B and 3B with less than two outs. A fly ball that does not a fair/foul decision is hit. U1 is responsible for both runners retouching their bases. The plate umpire is responsible for any play on R2 at 3B.

- a. True
- b. False

Reference: Mechanics Manual

110. In the 2-umpire system, U1 should be positioned in the traditional "C" position on the 3B side of the mound.

- a. True
- b. False

Reference: Mechanics Manual

111. In the 2-umpire system there are exceptions to where U1 is positioned based on the number of outs.

- a. True
- b. False

Reference: Mechanics Manual

112. In the 3-umpire system there four instances that the plate umpire will leave the plate to cover a play on the bases.

- a. True
- b. False

Reference: Mechanics Manual

113. In the 3-umpire system, U1 and U3 should go out on all fly balls in their coverage area without using the Pause/Read/React process.

- a. True
- b. False

Reference: Mechanics Manual

114. In the 3-umpire system, U1 will be on the line when there are two outs, regardless of where the runners start.

- a. True
- b. False

Reference: Mechanics Manual

115. In the 3-umpire system, an umpire that goes out on a trouble ball has the option to return to the infield and return the crew to a 3-umpire rotation.

- a. True
- b. False

Reference: Mechanics Manual

116. 3-umpire system and no runners on base to start. The batter hits a ground ball to the infield that is fielded by F6, who throws to F3. The throw gets past F3.

- a. The plate umpire is responsible to keep track of the baseball's status. U1 is responsible for any plays at 1B. U3 is responsible for any plays at 2B or 3B. The plate umpire is responsible for any play that develops at the plate.
- b. U1 is responsible for the status of the baseball. The plate umpire moves up the line and has any plays at 1B. U3 has any plays at 2B and 3B. U1 must rotate to the plate for any play there.

Reference: Mechanics Manual

117. In the 3-umpire system, when there is a base hit to the outfield and no umpire goes out, the crew will be expected to execute a standard rotation, (*with one exception*). This means the plate umpire will have all plays at 3B, and U1 will be expected to rotate and take all plays at the plate.

- a. True
- b. False

Reference: Mechanics Manual

118. In the 3-umpire system, with runners at 1st and 2nd, a fly ball that nobody chases means a standard rotation, with the plate umpire moving to 3B. However, it is a base hit, the crew will execute a reverse rotation.

- a. True
- b. False

Reference: Mechanics Manual

119. In the 3-umpire system, with runners at 1B and 3B, the plate umpire has tag up responsibility for the runner at 3B.

- a. True
- b. False

Reference: Mechanics Manual

120. In the 3-umpire system, with runners at 1B and 3B, a base hit results in the plate umpire staying at home.

- a. True
- b. False

Reference: Mechanics Manual