

1. Team A is using the dugout on the 3B side of the field. When Team A has a left-handed batter at the plate, the on-deck hitter is allowed to use the on-deck circle on the 1B side of the field.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
2. Team B is on defense. Team A has a runner at 1B. The first baseman for Team B is holding the runner, and has his right foot completely in fair territory and his left foot completely in foul territory. The pitcher for Team B delivers a pitch.
  - a. Legal. If one foot is completely in fair territory, the defensive player is legally positioned.
  - b. Not legal. This is a balk. The defensive player must have both feet completely in fair territory to be legal.
  
3. At the plate meeting, the head coach of the home team tells the umpire both teams will extend their dugouts towards the outfield fence. The extended area is identified as an imaginary 10' line that extends from the end of the front fence of the dugout, parallel to the foul line, and is closed by an another imaginary line directly to dead ball territory, essentially creating a 10' x 4' imaginary box dugout extension.
  - a. Not legal. The extension is required to be visibly marked.
  - b. Not legal. The extension of 10' exceeds what is allowed.
  - c. Legal.



**A**



**B**



**C**



**D**

4. Which of the four baseballs show above are legal to use for a high school game?
  - a. C only
  - b. C and D.
  - c. All four are legal.
  - d. None are legal
  
5. The pitcher is wearing an armband with pitching instructions on his non-pitching arm. The armband is solid blue. The pitcher's uniform is white with red trim, and his undershirt has red sleeves.
  - a. Legal. The armband color does not need to match the player's uniform color.
  - b. Not legal. The armband must match the player's uniform color.
  
6. Both the pitcher and the catcher are using smart watches as one-way communication devices to call pitches.
  - a. Legal.
  - b. Not legal. The device must be an earpiece. Smartwatches are not allowed.
  - c. Not legal. Only the catcher is allowed to have the one-way communication device.

7. Team A is batting and Team B is playing defense. Team A has a runner at 3B (R3) and there are no outs. Well down the first base line is Team A's bullpen area. Team A's bullpen catcher left his helmet on the ground in live ball territory. The batter for Team A hits a fly ball into the bullpen area where his teammate left the helmet on the ground. The right fielders for Team B runs into the bullpen and stumbles over the helmet, and the ball drops untouched close to the right fielder. R3 was tagging on the play. The umpire judges that had the right fielder not stumbled over the helmet he would have easily caught the fly ball and R3 would have scored.
- The umpire shall declare the batter out. Because the equipment issue was caused by the offense, R3 must remain at 3B even though he would have easily scored had the helmet left by his teammate not interfered with the defense.
  - The umpire shall declare the batter out and award R3 home. It is irrelevant which team left the equipment in live ball territory.



8. The catcher has a tinted eye shield on his NOCSAE-approved catcher's helmet that was attached at the time of manufacture, as depicted above.
- Legal, as the eye shield was attached at the time of manufacture.
  - Not legal. Tinted eye shields are not legal, regardless of when they were installed.



9. A player has a non-padded knee brace with several areas of exposed hard plastic, as depicted above.
- Legal. The brace is unaltered from the manufacturer's original design.
  - Not legal. Because it has unyielding surfaces exposed, the brace must be covered in memory-recovery foam.

10. The batter (B1) hits an over-the-fence home run. As B1 approaches the plate, he removes his helmet and tosses in the air in celebration.
- Not legal. B1 shall be declared out for intentionally removing his helmet while out of the dugout.
  - Legal. An out of the park home run is a dead ball, and the penalty for intentionally removing a helmet does not apply during a dead ball.
11. Team A is on offense and the bases are loaded. B1 is batting with an 0-1 count. The pitcher for Team B delivers a pitch that gets past the catcher and briefly gets stuck in the padding behind the backstop. The runners all attempt to advance on the passed ball. The catcher runs toward the ball, which drops to the ground before the catcher arrives. The catcher picks up the ball and throws to the pitcher, who is covering the plate. The pitcher catches the ball and tags R3 before he touches the plate.
- The play stands. R3 is out, and the other others remain at the bases to which they advanced.
  - This is a lodged ball, even though the ball was lodged only briefly. The ball status was dead as soon as it initially lodged. R3 is awarded home, R2 is awarded 3B, R1 is awarded 2B, and a ball or strike is added to B1's count as appropriate.
12. Team B is batting. The pitcher for Team A delivers two pitches, and the resulting count is 2-0. At this point, the head coach for Team A tells the umpire he wants to intentionally walk the batter.
- Legal. A defensive team can request an intentional walk at any point in the at bat.
  - Not legal. A defensive team must request an intentional walk before a pitch is thrown to a batter.
13. On a 1-1 count, the batter (B4) hits a fly ball down the right field line. While the ball is still in flight, the umpire declares it to be a foul ball. B4 continues running and arrives at 1B as the batted ball falls untouched well into fair territory, where the right fielder retrieves it and throws it back into the infield.
- The ball remains live since the erroneous foul call did not affect the results of the play.
  - The declared foul ball is dead once it hits the ground in fair or foul territory. B4 is returned to the plate with 1-2 count.
14. On a 1-1 count, the batter (B4) hits a fly ball down the right field line. While the ball is still in flight, the umpire declares it to be a foul ball. The right fielder catches the ball before it touches the ground.
- The ball remains live despite the erroneous foul call because the right fielder caught it in flight.
  - The ball status is dead, the catch is nullified, and the batter is returned to the plate with a 1-2 count. **Rule**
15. Team A is on offense, with R1 on 1B and B2 batting with a 1-0 count. B2 bunts the ball, and it rolls slowing near the plate in fair territory. B2 drops the bat straight down. The dropped bat strikes the ball in fair territory. The catcher picks up the ball in fair territory and attempts to put out R1 going into 2B, but is late. The umpire judged B2's dropping of the bat onto the ball to be unintentional.
- Foul ball. R1 is returned to 1B and B2 is returned to the plate with a 1-1 count.
  - This is interference by B1. His intent is irrelevant. B2 is declared out, and R1 is returned to 1B.
  - The ball is fair and remains live. The outcome of the play stands.

16. The pitcher delivers a pitch. The batter swings and makes slight contact with the ball. The ball goes directly back to the catcher, where it strikes the tip of his glove and then goes into the catcher's chest protector. The catcher pins the ball against his body, then secures it with his hand.
- Foul ball. The catcher is required to catch the ball before it strikes any part of his body besides his hand or glove to be a foul tip.
  - Foul tip. It hit the catcher's glove first, and was ultimately caught by the catcher. The ball remains live and a strike is added to the batter's count.
17. Team B has runners at 1B and 2B, and B7 batting with no outs and a 1-0 count. It is a hit and run play. As the pitcher begins his pitch, both runners attempt to advance. B7 hits a pop fly near the 3B line, about 80' from the plate. The umpire judges the third baseman can easily catch the ball. The umpire declares, "Infield fly! The batter is out!" The third baseman loses sight of the ball in the sun and the ball drops in fair territory, and then rolls into foul territory untouched. The third baseman then picks up the ball. R2 is standing on 3b, R1 is standing at 2B, and B7 is standing at 1B.
- The infield fly remains because the ball could have been caught with ordinary effort. B7 is out. Because the ball eventually went foul, the runners are returned to their original bases.
  - The infield fly remains because the ball could be caught with ordinary effort. Because the ball first touched fair territory, it is a fair ball and the play stands. The bases are loaded with no outs.
  - The infield fly is nullified. Even though the ball should have been easily caught, it wasn't. The ball came to rest in foul territory before a defensive player touched it. It is simply a foul ball. The runners are returned to their original bases, and B7 returns to bat with a 1-1 count.
18. A defensive player that simulates/fakes a tag without the ball has committed obstruction.
- True
  - False
19. Head coaches are required to attend the pre-game meeting at home plate with the umpire(s).
- True
  - False
20. Team B is on defense. #26 for Team B is the pitcher and finishes the top of the third inning. In the top of the fourth inning #3, a legal substitute, takes the mound and throws one warmup pitch. Before #3 can throw another warmup pitch, #26 comes onto the field and takes the ball from #3 and throws a warmup pitch. The head coach for Team B explains to the umpire that #3 is not pitching, and #26 will continue to pitch.
- Not legal. As soon as #3 took his position on the mound, he was legally in the game and became the pitcher of record. He must pitch to a batter before he can be removed from the pitching position.
  - Not legal. As soon as #3 threw a warmup pitch, he was legally in the game and became the pitcher of record. He must pitch to a batter before he can be removed from the pitching position.
  - Legal. #3 was not reported as a substitute. Although he was on the pitcher's plate and even threw a warmup pitch, he was not legally in the game because the ball was not live at the time. #26 can remain the pitcher of record. #3 has not entered the game.

21. Players may wear jewelry, provided it meets rule requirements related to sportsmanship and safety.
- True
  - False
22. Team A presents a lineup at the plate meeting that lists #7 as the starting pitcher and #15 as the 1B. The lineups are reviewed and accepted, and are made official. In the top of the first inning, #7 delivers one pitch to the first batter of the game. He then calls his coach out to the mound and has a brief conversation with him. The coach then informs the umpire that #7 is unable to continue due to illness. The coach brings #15 in from 1B to continue as the pitcher and moves #7 to 1B. In the 5<sup>th</sup> inning, Team A's coach reports he wants to move #15 back to 1B and bring #7 back to pitch
- Legal. A pitcher can be removed from the game before facing a batter to completion due to illness or injury. If he remains in the game, he can return once to pitch.
  - Not legal. Since #7 did not face a batter to completion, he cannot return to pitch. He can play any other defensive position other than pitcher.
23. A starting player can be removed for a substitute and reentered in the game once.
- True
  - False
24. A substitute can enter the game, be replaced, then return to the game once.
- True
  - False
25. A player may only DH for a pitcher.
- True
  - False
26. Team A's lineup lists #27 as the pitcher and as the DH. Essentially, #27 is the DH for himself at the start of the game.
- Legal.
  - Not legal.
27. #18 is in the lineup as both the pitcher and the DH. In the 5<sup>th</sup> inning #3 is entered as the pitcher, replacing #18. The coach tells the umpire #18 will remain in the lineup as the DH only.
- Legal.
  - Not legal.

28. #18 is in the lineup as both the pitcher and the DH. In the 5<sup>th</sup> inning #18 bats and is walked. The head coach reports #3 is entering the game for #18 as a pinch-runner. The coach tells the umpire that #3 will remain in the game as the DH and #18 will remain in the game as the pitcher.
- Legal
  - Not legal.
29. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> inning, #7 for Team A is at bat. #7 swings at a pitch and carelessly throws the bat. The umpire warns the head coach of Team A regarding the carelessly thrown bat. In the 5<sup>th</sup> inning, #22 from Team A is at bat and carelessly throws a bat.
- Because it involves a different player, the umpire must issue a new warning to Team A.
  - Because Team A was previously warned, the umpire shall eject #22.
  - Because Team A was previously warned, the umpire shall declare #22 out.
  - Because Team was previously warned, the head coach is restricted to the dugout.
30. Team A has a runner at 2B (R2), with B4 batting. B4 hits a line drive to the outfield that falls for a hit. R2 rounds third base and heads for home. The catcher sets up to receive the throw in an obstruction position. R2 approaches home and the catcher and lowers his shoulder, crashing into the catcher, who still does not have possession of the ball. The catcher falls to the ground and the runner touches the plate. The umpire judges the catcher obstructed the runner, and also judges the runner's collision with the catcher to be malicious.
- The ball was immediately dead when the collision occurred. Because the catcher obstructed the runner to begin with, the collision/malicious contact is ignored. R2 is awarded home.
  - The ball was immediately dead when the collision occurred. Even though the runner was obstructed, malicious contact supersedes obstruction. The obstruction is ignored. R2 is declared out and ejected, and the run does not score.
  - The ball is delayed dead per the obstruction rule. Since R2 touched the plate before being put out, the run counts. After all other playing action stops, R2 is ejected for malicious contact.
31. Team A has a video camera in the dugout they are using to record the game that is being monitored or attended to by a player or coach.
- Legal
  - Not legal
32. Team A has an video camera in the stands they are using to record the game that is being monitored or attended to by a player or coach.
- Legal
  - Not legal

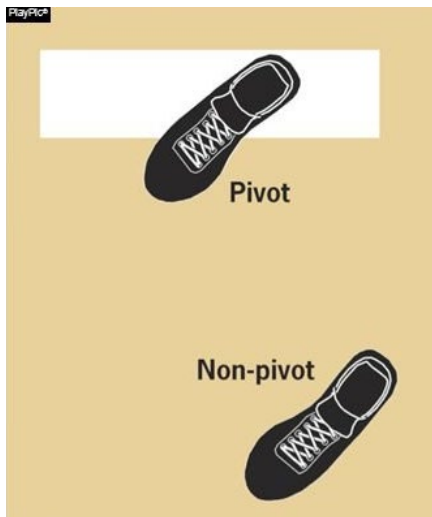
33. The bullpen for Team B is in an area not protected by a fence or other structure. Three players from Team B leave the dugout and go to the bullpen, including a pitcher, catcher, and a player to protect them. Only the catcher is wearing a helmet.
- The player protecting the pitcher and catcher must wear a protective helmet. The umpire shall stop play until he is wearing one.
  - The player protecting the pitcher and catcher does not have to wear a helmet. There is nothing for the umpire to do in this situation.
34. Team B is batting in the 2<sup>nd</sup> inning. The batter hits an out of the park home run. Team B's dugout immediately empties in celebration, and they all mob the batter after the umpire sees him touch the plate.
- The umpire shall issue a warning to Team B for leaving the dugout.
  - There is no violation and there is no warning to be issued.
35. The game is tied after 7 innings. Team A has used one defensive conference through the first 7 innings.
- Team A retains the unused conferences, and with the additional conference granted in the 8<sup>th</sup> inning, now has 3 defensive conferences available.
  - Unused defensive conferences do not carry over to extra innings. Team A can use one defensive conference per each extra inning.
36. Team B takes the field for defense in the bottom of the 3<sup>rd</sup> inning. Team B's pitching coach goes to the mound and talks to the pitcher while he is warming up and head coach speaks to all of the infielders huddled behind the mound.
- If the coaches return to the dugout before the one-minute time limit between innings elapses, no conference is charged.
  - This is a charged conference.
37. Team A is on defense. Team A's head coach goes to the mound to speak to his pitcher. The coach then walks back towards the dugout before the umpire has to break up the visit. Before getting to the foul line, the coach returns to quickly say something else to the pitcher.
- The umpire should charge an additional defensive conference.
  - This is not an additional defensive conference.
38. Team B is on offense. The coach at 3B requests time to speak to the batter. They meet halfway down the 3B line. The coach turns and starts towards the coach's box before the umpire needed break up the offensive conference. After taking a step or two, the coach turns around and calls the batter back.
- The umpire shall intervene, as the conference ended as soon as the coach started back towards the coaches' box.
  - There is no immediate issue, as the coach had not made it back to the coach's box.



39. Teams are scheduled for a double-header. The first game plays to completion. During the time between the end of the first game and the start of the second game the sprinklers in the infield turn on and remain on for several minutes. There is concern that the field is not playable.
- If both coaches agree that the field is playable for Game 2, the game shall begin.
  - If the home coach determines the field is playable for Game 2, the game shall begin.
  - The umpire has sole authority to determine whether the field is playable for Game 2.
40. The home team has a 5-4 lead at the end of 4 ½ innings. Both coaches then tell the umpire they wish to end the game at that point.
- Legal
  - Not legal
41. Team A starts the game with 9 players. In the fourth inning, one of Team A's players is injured and must leave the game. Team A now has 8 players.
- Play on. Team A can continue with 8 players.
  - The game is suspended until Team A can restart with 9 players.
  - The game is forfeited as soon as Team A has less than 9 players.
42. Team A starts the game with 9 players. In the fourth inning, one of Team A's players, #2, is injured and must leave the game. Team A now has 8 players.
- The game is forfeited.
  - The game is suspended.
  - The game continues with 8 players for Team A. Each time #2's spot in the batting order comes up, the umpire shall declare an out.
  - The game continues with 9 players for Team A. Because #2 left due to an injury, his spot in the batting order is skipped without penalty each time he is due to bat.
43. There are two or three umpires on the field. The batter hits a fly ball down the LF line. The ball drops untouched on the chalked foul line. The umpire responsible for the call declares it foul. The non-calling umpire(s) saw the ball visibly hit the chalk.
- Once the untouched fly ball hit the ground and was declared foul, there is no opportunity to correct the call.
  - The non-calling umpires have information that the foul call was not correct. The crew is required to get together and correct the missed call.
44. Team B has a runner at 3B (R3) and nobody out. B7 is at bat with a 2-0 count. Team B attempts a suicide squeeze, with R3 running for the plate as soon as the pitcher starts his motion. B7 attempts to bunt the ball but misses and is hit by the pitch just before R3 slides across the plate.
- The ball is dead as soon as B7 is hit by the pitch. R3 is awarded home and B7 is awarded 1B.
  - The ball is dead as soon as B7 is hit by the pitch. R3 is returned to 3B and B7 is awarded 1B.
  - The ball is dead as soon as B7 is hit by the pitch. R3 is returned to 3B and B7 remains at the plate with a strike added to his count.
  - The ball remains live, play continues, and the result of the play stands.

45. The batter is B5, and he is standing in the batter's box waiting for the pitch. The pitcher is slow to start his delivery, so B5 raises his hand and says, "Time." The umpire does not acknowledge the batter. The pitcher delivers the pitch.
- The ball is dead when the batter held up his hand and said, "Time."
  - The player's comment of time should be considered a request made to the umpire. In this case, the umpire did not grant the request. The ball remains live, and the umpire should call the delivered pitch a ball or strike as appropriate.
46. The pitcher commits a balk.
- The ball is immediately dead and penalty is applied.
  - The ball is delayed dead, the offense has the option of the result of the play or the application of the penalty.
47. A fielder catches a fly ball, then steps with one foot in dead ball territory and one foot in live ball territory.
- The ball is immediately dead and the penalty is applied.
  - The ball remains live...play on.
48. The batter interferes with the catcher, who is attempting to make a play on a runner.
- The ball is immediately dead, and the penalty is applied.
  - The ball is delayed dead, and the penalty is applied if appropriate.
49. During a rundown, the runner is obstructed by a player without the ball.
- The ball is immediately dead, and the penalty is applied.
  - The ball is delayed dead, and the penalty is applied if appropriate.
50. The batter contacts the catcher or the catcher's equipment while legally swinging at a pitch.
- The ball is immediately dead, and the penalty is applied.
  - The ball is delayed dead, and the penalty is applied if appropriate.
51. Team A is on offense and has a runner on 2B with nobody out. The batter hits a fly ball to deep right field that is caught for an out. The runner at 2B advances to third without properly tagging up. The right fielder throws to 3B in an attempt to retire the advancing runner. The ball bounces past the third baseman and comes to rest in live ball territory. The runner slides into 3B while the defense scrambles to recover the ball. The first base coach tells the runner to go back to 2B and retouch the bag before the defense can appeal his failure to retouch 2B.
- It is too late for the runner to return to 2B, as he was already on a succeeding base.
  - Since the ball remained live, the runner can legally return to 2B and retouch it even though he had already touched 3B.

52. What determines whether the pitcher is using the windup or the set position?
- a. The pitcher's pivot foot only.
  - b. The pitcher's non-pivot foot only.
  - c. The position of both of the pitcher's feet.
  - d. The pitcher's hands.



53. The photo above depicts how the pitcher is standing.
- a. This is legal and is an example of the set position.
  - b. This is legal and an example of the windup position.
  - c. This is not legal and is commonly referred to as a hybrid stance.
54. The pitcher steps onto the pitcher's plate in a windup position. The pitcher has his hands at his side, with the ball in his non-glove hand. The offense has a runner on 1B. While still in contact with the pitcher's plate, the pitcher spins on his pivot foot and throws to 1B in an attempt to pick-off the runner.
- a. Legal.
  - b. Not legal.
55. Team B is batting and has the bases loaded. Team A's pitcher commits a balk that the base umpire calls, but the pitcher delivers a pitch anyway. The batter for Team B hits the pitched ball into left center field, where it one-hops the outfield fence. The players keep playing despite the balk call. The runners from 3B and 2B score, and the runner that started in 1B attempts to score. This runner is tagged by the catcher before touching the plate, and the batter stops at 2B.
- a. Because all runners and the batter-runner advanced at least one base, the balk is ignored.
  - b. The coach of the team on offense has the option to take the result of the play or have the penalty for the balk applied.
  - c. The ball is immediately dead as soon as the balk was called, and penalty for the balk is applied. The results of the play after the balk are irrelevant.

56. Team A has a runner on 1B. The pitcher for Team B is on the pitcher's plate. The pitcher loses control of the ball and it drops to the ground and rolls to the grass and stops before crossing a foul line.
- The ball is live, and the runner can advance at his own risk. A ball is added to the batter's count.
  - The ball is live, and the runner can advance at his own risk. There is no change to the batter's count.
  - This is a balk. The ball is dead as soon as it stops rolling and the penalty for a balk is applied.
57. The umpire gives the pitcher a new baseball. The pitcher applies dirt directly to the ball.
- Legal.
  - Not legal.
58. The pitcher for Team B is #51. In the fifth inning the head coach for Team B visits with a defensive player and is charged for his 3<sup>rd</sup> defensive conference.
- #51 must be removed from the game.
  - #51 must be removed as the pitcher, but can stay in the game at another position.
59. The umpire must use an imaginary line set at 45-degrees extending from the center of the pitcher's plate, and between home and 1B to determine whether a pitcher has stepped towards 1B on a pick-off attempt.
- True. This line, while not actually marked on the field, must be crossed by the pitcher.
  - False. Only direction towards 1B is required.
60. The offense has runners at 1B and 3B. The pitcher, while still on the pitcher's plate, steps towards 3B and fakes a pick-off attempt. The pitcher then spins around and throws to 1B to attempt to pick off the runner at 1B.
- Legal. The "first to third" move remains legal in NFHS-governed games.
  - Not legal. The "first to third" move is no longer legal.
61. The pitcher develops a blister on a finger on his pitching hand where the finger comes into contact with the ball during the pitch. The pitcher wants to put a bandage over the blister and continue to pitch.
- Legal.
  - Not legal.
62. The offense has a runner on 1B. The pitcher is on the pitcher's plate and is slow to start his motion to pitch. The batter requests time just as the pitcher finally starts his motion to pitch. The umpire does not grant the batter's request for time, but the pitcher stops his motion anyway.
- It is illegal for the pitcher to stop. A ball is added to the batter's count.
  - It is illegal for the pitcher to stop. This is a balk.
  - The umpire shall call time as soon as the pitcher stops. Any action on the play is nullified. There is no penalty to either the batter or pitcher.

63. Team A's batting order includes Adams, Baker, Carter, and Daniels in the 1-4 spots in the lineup. At one point during the game, Adams bats and reaches 1B. Carter then comes to bat and sees three pitches, resulting in a 3-0 count. Team B's head coach then comes out and appeals that Team A is batting out of order and wants an out declared. The umpire agrees that Baker should be the player batting, not Carter.
- The umpire should declare Carter out because he was batting out of order. Daniels should then be brought up to bat.
  - The umpire should declare Baker out for not batting when he was supposed to. Carter then starts a new at bat, with the count returned to 0-0.
  - The coach was too quick to bring the batting out of order to the umpire's attention. Because Carter had not completed the at bat, the umpire simply has Carter go back to the dugout and has Baker come out and finish the at bat, with the 3-0 still in place.
64. Team A's batting order includes Adams, Baker, Carter, and Daniels in the 1-4 spots in the lineup. At one point during the game, Adams bats and reaches 1B. Carter then comes to bat. On the first pitch, which is called a ball, Adams steals 2B. Carter sees two more pitches, both called balls. With the count 3-0 and Adams still on 2B, the head coach for Team B comes out and appeals that Team A is batting out of order.
- The umpire returns Adams to 1B. Baker is declared out for not batting when he should have. Carter starts a new at bat with no count.
  - Adams remains at 2B. Baker continues the at bat and inherits the 3-0 count. Carter is sent to the dugout to wait for his proper turn to bat.
65. Team A's batting order includes Adams, Baker, Carter, and Daniels in the 1-4 spots in the lineup. At one point during the game, Adams bats and reaches 1B. Carter then comes to bat and hits a home run. Baker then comes to bat and sees one pitch, which is called a ball. The head coach for Team B comes out and appeals that Team A batted out of order.
- Carter did bat out of order. When a pitch was thrown to Baker, everything that happened before Baker saw the pitch became legal. However, once Carter's at bat became legal, the next batter should be Daniels. The end result is the home run stands. Baker is sent to the dugout and Daniels takes over the at bat with the 1-0 count.
  - Carter did bat out of order. All of the action is nullified. Adams is returned to 1B. Baker is declared out for not batting when he was supposed to. Carter takes over the at bat that Daniels started and inherits the 1-0 count.
66. On a bunt attempt the batter's back foot is completely within the batter's box. The batter's toe area of his front foot is touching the plate, and back of the foot is in contact with the chalk lines of the batter's box when the batter bunts the ball into fair territory.
- Legal. The ball is live.
  - Not legal. The ball is immediately dead and the batter is declared out.

67. The pitcher delivers a pitch to the batter, who has an 0-1 count. The pitch is a fastball that hits the batter, who did appear to move before the pitch hit him. The umpire judged the pitch to be outside of the strike zone.
- Since the batter made no attempt to avoid being hit by the pitch, he is not awarded 1B. He remains at bat with a 1-1 count.
  - The umpire must judge whether the speed and movement of the pitch allowed the batter an opportunity to try and avoid being hit. If the batter had no reasonable opportunity to try and avoid the pitch, he is awarded 1B.



68. Team A is on offense and has a runner at 1B. The batter has an 0-1 count. As the next pitch comes in, the runner at 1B attempts to steal 2B. As depicted in the photo above, the batter comes across the plate in front of the catcher after swinging at the pitch and missing while the catcher is trying to make a play on the runner.
- This is interference. The ball is immediately dead. The runner being played on is declared out. The batter continues his at bat with a 0-2 count.
  - This is interference. The ball is immediately dead. The batter is declared out and the runner is returned to 1B.
  - This is interference. The ball remains live. If the catcher completes the throw and the runner is out on the play, the interference is ignored and the at bat continues with an 0-2 count. If the runner is not out on the play, the ball is then dead, the batter is declared out, and the runner is returned to 1B.



69. Team A is on offense and has a runner at 2B. The batter has a 1-0 count. On the next pitch the runner at 2B attempts to steal 3B. The batter does not swing at the pitch and remains motionless in the batter's box. The catcher attempts to throw to 3B to make a play on the runner.
- This is interference. The batter is declared out and the runner is returned to 2B.
  - This is not interference. The batter had no opportunity to avoid the catcher and made no illegal movement. The ball is live and the result of the play stands.



70. Team A is on offense and has a runner at 1B. The batter has an 0-1 count. As the next pitch comes in the runner attempts to steal 2B. The batter swings at the pitch and misses, and at the end of the swing the batter strikes the catcher with the bat.
- This is follow-through interference. The ball remains live. If the catcher completes the throw and the runner is out on the play, the interference is ignored. If the runner is not out on the play, the ball is then dead, the batter is declared out, and the runner is returned to 1B.
  - This is backswing interference. The ball is immediately dead. The runner is returned to 1B and batter continues with a 1-1 count.



71. The batter swings and hits a ground ball towards the third baseman. At the moment of bat and ball contact, the bat breaks and a piece of the broken bat hits the third baseman as he is attempting to field the batted ball.
- This is interference. The batter is declared out.
  - This is not interference. The ball remains live and the result of the play stands.
72. The batter swings and hits a ground ball towards the pitcher. After hitting the ball, the batter loses control of his bat and it goes towards the pitcher, who is trying to field the ground ball. The pitcher has to dodge the bat and is not able to make a play.
- This is interference. The batter is out.
  - The umpire has to judge whether the bat was thrown intentionally. If so, this is interference. If not, the ball remains live and the result of the play stands.

73. Team A is on offense. Batter #12 steps into the batter's box. Before a pitch is thrown the catcher for Team B tells the umpire the bat #12 is using is illegal. The umpire inspects the bat and determines the bat is illegal. This is the first time this issue has come up in the game.
- The batter is out. The head coach is ejected.
  - The batter is out.
  - Because a pitch had not been thrown, there was no punishable violation. The umpire directs the batter to get a legal bat and the game continues.
  - The batter is out. The head coach is warned and restricted to the dugout.



74. The batter has the lining on one of his rear pants pockets inside-out. A pitch is delivered that hits the exposed pants pocket but does not touch the batter at all.
- The batter is awarded 1B.
  - The batter is not awarded 1B.
75. Team B is on offense and has a runner at 1B and a runner at 3B and no outs. The pitcher for Team A delivers a pitch. The batter swings at the pitch and lightly touches the catcher's mitt before hitting the ball towards the right side of the infield. The batted ball is fielded by the 2<sup>nd</sup> basemen, who retires the runner coming from 1B on a force play. The batter is safe at 1B, and the runner that was at 3B scores.
- This is catcher's obstruction. The ball is dead immediately. The batter is awarded 1B, the runner at 1B is awarded 2B, and the runner at 3B is awarded home.
  - This is catcher's obstruction, but the obstruction is ignored because the batter reached 1B safely. The results of the play therefore stand.
  - This is catcher's obstruction. The ball is delayed dead. Because every runner and the batter-runner did not advance at least one base safely, the head coach of the offense is given the option of taking the results of the play or having the penalty for catcher's obstruction enforced.
76. Team B is on offense and has a runner at 1B and a runner at 3B and no outs. The pitcher for Team A delivers a pitch. The batter swings at the pitch and lightly touches the catcher's mitt before hitting the ball through the infield and into right field. The runner from 3B scores. The runner from 1B rounds second and tries for third but is thrown out by the right fielder. The batter reached 1B and stops.
- This is catcher's obstruction. The ball is dead immediately. The batter is awarded 1B, the runner at 1B is awarded 2B, and the runner at 3B is awarded home.
  - This is catcher's obstruction, but the obstruction is ignored because the batter reached 1B safely. The results of the play therefore stand.
  - This is catcher's obstruction, but the obstruction is ignored because every runner and the batter advanced at least one base safely. The out at 3B stands the offense is not given an option.



77. Team A is on offense. The batter, #4, hits a ball into right-center field that rolls to the wall. R1 legally advances to 3B. #4 advances to and rounds 1B but does not actually touch the bag and continues to 2B, where he stops on the base. #4 realizes he missed the touch at first and runs back to touch it.
- Legal, as long as the ball remained live through the entire sequence.
  - Not legal, as #4 reached 2B. Whether the ball remained live or not is irrelevant.
78. Team A is on offense and has R1 at first base and R3 at third base and two outs. The batter gets a base hit to right field. R3 advances to home easily. R1 advances to 2B and continues to 3B, where is thrown out for the third out. While the play was being made on R1 at third, the batter-runner rounded but missed first base and continued to second. After the play at third, the defense properly appeals that the batter-runner missed 1B.
- Because the play at third was the third out, the umpire should ignore any appeals for additional outs.
  - The umpire must rule on this appeal for a fourth out. Because the fourth out involved a runner at a base the runner was forced to go to, this fourth out means the run that R3 apparently scored does not count.
79. Team A is on offense and has a runner at first (R1). The pitcher delivers a pitch and the batter hits a fly ball to deep left field. R1, who was running on the pitch, rounds, but fails to touch, second base. Realizing the ball is probably going to be caught, R1 returns to first base, failing to touch second base on his way back. The ball is caught by the left fielder, who makes a long throw to try and retire R1 at first base. The throw is offline and gets past the first baseman and bounces into the 1B dugout. The umpire calls time and awards R1 third base. R1, who by this time is standing on first, touches 2B on his way to 3B during the award. After R3 arrives at 3B, the defense appeals that he missed second base during the live ball action.
- The runner is out on the appeal.
  - The runner is not out, as the "last time by" he touched the base.
80. Team A is on offense and has runners at second (R2) and third (R3). The batter bunts the ball into fair territory as part of a squeeze play. The catcher fields the ball and R3 gets into a rundown between 3B and home. As the rundown is happening, R2 goes to third and stops on the base, and the batter-runner gets to first. R3 returns to third, resulting in both R3 and R2 standing on the base at the same time. The catcher tags both R3 and R2 while both are still touching third base.
- R2 is out.
  - R3 is out.
81. Team A is on offense and has the bases loaded (R1, R2, and R3). The batter bunts the ball into fair territory as part of a squeeze play. The catcher fields the ball up the third base line and chases R3 back to third. As this chase back to third is happening, R2 goes to third base and stops on the base, R2 goes to second, and the batter-runner gets to first. R3 returns to third, resulting in both R3 and R2 standing on the base at the same time. The catcher tags both R3 and R2 while both are still touching third base.
- R2 is out.
  - R3 is out.

82. Team A is on offense and has a runner on first base. The pitcher steps off the pitcher's plate and throws towards the first baseman in an attempt to pick the runner off. The throw gets by the first baseman and rolls into dead ball territory.
- The runner is awarded 2B.
  - The runner is awarded 3B.
83. Team A is on offense and has a runner on first base. The pitcher jump turns from the pitcher's plate and throws towards the first baseman in an attempt to pick the runner off. The throw gets by the first baseman and rolls into dead ball territory.
- The runner is awarded 2B.
  - The runner is awarded 3B.
84. Team A is batting and has a runner at first base (R1). The batter hits a ball into right center field that the right fielder cuts off before it gets to the wall. R1 rounds 2B and attempts to get to third base. The right fielder throws towards 3B in an attempt to retire R1. At the moment the throw was released by the right fielder R1 was between 2B and 3B, and the batter-runner had not yet made it to 1B. The thrown ball from the right fielder skips untouched into the 3B dugout. By the time the ball entered the dugout, R1 was at 3B and the batter-runner had rounded 1B.
- R1 is awarded home and the batter runner is awarded 3B.
  - R1 is awarded 3B and the batter runner is awarded 2B.
  - R1 is awarded home and the batter runner is awarded 2B.



85. During a pickoff attempt the first baseman drops to his knee and completely blocked the leading edge of first base. The first baseman catches the ball and tags the runner, who was unable to get to the base before being tagged.
- This is obstruction. This is a delayed dead ball. The umpire shall declare the runner safe at 1B once he is tagged by the first baseman.
  - This is obstruction and is a delayed dead ball. The umpire shall call time and award the runner 2B once he is tagged by the 1B.
  - This is obstruction and is an immediate dead ball. Once the runner makes contact with the obstructing fielder the umpire shall call time and award the runner 2B.



86. On a pickoff attempt the first baseman blocks most, but not all of the leading edge of the base. The runner has to try and slide around the fielder to get back to the base before being tagged. The runner is tagged before reaching the base.
- This is obstruction. The fielder cannot block any portion of the base without the ball.
  - This is obstruction. The fielder cannot block more than half of the base without the ball.
  - The fielder is legally positioned. The play stands.



87. The batter hits a ground ball that the third baseman fields. The third baseman throws to 1B to try and retire the batter runner. The throw is wide. The first baseman lunges for the ball and collides with the batter runner, who has not yet touched 1B. The collision results in both players on the ground and the ball rolling to the fence behind 1B.
- This is obstruction. Trying to field an errant throw does not allow the fielder to get in the runner's path.
  - This is not obstruction, as both players were doing what they were supposed to do at the moment.



88. The batter hits a ground ball that the third baseman fields. The third baseman throws to 1B to try and retire the batter runner. The throw is wide. The first baseman lunges for the ball and collides with the batter runner, who had already touched 1B. The collision results in both players on the ground and the ball rolling to the fence behind 1B.
- This is obstruction.
  - This is nothing. Play on.
89. Team A is batting and has a runner on 1B (R1). The batter has a 1-0 count. The pitcher delivers a pitch that bounces just short of the plate and deflects off the catcher towards the 1B dugout. R1, who was running on the pitch, arrives and rounds 2B as the ball continues to roll towards the dugout. The catcher tries to slide near the baseball in order to retrieve the ball and quickly gets back up, but accidentally kicks the ball into the dugout. The umpire judges the ball, while still rolling when the catcher accidentally kicked it, would not have entered the dugout had it not been kicked.
- The runner remains at 2B, which is a one-base award from the time of the pitch.
  - The runner is awarded 3B, which is a two-base award from the time of the pitch.
  - The runner is awarded 3B, which is a one-base award from the time of the kick.
  - The runner is awarded home, which is a two-base award from the accidental kick of the ball.
90. Team A is on offense with a runner at 2B (R2). The batter has an 0-2 count. The batter swings and misses at the next pitch, but the ball bounces and skips away a short distance from the catcher. The batter starts running to 1B, and R2 stays close to 2B. The catcher uses his mask to stop the pitched ball from rolling, then picks the ball up and throws it to 1B before the batter touches the base.
- The batter is out and R2 remains at 2B.
  - The batter is awarded 1B and R2 is awarded 3B.
  - The batter is awarded 2B and R2 is awarded home.
91. Team A is on offense with a runner at 2B (R2). The batter has an 0-2 count. The batter bunts the next pitch, and the batted ball is rolling a short distance from the catcher. The batter starts running to 1B, and R2 runs towards 3B. The catcher uses his mask to stop the batted ball from rolling, then picks the ball up and throws it to 1B before the batter touches the base.
- The batter is out and R2 remains at 3B.
  - The batter is awarded 2B and R2 is awarded home.
  - The batter is awarded 3B and R2 is awarded home.



92. Team A is on offense, with the bases loaded and no outs. The batter hits a ground ball to the pitcher, who throws home for a force play. The catcher is in the process of throwing to 1B to attempt the 2<sup>nd</sup> out of the double play. The runner from 3B slides into the catcher as depicted in the photo above. The slide was judged by the umpire not to be malicious.
- The slide is illegal. The runner is out on the initial play, and the batter-runner is out for interference.
  - The slide is illegal. The runner is out on the initial play, and the runner going from 2B to 3B is out for the interference.
  - The slide is legal.



93. The runner from third jumps over the catcher head-first to avoid being tagged.
- Legal.
  - Not legal. The ball is immediately dead and the runner is out.
  - Not legal. The ball is immediately dead and the runner, as well as the closest to home, are both declared out.
  - Not legal. The runner is out and the ball remains live.





94. On an attempted double-play, the runner slides to the outfield side of 2B, where the fielder is. The runner can still touch the base with his hand.
- The slide is legal.
  - The slide is not legal.



95. The runner slides directly into and then across the base and into the fielder.
- The slide is legal.
  - The slide is not legal.
96. Team A is on offense and has the bases loaded with one out in the bottom of the 7<sup>th</sup> inning. Team A trails 4-3. The batter hits a fly ball to the center fielder, who catches it for the second out. R2 and R3 are tagging on the play, and after the catch both runners advance. R2 left 2B early, and the defense appeals after R3 has already touched the plate.
- The umpire rules R2 is out, which is the 3<sup>rd</sup> out of the inning. R3's apparent run does not count and the game ends with Team B winning 4-3.
  - The umpire rules R2 is out, which is the 3<sup>rd</sup> out of the inning. R3's run does count, and the game continues into the 8<sup>th</sup> inning tied 4-4.

97. Team A is on offense and has the bases loaded with two outs in the bottom of the 7<sup>th</sup> inning. The game is tied 4-4. The batter receives a walk. R3 advances and touches home on the walk, R2 advances to and touches 3B, and the batter advances to and touches 1B. R1 started celebrating the apparent victory before touching 2B and joins his team in a victory celebration. Before the umpires have left the field, Team B appeals that R1 did not touch 2B.
- The umpire declares R1 out. Since R3 had already touched the plate, the run scores and Team A wins 4-3.
  - The umpire should not allow the appeal, as once R3 touched the plate the game was over no appeal could legally be made.
  - The umpire declares R1 out. R3's apparent run does not count. The game continues in the 8<sup>th</sup> inning with a 4-4 tie.
98. After the game ends, the umpires go to their car and begin to change out of their uniforms. The head coach of one of the teams confronts the umpires at their car. The umpires eject the head coach post-game.
- Proper. This is a valid post-game ejection.
  - Not proper. The umpires' jurisdiction ended once they left the field of play.



99. The pitcher delivers a pitch that is well inside. The batter moves to avoid being hit by the pitch. The batter's movement results in the bat coming across the plate in a manner that looks like a swing. The umpire judges the movement of the bat was not an attempt to hit the ball but was actually the result of the batter trying to get out of the way of the pitch.
- This is a swing and should be called a strike.
  - This is not a swing and should not be called a strike.



**A**



**B**



**C**

100. Which player(s) are legally wearing eye black?

- a. B and C are legal.
- b. B only is legal.
- c. C only is legal.
- d. All are legal.
- e. None are legal.



# **2024 CBUA Study Guide Mechanics Questions**

## **1-Umpire System**

1. In any umpiring system, the primary responsibilities for the calling umpire responsible for a batted ball are:
  - a. Out of play responsibilities first, awarding of bases second
  - b. Batted balls leaving the playing field first, legal touching of bases second
  - c. Catch/No catch decision first, then the fair/foul decision
  - d. Fair/foul decision first, then the catch/no catch decision
2. When there are no runners on base, it is permissible for an umpire using the 1-umpire system to enter the infield to rule on a play at first base following a ground ball within the infield.
  - a. True
  - b. False
3. Runner on second only (R2), it is expected that an umpire shall observe R2's potential touch of 3<sup>rd</sup> base from what position?
  - a. First base line extended
  - b. The 45 Foot line
  - c. Point of Plate
  - d. Just outside the dirt circle in fair territory
4. With a runner on third base only (R3), an umpire using the 1-umpire system has catch-no catch responsibilities when:
  - a. An outfielder chases down a fly ball near a foul line
  - b. A middle infielder dives towards second base in reaction to a line drive
  - c. A pitcher fielding a pop-up halfway between the pitcher's mound and home plate.
  - d. All of the above
5. With runners on second and third (R2 and R3) on a base hit to the outfield, the umpire using the one umpire system shall stay in foul territory until there is no obvious play at home plate.
  - a. True
  - b. False

## **2-Umpire System**

6. The area behind home plate created by the baselines extended is:
  - a. The Neutral Zone
  - b. The Safety Square
  - c. The Dubious Diamond
  - d. The Safety Triangle

7. The plate umpire will move to cover 3<sup>rd</sup> base on all batted balls with no runners on or R1 only, including ground balls to the infield.
  - a. True
  - b. False
8. Which of the following would be the correct position for the base umpire in the 2-Umpire system with no runners on base?
  - a. In the middle of the "working area"
  - b. Straddling the first base foul line, but 10-15 feet behind the first baseman.
  - c. At equal depth of the first baseman and completely in foul territory
  - d. None of the Above
9. With no runners on base, the base umpire shall take a play in foul territory on a ground ball in the infield when:
  - a. The base umpire feels that is best angle he can get for the play.
  - b. There is pressure coming from the second baseman.
  - c. When there are two outs in the 6<sup>th</sup> inning or later
  - d. When there is a swipe tag at first base that may occur on the back of the batter runner.
10. With no runners on base, the base umpire has overthrow responsibilities in situations where he/she is 100% that a thrown ball has entered dead-ball territory.
  - a. True
  - b. False
11. With no runner on base, the base umpire shall not "go out" on a fly ball near the right field foul line when it is routinely caught.
  - a. True
  - b. False
12. With no runners on base and a base hit to the outfield, the base umpire shall:
  - a. Work off of the "rim" in case there is a secondary involving the BR at second base.
  - b. Drop down into the first base coach's box in case of a back pick into a first base on the BR
  - c. Move into the field and pivot
  - d. "Go Out", as this reverts the plate umpire into the 1-Umpire system, something that everyone can do.
13. With a runner on first base, U1 has the option of positioning his/herself in the "B" Position or 8-10 feet behind the shortstop on the glove side.
  - a. True
  - b. False
14. With a runner on first base (R1 only), the base umpire has fair/foul and catch/no catch responsibilities on balls down the right field line.
  - a. True
  - b. False

15. Runner on first base (R1 Only), the plate umpire has rotated to 3<sup>rd</sup> base for a potential play when a throw to 3<sup>rd</sup> base gets away from the third baseman. The plate umpire shall:
- Stay on the inside of the infield and move back towards home plate.
  - Observe the status of the baseball.
  - Observe R1 touching 3<sup>rd</sup> base.
  - All of the above
16. Runners on first and second base (R1 and R2). On a potential double play within the infield, the base umpire shall move across the infield when recognizing the throw to second base.
- True
  - False
- Reference: 2-Man Mechanics, Runners on 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>, Double Play**
17. Runners on first and second base (R1 and R2). In what situation would the plate umpire NOT rotate to 3<sup>rd</sup> base on R2 tag up situation?
- The plate umpire never rotates to third base with multiple runners in any situation.
  - When the situation occurs within the first 4 ½ innings of the game.
  - When the plate umpire must make a fair/foul decision on a fly ball down the right field line.
  - The plate umpire always rotates to third base when R2 tags up.
18. With runners on first and second base (R1 and R2) and a base hit to the outfield, the plate umpire shall always rule on a potential play at home plate from the first base extended position because that is a place that provides better coverage on a collision play.
- True
  - False
19. Runners on first and second base (R1 and R2). After rotating to third base on a tag-up by R2, it is permissible for the plate umpire to take the play in foul territory when there is ball and runner at third base.
- True
  - False
20. When there are runners on first and second base (R1 and R2) and the batter gets a hit to the outfield, the base umpire has the following responsibilities:
- Touching responsibilities when R1 touches 3<sup>rd</sup> base.
  - Obstruction responsibilities around 3<sup>rd</sup> base involving R1 or R2.
  - Drops back into the working area, track the ball, and be prepared to adjust for and call any plays on the bases.
21. With runners on first and third base (R1 and R3), the base umpire now has the option of positioning his/herself in the "B" or "C" position depending on whether the batter is right or left-handed.
- True
  - False

22. The plate umpire alone will have all rundowns between third base and home in the following situation:
- When the base umpire starts in the "B" position.
  - When the plate umpire has cleared any/all action involving the batter and catcher around home plate.
  - When there are multiple runners on base at the time of the rundown.
  - None of these. The base umpire is expected to move into position to take the 3B end of all rundowns between 3B and home.
23. Runners on 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> base (R2 and R3). The base umpire may assume the "B" position when there are two outs.
- True
  - False
24. Runners on 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> base, the plate umpire must communicate "I've got it all" when there are multiple runners, and a rundown develops between third base and home plate.
- True
  - False
25. With a runner on third base only (R3) and a ground ball hit within the infield with two (2) outs, the plate umpire shall:
- Remain point of plate.
  - Work up the first base line near the 45-foot line to assist with a potential pulled foot by the first baseman.
  - Move up the third base line to a holding area.
  - None of the above.