2020 CBUA Study Guide:

Name: _______________________________

Please read all questions thoroughly before selecting the answer that best fits.

1. Effective January 1, 2020, the ball should meet NOCSAE standard for baseballs at the time of manufacture and is required on balls that will be used in high school competition.

   a. True  
   b. False

2. What do you do if you show up to home plate and the coach presents you with baseballs that do not meet standards?

   a. Take the baseballs and start the game.
   b. Do not start the game without regulation baseballs
   c. Call your assignor and Instructional Chairman and inform them of the situation
   d. Give the coach 30 minutes to find regulation baseballs
   e. This will be a forfeit if the coach cannot provide regulation baseballs
   f. Give the coach a reasonable amount of time to obtain proper baseballs. If he cannot do so in a reasonable amount of time do not play the game.
   g. a,c,d, and e
   h. b, c and f

3. Bats shall be free of rattles, dents, burrs, cracks and sharp edges. Materials inside the bat or treatments/devices used to alter that bats specifications and/or enhance performance are prohibited and render the bat illegal.

   a. True  
   b. False
4. The batter enters the box with a wood bat that does not have the required BBCOR certification mark.
   a. The bat is illegal
   b. The player is called out
   c. The BBCOR certification mark is not needed on a bat made of solid wood
   d. The player and his coach are warned
   e. a, b and d are correct

5. The first baseman hits a homerun. The bat, while otherwise legal, has a small crack in the barrel. After crossing home pitch and before the next pitch play or attempted play, the defense appeals the cracked bat. RULING: The homerun stands. The bat shall be removed from the game.
   a. True
   b. False

6. Effective January 1, 2020, the catcher shall wear a body/chest protector that meets NOCSAE standard.
   a. True
   b. False

7. Umpires shall physically inspect the catcher’s to make sure that they are in compliance with the new rule governing body/chest protectors.
   a. True
   b. False

8. It is legal for any defensive player, other than the catcher, to wear a skull cap while playing defense provided it is non glare.
   a. True
   b. False

9. The 2nd baseman, having broken his wrist the previous week, has a hard cast on his glove hand. The cast is not covered.
   a. The 2nd baseman will not be allowed to participate
   b. The 2nd baseman can participate if the cast is covered
   c. The cast must be padded with at least ½” padding
   d. The padding must be closed-cell, slow-recover rubber
   e. The padding may be of a similar properties and thickness.
   f. All of the above

10. Jewelry shall not be worn except for religious or medical medals. A religious medal must be taped and worn under the uniform. A medical alert must be taped and may not be visible.
    a. True
    b. False
11. Colored rubber bands on the player’s wrists are not considered jewelry and may be worn provided they are not found to be distracting.
   a. True  b. False

12. Umpires are to physically inspect players to ensure that they are in compliance with the jewelry policy.
   a. True  b. False

13. National Anthem Standoffs do not reflect educational-based athletics and shall be considered unsportsmanlike behavior.
   a. True  b. False

14. Coaches, players, substitutes, attendants or other bench personnel shall not leave the dugout during a live ball for any unauthorized purposes.
   a. True  b. False

15. An on-deck hitter coming up to direct the runners on whether to slide or not and in which direction is an authorized purpose.
   a. True  b. False
16. Coaches or team personnel may not sit outside the dugout/bench area on buckets or stools.

   a. True   
   b. False

17. There is no penalty if a coach wants to substitute a player whose name was not listed as a substitute on the lineup card.

   a. True   
   b. False

18. The starting pitcher listed on his teams line-up card, must pitch until the first batter has either been retired or has reached base.

   a. True   
   b. False

19. It is permissible for the home team to extend their dugout towards home plate with a painted line of demarcation provided it is done for both teams.

   a. True   
   b. False

20. It’s St. Patrick’s Day. You arrive to home plate and notice that the non-permanent foul lines, runner’s lane lines and batter’s box are painted in green.

   a. Legal   
   b. Illegal
21. Runners are never required to slide, but if a runner elects to slide, it must be legal. A legal slide can either be feet first or head first. If a runner slides feet first, at least one leg and buttock shall be on the ground.

![Image](image.png)

a. True  
b. False

22. Jumping, hurdling and leaping are not legal attempts to avoid a fielder that is lying on the ground.

![Image](image.png)

a. True  
b. False
23. Which of these slides are legal.

![Slide 1](image1.png) ![Slide 2](image2.png) ![Slide 3](image3.png) ![Slide 4](image4.png) ![Slide 5](image5.png) ![Slide 6](image6.png)

a. 1 and 3  
b. 2 and 5  
c. Only 4  
d. Only 6  
e. None of the above are legal

24. Before the time of the pitch, if the batter’s practice swing contacts the catcher or his equipment, the umpire shall call an immediate dead ball. The batter is out and no runners may advance.

![Baseball Game](image7.png)

a. True  
b. False
25. Runner on 2nd base with one out. The batter hits a single and the runner from second scores. After catching the throw, the catcher tries to throw to second base. The runner from second’s slide was in a straight line into, over and through the plate in the baseline extended. The contact hinders the catcher’s throw.

a. The ball is immediately dead 
b. Live ball   
c. This is a delayed dead ball   
d. Run scores   
e. a & d are both correct   
f. b & d are both correct   
g. None of the above

26. Bases loaded. A ground ball to the pitcher is thrown to the catcher. The runner from third slides on the ground not in a direct line to the plate, reaching out with his hand to touch the plate. His contact hinders the catcher’s attempt to throw to another base.

a. Force-play slide rule interference   
b. Ball is immediately dead   
c. Runner from third is out   
d. Batter runner is out as well   
e. All of the above

27. Starting this season, in the CBUA, plate umpires are required to carry a copy, (preferably laminated,) of the NFHS designated hitter rule but it cannot be the entire rule book.

a. True   
b. False

28. A hitter may be (not mandatory) designated for any one starting player (not just pitchers) and all subsequent substitutes for that player during the game.

a. True   
b. False

29. If a team fails to declare a designated hitter it shall be assumed that the pitcher is both the pitcher and the designated hitter.

a. True   
b. False

30. A team may use the designated hitter as either a 10-starter lineup hitting for one of the defensive players, or as a 9-starter lineup with one defensive player acting as both fielder and designated hitter.

a. True   
b. False
31. The visiting team presents its lineup card with Sullivan listed as the RF/DH.
   a. Legal  b. Illegal

32. Sanders is listed as the P/DH, in the fifth inning Sanders reaches his pitch count and is replaced by McNeely. Sanders continues as the DH for McNeely
   a. Legal  b. Illegal

33. Dolan is listed in the starting lineup as the 2B/DH. The coach wants to pinch hit Tatelman for Dolan. RULING: Legal, but the role of the DH is terminated for the remainder of the game.
   a. True  b. False

34. Team A lists Daniels as the starting first baseman/DH in the #4 position in the lineup. In the fourth inning, Jackson substitutes as the first baseman. In the fifth inning, Daniels comes to bat in the #4 position. In the sixth inning Daniels re-enters defensively as the first baseman.
   a. Legal  b. Illegal

35. Dolan is listed in the starting lineup as the 2B/DH. The coach wants to pinch hit Tatelman for Dolan. RULING: Tatelman will now assume the role of DH and Dolan will still be the 2nd baseman.
   a. True  b. False

36. Dolan is listed in the starting lineup as the 2B/DH. The coach wants to pinch hit Tatelman for Dolan. RULING: If eligible, Dolan may reenter but only as the designated hitter.
   a. True  False

37. Colgate is the starting P/DH. In the fourth inning Montalbo replaces Colgate as pitcher. In the 5th inning Colgate sprains his ankle sliding into second base. If any eligible substitute enters the game to pinch run for Colgate this will terminate the role of the designated hitter for the remainder of the game.
   a. True  b. False
38. Colgate is the starting P/DH. In the fourth inning Montalbo replaces Colgate as pitcher. In the 5th inning Colgate sprains his ankle sliding into second base. If Montalbo enters the game to pinch run for Colgate, thus going to a 9-player lineup with a P/DH, this will allow Colgate to reenter later in the game as the DH.

a. True   b. False

39. Colgate is the starting P/DH. In the fourth inning Montalbo replaces Colgate as pitcher. In the 5th inning Colgate sprains his ankle sliding into second base. If any eligible substitute enters the game to pinch run for Colgate this will terminate the role of the designated hitter for the remainder of the game but Montalbo will still be allowed to return to pitch.

a. True   b. False

40. Federico is listed as the P/DH. In the fourth inning Federico sprains his ankle running the bases and is taken out of the game replaced by McGinnis, who later has an at bat. In the sixth inning Federico to pinch hit for McGinnis.

a. Legal   b. Illegal

41. Federico is listed as the P/DH. In the fourth inning Federico sprains his ankle running the bases and is taken out of the game replaced by McGinnis, who later has an at bat. In the sixth inning, Federico enters the game to pinch hit for Russell at first base with McGinnis still pitching.

a. Legal
b. Illegal
c. Federico and McGinnis are locked into the same spot in the batting order and cannot be on defense at the same time.
d. b & c

42. A warning may be verbal or written.

a. True   b. False

43. The use of phrases like “knock it off,” “that’s enough,” and, “I’m not going to tell you again,” are all examples of verbal warnings.

a. True   b. False
44. If the warning is a written warning, the offender shall be restricted to the bench/dugout for the remainder of the game.
   
   a. True  
   b. False

45. For coaches that uses profanity the umpire may:
   
   a. Issue a verbal warning  
   b. Issue a written warning  
   c. Eject the offender for a major offense  
   d. All of the above

46. If any member of the coaching staff who is not the head coach leave the vicinity of the dugout or coaching box to dispute a judgement call by an umpire both he and his head coach shall receive written warnings and be restricted to the dugout for the remainder of the game.
   
   a. True  
   b. False

47. It is legal for a coach or player to use a camera, tablet or phone to record video during a game from the dugout.
   
   a. True  
   b. False
48. Although it is legal to video tape from the dugout during the game, teams may not watch the video for any reason.

a. True  b. False

49. Umpires may use the video from the home dugout for the purpose of getting a call right.

a. True  b. False

50. No outs and a runner on second base. The batter hits the ball in the gap. The runner from second touches and rounds third and heads for home. The runner from second does not slide and lowers his shoulders in a non-defensive manner as he contacts the catcher before touching home plate. The result of the contact dislodges the ball from the catcher and the runner from second base scores. RULING: Call “TIME,” immediate dead ball. The runner has committed malicious contact and shall be called out and ejected from the game.

a. True  b. False

51. Each team, when on defense, may be granted not more than three charged conferences during a seven-inning game, without penalty, to permit coaches or their non-playing representatives to confer with a defensive player or players.

a. True  b. False

52. Each team, when on offense, may be granted not more than one charged conference per inning to permit the coach or any of that team’s personnel to confer with base runners, the batter, the on deck batter or other offensive team personnel. The total number of offensive conference shall not exceed three per game.

a. True  b. False
53. Team A takes an offensive conference to discuss strategy. The Team B coach runs out to the mound and talks to his infielders. Before Team A is done with their conference the Team B coach has left the mound and is back in his dugout.

   a. Charge only Team A with a conference. Provided Team B does not delay the game after Team A has concluded their conference they are allowed to have a conference without being charged.
   b. Charge only Team B with a conference. Any time the defensive coach meets with his team they will be charged with a conference. Since the defensive team is having a conference the offensive team can confer without being charged.
   c. Charge both Team A and Team B since they both had a conference to discuss strategy with their teams
   d. None of the above answers are correct.

54. A defensive charged conference is concluded when the coach or non-playing representative crosses the foul line.

   a. True  
   b. False

55. If available, a coach may use all 3 defensive conferences to the same pitcher in the same inning.

   a. True  
   b. False

56. The game shall not begin until both coaches verify to the umpire-in-chief that all participants are properly equipped.

   a. True  
   b. False

57. In an interscholastic contest, seven innings is considered a full game. Rain or darkness causes a game to be called at the end of 4 innings. RULING:

   a. This is not a regulation game
   b. In games that are seven innings in length, the regulations concerning a called game are that at least 4 \( \frac{1}{2} \) innings are required for the game to be completed.
   c. If the home team is ahead after 3/12 innings this would be a regulation game and the home team would be declared the winner.
   d. a & b

58. A game shall be forfeited if a team is unable to provide eight players to start the game or cannot provide nine players to finish the game.

   a. True  
   b. False
59. Team A starts the game with eight players. In the third inning their ninth player shows up. RULING: Since Team A started the game with eight players they must finish the game with eight players. The ninth player may still be an eligible substitute.

a. True  b. False

60. When playing with eight players, an out will be called each time that spot in the batting order comes to bat.

a. True  b. False

61. The batter hits a pop fly on the foul line just past first base. The first baseman attempts to make a play, but drops the ball. The plate umpire correctly signals fair ball but the base umpire verbalizes foul ball. RULING: In the effort of getting the call right. The umpires should confer. Since the ball should have been called fair the proper ruling should be to award the batter-runner 1st base. If there are any runners on base they will also be awarded 1 base from the time of the pitch.

a. True  b. False

62. Any batted ball that touches an umpire is always an immediate dead ball

a. True  b. False
63. After catching a fair or foul (fly or line drive), the fielder leaves the field of play by stepping with both feet into dead-ball territory.

a. No catch, the fielder must remain in the field of play.
b. This is a catch. Runners may advance at their own peril under the “catch and carry” provision.
c. This is a catch. The ball becomes dead once the fielder steps into dead-ball territory with both feet. All runners would advance one base.
d. This is a catch. The ball will become dead once the fielder steps into dead-ball territory with one foot. All runners would advance one base.

64. Bases loaded. The batter hits a fair ball down the left field line and into the corner near dead ball territory. The left fielder runs over to retrieve the ball. Seeing the batter runner already rounding second base and R1 rounding third, the left fielder carries the ball into dead ball territory. In the umpire’s judgment, the batted ball would not have entered the dead ball territory on its own.

a. Immediate dead ball once the fielder enters dead ball territory with both feet.
b. Ground rule double.
c. R3 scores, R2 scores, R1 remains and first and the batter runner stays at 2nd.
d. All runs score. 2 bases from the time of the intentional act of the left fielder.
e. a, b & c
f. a & d
65. Ruling:

   a. This is interference. The ball is dead immediately and all runners are returned to their base(s) at the time of the pitch
   b. This is interference. This is a delayed dead-ball. As soon as the catcher’s initial attempt to retire the runner is unsuccessful the ball shall become dead.
   c. As long as the catcher gets off a good throw this could still be just baseball
   d. This is interference. This is a delayed dead-ball. If a runner is not retired on the play the interference will be enforced at the end of all playing action

66. In the wind-up position, the pitcher’s non-pivot foot shall be in any position on or behind a line extending through the front edge of the pitcher’s plate.

   a. True                   b. False

67. From the set position. The pitcher pitches with his pivot foot in contact with the pitcher’s plate but his heel is outside a line through the edge of the plate. The pitchers pivot foot is not parallel to the pitcher’s plate.

   a. Legal                  b. Illegal

68. The pitcher takes the set position with his pivot foot entirely in front of and parallel with the pitcher’s plate. The pitcher’s non-pivot foot is entirely in front of his pivot foot (toward home plate) but is not within each end of the pitcher’s plate.

   a. Legal                  b. Illegal
69. Which of the following positions is not a legal starting position to be considered in the windup position?

![Diagram of foot positions]

a.  

b.  

c.  

d.  

70. The pitcher takes the set position with his pivot foot entirely in front of and parallel with the pitcher’s plate. His non-pivot foot is entirely in front of his pivot foot (toward home plate) but is not within the plane of each end of the pitcher’s plate.

a. Call “Time” and instruct the pitcher that he must have his non pivot foot within the plane of each end of the pitcher’s plate.

b. Legal. Only the pivot foot is required to be within the plane of the pitcher’s plate.

c. If no runners are on base this is legal, but if with runner(s) on base this would be a balk.

d. If no runners are on base this would be an illegal act and a ball added to the count, with runner(s) on base this is a balk.

71. Many pitchers are starting in this position and coming set. This is legal.

![Diagram of foot positions]

a. True  

b. False
72. Is this a legal set position?

![Diagram 1]

1. 

![Diagram 2]

2. 

a. Legal in 2, illegal in 1
b. Legal in 1, illegal in 2
c. Both are illegal set positions
d. Both are legal set positions

73. With a runner on first base the pitcher delivers the pitch to the batter but the ball slips out of his hand. The runner on first, seeing this, attempts to advance to second. The catcher gloves the ball which is rolling towards the first base foul line and throws out the runner from first at second base. When the catcher gloved the pitched ball it had not crossed the foul line.

a. Legal play. The runner is out.
b. Since a runner was on base and the ball did not cross the foul lines this is a balk. The ball is dead once the catcher gloves the ball and the runner on first is awarded second base.
c. Since a runner was on base and the ball did not cross the foul lines this is a balk. This is a delayed dead ball. Once the runner from first is tagged out the umpire shall call “Time” and award the runner on first second base.
d. None of the above.

74. With a runner on first base the pitcher delivers the pitch to the batter but the ball slips out of his hand. The runner on first seeing this attempts to advance to second. The catcher runs up grabs the ball which is rolling towards the first base foul line and throws out the runner from first at second base. When the catcher gloved the pitched ball it had just crossed the foul line.

a. Legal play. The runner is out.
b. Since a runner was on base and the ball did not cross the vicinity of home plate, this is a balk. The ball is dead once the catcher gloves the ball and the runner on first is awarded second base.
c. The batter will remain at bat with a ball added to his count.
d. Both a and c.
75. Runner on first, two outs and a three ball two strike count on the batter. The runner on first, anticipating the pitch attempts to steal second. The pitcher, in a legal set position steps directly towards second base with his non-pivot foot and throws out the runner from first at second. RULING: Since the pitcher threw to an unoccupied base this would be a balk.

a. True  

b. False  

76. Runner on first; the pitcher comes to a complete and discernable stop. The batter requests time but the umpire does not grant the request. As the pitcher commits to pitch the batter steps out of the box with one foot. The pitcher, seeing the batter step out does not pitch the ball and stops in mid delivery.

a. Since the pitcher did not pitch the ball this would be a balk. The runner on first would be awarded second base.

b. There is no penalty on either the batter or the pitcher. The umpire shall call “Time” and begin play anew.

c. Since the batter caused the pitcher not to pitch, the batter is guilty of interference and shall be called out.

d. Since the batter caused the pitcher not to pitch, charge the batter with a strike. If there was already two strikes, the batter would be out.

77. Runners on first and third; The Pitcher steps and feints to third and then steps and throws to first attempting to pick off the runner at first. RULING: Balk

a. True  

b. False  

78. To start the game, the starting pitcher may warm up using not more than eight throws. These throws are not timed as the game has not started yet.

a. True  

b. False  

79. When a pitcher is replaced during an inning or prior to an inning, such relief pitcher may not use more than five throws, completed within one minute timed from the first throw.

a. True  

b. False
80. At the beginning of each subsequent inning, the returning pitcher may warm up by using not more than five throws, completed in one minute timed from the third out of the previous half-inning.

a. True b. False

81. The penalty for failing to pitch or make an attempted play including a legal feint, within 20 seconds after he has received the ball is a ball being awarded to the batter.

a. True b. False

82. For the purpose of the batting order, an improper batter is considered to be at bat as soon as he enters the batter’s box and the ball is live.

a. True b. False

83. Team A’s Batting order is listed as: A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I. The entire game Team A has been following the batting order of: A,B,D,C,E,F,G,H,I. PLAY: Bottom of the seventh inning, one out, runner on third and a score of 2-1 in favor of Team B. Batter D comes to bat. The three ball one strike pitch gets away from the catcher and the runner on third scores. Team B’s coach appeals that D has batted out of order. RULING:

a. Batter D has batted out of order. Call Batter C out. Since the advance of the runner on third took place on a wild pitch during the at bat his advance is legal and his run scores. Batter D is the next proper batter.
b. Batter D has batted out of order. Call batter D out and return the runner to third with two outs. Batter C is the next proper batter.
c. Batter D has batted out of order. Call out Batter C and return the runner to third with two outs. Batter D is the next proper batter.
d. Batter D has batted out of order. Call Batter C out. Since the advance of the runner took place on a wild pitch during the at bat his advance is legal and his run scores. Batter C is the next proper batter.
84. Team A’s Batting order is listed as: A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I: Top of the second inning; D bats instead of A and singles. B then follows D and flies out. E bats instead of C and singles. Before the next pitch, play or attempted play the defensive coach appeals.

   a. C is called out for batting out of order. The runners are returned to their bases occupied at the time of the pitch. Since D is on base he is skipped and E would now be the proper batter.
   b. E is called out for batting out of order. The runners are returned to their bases occupied at the time of the pitch. F is the next proper batter.
   c. C is called out for batting out of order. The runners are returned to their bases occupied at the time of the pitch. Since D batted out of order and is the next proper batter he is replaced on base and is the next proper batter.
   d. C is called out for batting out of order. The runners are returned to their bases occupied at the time of the pitch. Since D is on base and E already batted, F would be the next proper batter.

85. When no legal appeal is made for batting out of order, the next batter shall be the batter whose name follows that of such legalized improper batter.

   a. True
   b. False

86. Once he begins his turn at bat, the batter must keep at least one foot in the batter’s box throughout his time at bat.

   a. True
   b. False

87. A batter is out only if he makes contact with a fair batted ball, if either foot touches home plate.

   a. True
   b. False

88. If the batter permits the ball to touch him it will be judged as a strike or a ball depending on the location of the pitch.

   a. True
   b. False
89. RULING:

a. The ball is dead, batter is awarded 1st base
b. The ball is dead, the batter intentionally got hit by the pitch. He will stay at bat and have a ball added to his count.
c. The ball is dead, the batter intentionally got hit by the pitch. He will stay at bat and have a strike added to his count.
d. If there was already 2 strikes the batter shall be called out
e. Both c and d are correct answers

90. The batter’s swing is obstructed by the catcher. The batter shall be awarded first base unless the coach chooses to take the results of the play.

a. True  
b. False

91. Runners on 1st and 2nd base. The batter, using an illegal bat, hits a ground ball to the shortstop who steps on 2nd base in time to force out the runner from 1st, but then throws the ball in to dead ball territory. The runner from 2nd scores and the batter-runner ends up on 2nd. Prior to the next pitch the defense appeals the illegal bat. The umpire will ask the defensive team if they wish to enforce the illegal bat penalty or take the result of the play.

a. True  
b. False
92. A legal appeal must be made prior to a pitch, granting a base on balls or before the next play or attempted play.
   a. True  
   b. False

93. A fielder must have the ball to make a dead-ball appeal:
   a. True  
   b. False

94. R1 advances past, but does not touch, the plate. R2 then scores by touching the plate. At that point R1 is told to go back and touch home plate by his teammates. Provided the ball is still in play it is legal for R1 to return and touch home plate.
   a. True  
   b. False

95. If a runner leaves a base too soon on a caught fly ball and returns in an attempt to retag, this is a force play and no runs will score when the third out is a force.
   a. True  
   b. False

96. A runner must vacate his base to permit a fielder to catch a fly ball in the infield.
   a. True  
   b. False
97. If two unforced base runners occupy the same base and both are tagged, the trail runner shall be called out.
   a. True   b. False

98. If two unforced base runners occupy the same base and both are tagged, the lead runner shall be called out.
   a. True   b. False

99. Obstruction is always at least a one base award from the last base legally occupied by the obstructed runner at the time of the obstruction.
   a. True   b. False

100. The runner on third is attempting to score as the centerfielder throws the ball to the catcher. The catcher is four to five feet up the third base line towards third base, but is not able to catch the ball in order to make a tag. The runner, rather than running into the catcher, slides behind the catcher into foul territory and then attempts to touch home plate with his hand but misses. The catcher then catches the ball and attempts to tag the runner.
   a. Obstruction is called as soon as the runner needed to avoid the fielder without possession of the ball. This is an immediate dead ball.
   b. Obstruction is called as soon as the runner needed to avoid the fielder without possession of the ball. This is a delayed dead ball.
   c. Obstruction is called as soon as the fielder is in possession of the ball. If the runner is safe then there is no need to call the obstruction.
   d. There is no infraction on this play.

101. Runners on second and third, the runner on third attempts to steal home on the pitch in a suicide squeeze. As the batter attempts to bunt, the catcher steps across home plate, catches the ball and tags out the runner from third. The runner on second remained at second base.
   a. Legal provided the catcher does not make contact with the batter or his bat.
   b. This is catcher’s obstruction. The umpire awards the batter first and the runner on third home. Since the runner on second was not attempting to steal or forced, he remains at second. The catcher and head coach of the defensive team shall receive a warning.
   c. This is catcher’s obstruction. The umpire awards the batter first and the runner on third home. Since the runner on second was not attempting to steal or forced, he remains at second.
   d. This is catcher’s obstruction. The umpire awards the batter first, the runner on third home and the runner on second third base.
102. Runner on second base, 2 outs. The batter hits a fly ball to right field. While rounding third base R2 runs into the 3rd baseman who was blocking his path to the base. The plate umpire correctly calls obstruction. The right fielder catches the ball.

a. Call, “Time,” award R2 home since obstruction carries at least a 1 base award and place the batter runner on 1st base.

b. Call, “Time,” award R2 home since obstruction carries at least a 1 base award and the batter runner is out for the third out.

c. Since the third out took place on a fly ball or force out and the obstruction had no bearing on the play, the play stands and the half inning is over.

d. None of the above.

103. Runner on second base, 2 outs. The batter hits a fly ball to right field. While rounding third base R2 runs into the 3rd baseman who was blocking his path to the base. The plate umpire correctly calls obstruction. The right fielder drops the ball but picks it up and throws the ball to second base in time to retire the batter runner for the third out. At the time the 3rd out was recorded R2 was only a couple of steps away from touching the plate but had not crossed home plate yet.

a. Call, “Time,” award R2 home since obstruction carries at least a 1 base award and place the batter runner on 1st base.

b. In the plate umpire’s judgment, if the runner from second would have scored had the obstruction not occurred, he shall enforce the obstruction. Call, “Time,” award R2 home since obstruction carries at least a 1 base award and the batter runner is out for the third out.

c. If, in the umpire’s judgment, R2 would not have scored had the obstruction not occurred, the play stands. The batter runner is out for the third out and no run scores.

d. None of the above.

104. Runner on 2nd base is stealing on the pitch. The batter swings and makes contact with the catcher’s mitt. The catcher’s throw to 3rd base is in time to retire the runner from 2nd.

a. The ball is dead immediately after the catcher gloves the pitch

b. This is a delayed dead ball and “Time” will be called when the R2 is called out at 3rd base

c. The batter is awarded 1st base on the catcher’s interference/obstruction

d. R2 is returned to 2nd base

e. Since R2 was stealing he is allowed to remain at 3rd

f. b, c and e are correct

g. a, c and d are correct

h. None of above
105. Runners on first and second, one out. The batter swings and, in spite of hitting the catcher mitt for obstruction, is able to muscle the ball into short left field, the runner from second scores. The runner from first stops short of second when he hears the bat contact the mitt. The batter-runner reaches first safely. The left fielders throw to second base beats the runner from first at second base for a force out.

a. Since the batter made first safely, the catcher's obstruction is ignored.
b. Enforce the catcher's obstruction. Return runner on second to third, runner on first to second, and award batter-runner first.
c. The coach informs you that he wants the run to score and to ignore the obstruction. The runner from first remains out.
d. b and c are both correct.

106. Runner on first base no outs. The batter hits a ground ball to the third baseman. The third baseman’s throw pulls the second baseman off the base, and the runner from first is safe. The second baseman continues his pivot and attempts to retire the batter-runner at first. The second baseman’s throw is errant and enters a dead-ball area behind first.

a. Runner on first is awarded third. Batter-runner is awarded second.
b. Runner on first is awarded home. Batter-runner is awarded second.
c. Runner on first is awarded third. Batter-runner is awarded second.
d. Runner on first is awarded home. Batter-runner is awarded third.

107. It is permissible for the catcher to block the base path provided he is in the act of fielding and waiting for the ball to arrive.

a. True b. False

108. Runner on first is stealing on the pitch. The shortstop drops to a knee while taking the throw, partially blocking the inside edge of the base. The runner from first slides to the inside edge of the base, contacting the shortstop’s knee and is then tagged out. RULING: Since the shortstop did provide access to the base, even though it was not the part that the runner from first wanted, this is legal and no obstruction should be called.

a. True b. False

109. When a ball is thrown into dead ball territory and it is the first play by an infielder, how are base awarded:

a. one base on an overthrow
b. Use the one + one rule
c. Two bases from the time of the pitch
d. Two bases from the time of the throw.
110. Bases loaded. The pitched ball deflects off the catcher’s shin guard and rolls towards the dugout. As the catcher is chasing the ball the runner on third has already scored and the runner on second is attempting to advance to home as well. The catcher slides and makes contact with the ball deflecting it into the dugout. In the umpire’s judgment had the catcher not made contact with the ball it would not have entered dead ball territory. How are bases awarded?

a. Two bases from the time of the pitch
b. Since the ball would not have entered the dugout on its own, the award would be two bases from the time of the contact.
c. One base from the time of the pitch
d. None of the above.

111. Runners on first and third, one out. The batter hits a ball to right field. The right fielder makes a catch on the warning track. The runners are tagging. The runner on third scores easily and the runner on first is safe at second. The defense successfully appeals that runner on first did not legally retouch.

a. No run scores because the appeal play is a force out.
b. The runner on third scores because the appeal play is a "time play."
c. No run scores because the appeal play is an out at first before runner on third has scored.
d. None of the above