

2015 Federation Study Guide:

Please Read Carefully:

This study guide test is designed to be taken online. Please note that some test questions are taken from the Case Book. Also, there are no references for the study guide. The intent is to get umpires into the rules, case and mechanics books rather than just looking for a reference. If you have questions, please contact your unit instructional chairman.

- 1) The head coach shall be the sole representative of his team.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 2) The umpire-in-chief shall not accept the lineup cards until all substitutes are listed.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 3) Any unlisted substitute will not be eligible to participate for that games entirety.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 4) SITUATION: Brown, listed in the batting order as wearing #4, is actually wearing #21. After reaching base in the third inning, defensive coach appeals that Brown is batting out of order. RULING:
 - a. The defensive coach is right, Brown shall be declared out for batting out of order.
 - b. The play stands. The player is what is important in batting out of order not the uniform number.
 - c. Not only is Brown out for batting out of order, he shall be ejected from the game for his actions
 - d. While Brown is in technical violation of the rule that requires that player's name, shirt number and position be on the lineup card, there is no penalty, since the batting-out-of-order rule requires only that the name be in the proper order.
 - e. Both b & d are correct
- 5) Lineups become official after they have been exchanged, verified and then accepted by the umpire during the pregame conference.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 6) Anyone occupying a coach's box is required to wear a protective helmet.
 - a. True
 - b. False

- 7) 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
- 8) A religious medal is not considered a form of jewelry and may be worn loosely.
- a. True
 - b. False
- 9) The NFHS Authentication mark is required on all baseballs that will be used in high school competition.
- a. True
 - b. False
- 10) All bats not made of a single piece of wood shall meet the Batted Ball Coefficient of Restitution (BBCOR) performance standard and shall be marked with a silk screen or other permanent certification mark. No BBCOR label, sticker or decal will be accepted on any non wood bat. The certification mark shall be rectangular, a minimum of one inch on each side, and located on the barrel of the bat in a contrasting color to read: “BBCOR .50”
- a. True
 - b. False
- 11) A wood bat, provided it is no thicker than $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches or longer than 36 inches in length, is legal and is not required to be BBCOR-certified.
- a. True
 - b. False
- 12) It is mandatory for on-deck batters, runners, retired runners, players/students in coaches boxes as well as non-adult bat/ball shaggers to wear a batting helmet that has a non-glare (not mirror-like) surface and meets the NOCSAE standard at the time of manufacture.
- a. True
 - b. False
- 13) B4 receives a walk (not intentional). On his way to first base he removes his helmet to give it to the on-deck batter.
- a. Legal
 - b. This is an immediate dead ball. B4 is declared out.
 - c. This is a delayed dead-ball situation. At the end of playing action, B4 and his coach are warned that subsequent violators shall be ejected.
 - d. If a team warning had previously been given to that team, B4 would be ejected and replaced by a legal substitute.
 - e. Both c & d are correct answers

14) An intentional base on balls may be given by the defensive team by having its catcher or coach request the umpire to award the batter first base. This must be done prior to the batter receiving the first pitch in that at bat.

- a. True
- b. False

15) The batter hits a fly ball towards the right field foul line. The right fielder gloves the ball in fair territory but his momentum takes him all the way to the fence in foul territory. As the right fielder hits the fence he falls and the ball drops out of his glove and over the fence.

- a. Foul Ball
- b. Fair Ball and the batter is awarded 2 Bases from the time of the pitch
- c. Fair Ball and the batter is awarded 4 bases from the time of the pitch
- d. Since the fielder hit the fence with possession of the ball this is a legal catch

16) A foul tip is a batted ball that goes directly to the catcher's hands and is legally caught by the catcher. It is a strike and the ball is in play.

- a. True
- b. False

17) A batted ball that hits the batter in the batter's box or that hits the ground or home plate and then hits the batter or the bat which is held by the batter while he is in the batter's box is foul

- a. True
- b. False

18) The pregame conference should be _____ minutes prior to the start of the game.

- a. 10
- b. 7
- c. 5
- d. 15

19) The head coach can delegate any member of the coaching staff to represent him at the pregame conference.

- a. True
- b. False

20) With one out and runners on first and second, the batter hits a declared infield fly. Base runners, believing that there are two outs were running on contact. The second baseman fails to catch the infield fly and both runners cross home plate. RULING: The batter is out on the declared infield fly, but the runs count since runners may advance at their own risk.

- a. True
- b. False

21) An outfielder may not catch a declared infield fly.

- a. True
- b. False

22) Backswing interference is when the bat hits the catcher after the batter has swung at a pitch and hinders action at home plate or the catcher's attempt to play on a runner.

- a. True
- b. False

23) Backswing interference is when a batter contacts the catcher or his equipment prior to the time of the pitch.

- a. True
- b. False

24) Prior to the pitch with a runner on second base, the batter makes contact with the catcher while taking a practice swing.

- a. The ball is dead immediately
- b. The batter has committed backswing interference
- c. The batter is declared out
- d. Call "Time," and begin play anew
- e. a, b and d are all correct

25) The runner on first is attempting to steal second base when the batter drives the pitched ball into right field. The shortstop, who is covering second, fakes a tag causing the runner from first to slide. RULING: Legal play.

- a. True
- b. False

26) The strike zone is that space over home plate, the top of which is halfway between the batter's shoulders and the waistline, and the bottom being the knees, when he assumes his natural batting stance. This means that the height of the strike zone is determined by the batter's normal batting stance.

- a. True
- b. False

27) If a pinch hitter is put into the game in the middle of the count, he shall assume the count of the substituted hitter at the time of substitution.

- a. True
- b. False

28) Any player listed on the team's lineup card may be withdrawn and re-entered once provided that player occupies the same position in the batting order.

- a. True
- b. False

29) A player or coach who is bleeding or who has an open wound shall be prohibited from participating further in the game until appropriate treatment has been administered.

- a. True
- b. False

30) Regarding blood and open wounds, if medical treatment can be administered in a reasonable time, the player will be allowed to reenter the game without being substituted.

- a. True
- b. False

31) The coach of Team A tells the umpire that Jones will hit for Smith and replace Lee in left field when they go on defense.

- a. The umpire-in-chief will accept both substitutions and record them on the lineup card.
- b. The umpire-in-chief shall accept the substitution of Jones hitting for Smith.
- c. No substitution shall be reported to the umpire-in-chief until such time as the substitution is made
- d. Both b & c are correct

32) Should there be no announcement of a substitution, the substitute shall be considered an illegal substitute.

- a. True
- b. False

33) If the starting pitcher does not face one batter, he may play another position, but not return to pitch.

- a. True
- b. False

34) One player or coach may occupy each coach's box while his team is at bat but at least one box must be occupied.

- a. True
- b. False

35) A coach who is not in the uniform of the team shall be restricted to the bench/dugout.

- a. True
- b. False

36) The first warning for violation of the jewelry rule will serve as a warning to the entire team. A subsequent offense of that nature by a player from either team shall result in ejection.

- a. True
- b. False

37) Teams are allowed to use video monitoring or replay equipment in the dugouts for coaching purposes during games.

- a. True
- b. False

38) The umpire observes the assistant coach in uniform videotaping the game from either the dugout or the stands.

- a. Legal from the dugout, illegal from the stands
- b. Illegal from both position
- c. Legal from either position
- d. Legal from the stands, illegal from the dugout

39) The third-base coach is in the coach's box using a video camera to tape the pitcher's move to first base.

- a. Illegal
- b. Illegal. The coach may be ejected
- c. Legal
- d. Illegal. The coach shall be restricted to the dugout
- e. Both b & d are correct

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

- a. True
- b. False

41) After several attempts to get the attention of the pitcher, the head coach yells to his catcher to tell the pitcher to mix up his looks with runners on base. The catcher then requests time and runs to the mound and tells the pitcher what the coach said. **RULING:** Since the catcher took the instructions from the coach and an intervening pitch play or attempted play has not occurred, this would be considered one of the team's charged defensive conferences.

- a. True
- b. False

42) 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

43) 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

44) 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.

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

- a. True
- b. False

46) The defensive coach is permitted to use all three defensive conferences in the same inning without removing the pitcher.

- a. True
- b. False

47) A coach restricted to the dugout cannot participate in an offensive charged conference.

- a. True
- b. False

48) The home team head coach shall decide whether the grounds and other conditions are suitable for starting the game. After the game starts, the umpires are sole judges as to whether conditions are fit for play. Between games of a double header, the umpires will confer with the head coach of the home team as to whether conditions are fit for play.

- a. True
- b. False

49) The playing field has a fence in right field and a fence in left field, but due to the size of the field there is no fence in centerfield. A concreted area with a concession stand and bathrooms is in centerfield but roughly 500 feet away from home plate. At the pregame conference, the home team head coach tells the umpires and visiting head coach that due to the distance of the concession stand that if a bounding ball enters the concreted area it will be a ground rule triple.

- a. Legal if both coaches agree to this ground rule.
- b. The home team is the sole decision maker in setting the ground rules.
- c. If the visiting team disagrees the umpires will make the final decision.
- d. Illegal. Ground rules shall not supersede the NFHS Baseball Rules Book.

50) Each team's lineup card shall list a minimum of nine players to start the game.

- a. True
- b. False

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

- a. True
- b. False

52) Rain or darkness causes a game to be called at the end of three and one half innings with the home team ahead 3-0. In an interscholastic, seven innings is considered a full game.

- a. This is a regulation game since it has progressed passed the half mark. Because the home team is ahead they would not need their turn at bat. Home team wins 3-0.
- b. No game. In games that are seven innings in length, the regulations concerning a called game are that at least 4 ½ innings are required for the game to be completed.
- c. This is a regulation game since it has progressed passed the half way mark. But, since the home team did not have a chance to bat in the bottom half of the inning this game would be suspended.
- d. No game. In order for the game to be considered completed both teams must have equal turns at bat.

53) Before the first game of a double header, both varsity head coaches agree that due to impending weather, both games would be five inning games.

- a. Legal. As long as both coaches agree prior to the beginning of the first game and inform the umpires.
- b. Legal. Both coaches can decide at any time during the course of the game to shorten its length.
- c. Not Legal. By NFHS Baseball Rules if playing a double header one game must be played to 7 innings. In order for this situation to be legal the first game must be a seven inning game. If both coaches want to play the second game as a five inning game this would be legal.
- d. Not Legal. A regulation varsity game consists of seven innings. Predetermining a game(s) to be five innings is not legal.

54) It is legal to play the entire game with 8 players.

- a. True
- b. False

55) If a team is playing with eight players, it can later play with nine if an eligible player is found.

- a. True
- b. False

56) 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

57) On a one ball one strike pitch, the batter hits a line drive down the left field line that goes out of play. The ball was clearly fair when it landed. The plate umpire rules the ball foul even though it was clearly a fair ball. The offensive team requests the plate umpire to confer with his partner.

- a. Even though this was a fair ball, because the umpire inadvertently called it foul and the ball touched the ground, the ball is dead and the batter will return to the plate with a count of one ball and one strike.
- b. It is the duty of the umpires to get the call right. Since this ball was obviously fair and went out of play. Change the call to fair and place the batter on second base.
- c. Even though this was a fair ball, because the umpire inadvertently called it foul and the ball touched the ground, the ball is dead and the batter will return to the plate with a count of one ball and two strikes.
- d. Even though this was a fair ball, because the umpire inadvertently called it foul and the ball touched the ground, the ball is dead and the batter will return to the plate with a count of two balls and one strike.

58) Which one of the following is not true regarding a fair batted ball becoming an immediate dead ball:

- a. A fair batted ball touches a runner before touching any fielder and before passing any fielder other than the pitcher.
- b. A fair batted ball sticks or wedges in the fence
- c. A fair batted ball touches an umpire after passing a fielder other than the pitcher.
- d. A fair batted ball lodges in a players uniform

59) A fair batted ball that touches a runner between bases after passing through or by an infielder is an immediate dead ball provided there is another infielder that could have made a play on the ball.

- a. True
- b. False

60) Runner on first base less than two outs when the batter hits a line drive to the second baseman. The line drive hits the second baseman in the glove and he intentionally drops it allowing the defense to turn a double play.

- a. The ball becomes dead immediately when it is intentionally dropped by an infielder except in the case of an infield fly.
- b. Legal play
- c. This is a delayed dead ball. At the conclusion of the play the umpire will call time, declare the batter runner out and return the runner back to first base.
- d. The ball always becomes dead immediately when it is intentionally dropped by an infielder.

61) The left fielder, while attempting to catch a fly ball near dead-ball territory, catches the ball with one foot in live ball territory and the other in dead ball territory. RULING: This is a legal catch the ball is still alive and in play.

- a. True
- b. False

62) The left fielder, while attempting to catch a fly ball near dead-ball territory, catches the ball with one foot in live ball territory and the other in dead ball territory. As he prepares to throw the ball back to the infield both feet have now entered dead ball territory. RULING: Legal catch. Provided the left fielder reestablishes his self in the field of play prior to throwing the ball the ball remains alive and in play. This is considered to be a "catch and carry" interpretation.

- a. True
- b. False

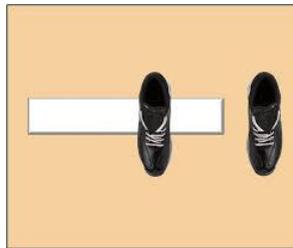
63) It is an immediate dead ball if the batter interferes with the catcher's attempt to retire a runner.

- a. True
- b. False

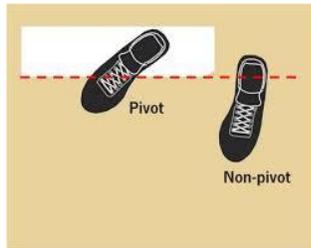
64) In the wind-up position, the pitcher's non-pivot foot shall be in any position on or behind a line extending through the front edge of the pitcher's plate.

- a. True
- b. False

65) Which of the following positions is not a legal starting position to be considered in the windup position?

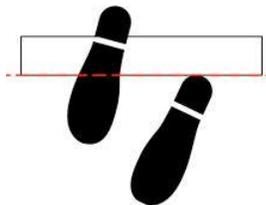


a.

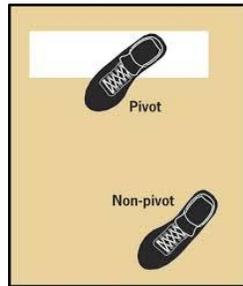


b.

Windup



c.



d.

- e. All are legal windup positions

66) From the windup position, the pitcher takes one step towards home plate and pitches to the batter. **RULING:** Illegal pitch. The pitcher must take one step either forward, to the side or backwards prior to stepping forward to pitch.

- a. True
- b. False

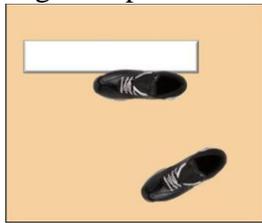
67) From the windup position the pitcher may deliver a pitch, step backwards off the pitcher's plate with his pivot foot first or step directly towards a base and make a throw with the attempt to retire a runner.

- a. True
- b. False

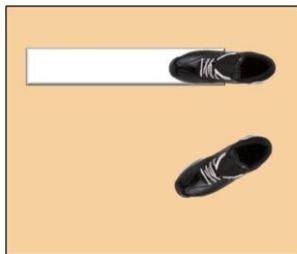
68) The pitcher takes the set position with his pivot foot entirely in front of and parallel with the pitcher's plate. His non-pivot foot is entirely in front of his pivot foot (toward home plate) but is not within the plane of each end of the pitcher's plate.

- 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.

69) Is this a legal set position?



a.



b.

- c. Legal in a, illegal in b
- d. Both are illegal set positions
- e. Both are legal set positions

70) When coming to a complete and discernable stop, the ball must be in both hands in front of the body and his glove at or below his chin.

- a. True
- b. False

71) The pitcher must come to a complete stop prior to throwing to a base to retire a runner.

- a. True
- b. False

72) An illegal pitch is always ruled a ball.

- a. True
- b. False

73) It is not legal for the pitcher, with both arms at his side in the wind-up position, to first move his glove to a position in front of his chest, stop momentarily and then move his pitching hand into the glove.

- a. True
- b. False

74) It is a delayed dead ball when the pitcher commits a balk.

- a. True
- b. False

75) 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.

76) 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 first base 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.

77) 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

78) 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. Since the batter caused the pitcher not to pitch, the batter is guilty of interference and shall be called out.
- c. 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.
- d. There is no penalty on either the batter or the pitcher. The umpire shall call "Time" and begin play anew.

79) When pitching from the set position, if the pitcher's entire non-pivot foot passes behind the perpendicular plane of the back edge of the pitcher's plate, he must pitch to the batter, feint or throw to second base in an attempt to retire a runner.

- a. True
- b. False

80) In order to attempt the "hidden ball" trick, the pitcher must not be on or astride the pitcher's plate or within approximately five feet of the pitcher's plate without having the ball.

- a. True
- b. False

81) 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

82) It is considered to be at his side when a pitcher is in the set position, bent at the waist and his pitching arm naturally hanging slightly in front or to the side away from his body.

- a. True
- b. False

83) It is legal for the pitcher, while in the set position to be bent at the waist with his pitching arm naturally hanging at his side slightly in front or to the side away from his body and slightly rocking (Gorilla move):

- a. True
- b. False

84) Runner on first; the right handed pitcher assumes the set position as a left handed pitcher to keep the runner on first base close at first.

- a. Balk
- b. Warn the pitcher the first time this occurs, he shall be ejected on the second offense.
- c. This is legal provided he meets all the requirements of a pitcher.
- d. None of the above.

85) 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

86) 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

87) 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

88) At the start of every inning, the pitcher runs out to the mound, takes the baseball and throws it to the catcher from behind the mound. RULING: This is his first warm up pitch.

- a. True
- b. False

95) 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.

96) 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. 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.
- b. 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.
- 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 is on base and E already batted, F would be 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 he is skipped and E would now be the proper batter.

97) The batter may not delay the game and shall take his position promptly in the batter's box within 10 seconds.

- a. True
- b. False

98) Except for the eight exceptions listed, the batter must keep one foot in the batter's box throughout his time at bat.

- a. True
- b. False

99) The batter may not permit a pitched ball to touch him.

- a. True
- b. False

- 100) 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
- 101) For failure to touch or retouch a base, a runner(s) may only be called out if an appeal is made by the defensive team while the ball is live and in play.
- a. True b. False
- 102) 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
- 103) The offensive team initiates a play; the defensive team does not lose its right to appeal.
- a. True b. False
- 104) An appeal will not be allowed while the ball is not in play.
- a. True b. False
- 105) A runner may not return to touch a missed base once he has touched the base beyond the missed base.
- a. True b. False
- 106) When interpreting whether a missed base is a touched base, umpires shall use the “last time by” provision.
- a. True b. False

- 107) Runner on first: The batter bunts the ball to the first baseman near the foul line. The batter runner stops and reverses his direction towards home plate to avoid being tagged. The first baseman then throws to the shortstop to retire the runner on first but the relay throw to first base is not in time to retire the batter-runner.
- Double play. The batter-runner is out once he begins to run the bases in reverse order.
 - Double play. The batter-runner is out for running out of the baseline.
 - The batter-runner is out for running the bases in reverse order. In order for the runner on 1st to be out at second base he must now be tagged since the force is removed.
 - As long as the batter-runner does not touch or run beyond home plate or leave the base path to avoid the tag, this is legal.
- 108) The batter-runner hits a ground ball and beats the throw to first base. As he over runs first base he stops and turns around to come back to first base but turns inward toward the infield. The first baseman tags the batter runner.
- Since the batter-runner turned towards the infield he is in jeopardy of being tagged out. In this situation the play would stand and the batter runner would be called out.
 - Since the batter-runner did not feint or attempt to advance to second base he is entitled to return to first base without being tagged out. The offensive team receives a warning and any further like situation will result in the batter-runner being called out.
 - Since the batter-runner did not feint or attempt to advance to second base he is entitled to return to first base without being tagged out.
 - None of the above are correct
- 109) If two unforced base runners occupy the same base and both are tagged, the lead runner is called out.
- True
 - False
- 110) Runner on first, one out; the batter-runner hits a single to right field. The runner on first misses second base on his way to third. At the end of playing action the defensive coach verbally appeals that the runner on first missed second base. RULING: A coach can make a legal appeal of a runner missing a base anytime after playing action is over. The runner from first is called out for missing second base.
- True
 - False
- 111) 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.
- True
 - False

- 112) 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.
- Legal provided the catcher does not make contact with the batter or his bat.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - This is catcher's obstruction. The umpire awards the batter first, the runner on third home and the runner on second third base.
- 113) Runner on first is stealing when the catcher's hand hits the umpire's mask on the throw and the ball goes into center field. The runner tries for third and is thrown out by the center fielder.
- Runner on first is returned to second.
 - Since the initial throw by the catcher did not retire the runner, umpire's interference is enforced. The ball is dead. Return the runner to 1st base.
 - Runner on first is called out if the umpire believes the interference prevented the catcher's throw from retiring the runner on first.
 - This is not umpire interference; the umpire is a part of the field. The play stands.
- 114) 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.
- Since the batter made first safely, the catcher's obstruction is ignored.
 - Enforce the catcher's obstruction. Return runner on second to third, runner on first to second, and award batter-runner first.
 - The coach informs you that he wants the run to score and to ignore the obstruction. The runner from first remains out.
 - b and c are both correct.

115) 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.

116) 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

117) Runner on first. The pitcher steps, legally disengages the pitcher's plate and feints a throw to first. Someone in the defensive team's dugout throws a ball against the fence making the runner on first think overthrow. The runner on first attempts to advance to second but is thrown out at second.

- a. Obstruction. The runner from first is awarded second base.
- b. The umpire shall eject the offender from the game.
- c. The umpire shall issue a warning to the head coach.
- d. All of the above
- e. Only a & c
- f. None of the above. Legal play runner from first is out.

118) 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

- 119) The bases are empty no outs. The batter pops up an attempted drag bunt to the first basemen. While running to cover first, the pitcher accidentally knocks down the batter-runner, who is legally in the running lane.
- Recognize and call the obstruction. Keep the ball in play. If the ball is caught, ignore the obstruction.
 - Recognize and call the obstruction. Keep the ball in play, but if the ball is missed or dropped, award BR the base that would nullify the obstruction.
 - Call BR out for making contact with the pitcher, who may have had a play on the ball.
 - Both a and b are correct.
- 120) When a ball is thrown into dead ball territory and it is the first play by an infielder, how are base awarded:
- one base on an overthrow
 - Use the one + one rule
 - Two bases from the time of the pitch
 - Two bases from the time of the throw.
- 121) A pitched ball deflects off the catcher's shin guard and rolls into dead ball territory. How are bases awarded:
- One base on the overthrow.
 - One base from the time the ball entered dead ball territory.
 - One base from the time of the pitch. If the pitched ball was ball four then the batter would be awarded second base since he was already entitled to first on the ball four.
 - One base from the time of the pitch.
- 122) 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 umpires judgment had the catcher not made contact with the ball it would not have entered dead ball territory. How are bases awarded:
- Two bases from the time of the pitch
 - Since the ball would not have entered the dugout on its own, the award would be two bases from the time of the contact.
 - One base from the time of the pitch
 - None of the above.

123) Runner on first and runner on second no outs, 3-2 count. The batter strikes out swinging and immediately starts for first on a dropped third strike. After both feet touch the ground outside the batter's box, he unintentionally kicks the ball. The runner on first and runner on second were both stealing on the pitch.

- a. The batter is out on strike three, and the runner on first and runner on second stay at second and third.
- b. The batter is out for interference. Both runners must return to their bases time of pitch.
- c. The batter is out. Runner on first is returned to first, but runner on second is allowed to stay at third.
- d. The batter is not out on strike three. The defense must throw the batter runner out at first on the dropped third strike. Runner on first and runner on second remain at their advance bases.

124) 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

125) The batter hits a looping base hit over the shortstop's head, the left fielder fields the ball. Batter-runner rounds first base hard to draw a throw. The leftfielder throws the ball over the first baseman's head into dead ball territory. RULING: Plate umpire awards batter-runner third base.

- a. True
- b. False

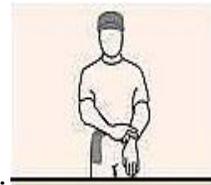
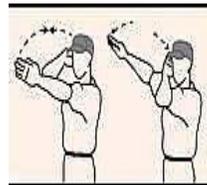
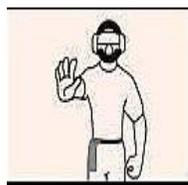
- 126) The first batter leads off the inning with a looping fly ball to shallow left field where the 3rd baseman, shortstop and left fielder all converge. The batter-runner has rounded first and is about ten feet toward second when the shortstop fields the ball on the bounce and throws behind the batter-runner at first. The ball hits the batter-runner and deflects toward the first base dugout. When the ball actually went into the dugout, the batter-runner had already touched and passed second.
- a. The throw by the shortstop is the first play by an infielder; therefore, the batter-runner is awarded second.
 - b. The batter-runner is awarded home because he gets two bases from the last base touched when the wild throw entered the dugout.
 - c. The batter-runner is awarded third
 - d. The batter-runner is called out for being struck by a thrown ball in an attempt to be put out.
- 127) With a runner on third base the batter hits a fair ground ball to the first baseman who throws the ball to the catcher attempting to retire the runner from third but his throw hits the batter-runner running on the foul line. RULING: The batter-runner is out for runner's lane interference. The umpire could call out the runner from third for the batter-runners interference.
- a. True
 - b. False
- 128) On a dropped 3rd strike, the batter is out when he leaves the dirt circle around home plate.
- a. True
 - b. False
- 129) Runner on first; the batter hits a line drive. The first baseman dives and misses the ball which then strikes the runner, behind the first baseman, and continues to right field. There were no other infielders that could have made a play on the batted ball. RULING: Interference. The runner on 1st is called out and the batter runner is awarded first base.
- a. True
 - b. False
- 130) A runner may jump or hurdle over a player who is laying on the ground but not over one attempting to make a play or receive a ball.
- a. True
 - b. False

- 131) While changing clothes in the parking lot, several members of the coaching staff approach the umpires in an aggressive manner using profanity and threatening bodily injury.
- a. Stand up for yourself and confront the coaches
 - b. Call local law enforcement to file a complaint
 - c. Issue a post game ejection of these coaches and inform them that they are suspended from their team's next contest. Follow this ejection up with a phone call and report to your local association and liaison.
 - d. Hurry and get dressed and leave the parking lot area and submit a written report to your local association.
 - e. Both b & d are correct responses

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE TAKEN FROM THE 2014-2014 NFHS UMPIRE MANUAL WITH THE ADOPTED CBUA ACCEPTED MECHANICS ALTERATIONS.

- 132) Umpires should be at the game site a minimum of 15 minutes before game time.
- a. True
 - b. False
- 133) Umpires are expected to have a pregame discussion from a printed form.
- a. True
 - b. False
- 134) With no runners on base, the base umpire will position himself behind the first baseman just on the grass/dirt line of the infield.
- a. True
 - b. False
- 135) The base umpire should be straddling the foul line to most accurately rule on fair/foul.
- a. True
 - b. False
- 136) Which is not one of the eight "trouble ball" situations which would require the base umpire to "go out" with no runners on base?
- a. Balls off the outfield wall.
 - b. Catches made at the warning track or outfield fence.
 - c. A diving catch by the left fielder.
 - d. A catch made by the right fielder below his waist on a full run.
- 137) When the plate umpire indicates a "two balls, two strikes" count he shall do so with his index and pinkie finger of each hand.
- a. True
 - b. False

145) Please match the correct nonverbal mechanic to its meaning:



a.

b.

c.

d.

c Foul Tip

a Count

d Time Play

b Do Not Pitch



146)

What nonverbal mechanic is this?

- a. Foul ball
- b. Time Out
- c. Dead Ball
- d. All of the above

147) When determining an infield fly ball, do not call this too soon. Wait for the ball to have reached its apex before determining ordinary effort.

- a. True
- b. False

148) With runners on first and third, the correct position for a base umpire in the two-man system is the "B" position.

- a. True
- b. False

149) It is acceptable, with a runner on third base only, for the base umpire to position himself in the "B" position to put himself closer to first where most of the plays will take place.

- a. True
- b. False

- 150) The right arm straight out front with the palm outward and fingers up signifies “Do not pitch” The ball is still in play but the pitcher may not come set or deliver a pitch.
- a. True b. False
- 151) In a 1-umpire system, whenever the umpire is brushing off home plate the ball is dead and time is automatically out. This should be expressed during the pre-game meeting.
- a. True b. False
- 152) In the 1-umpire system, since a lot of your calls will be “long distance” calls, if the ball beats the runner and the tag goes down, call the runner out.
- a. True b. False
- 153) In a 1-umpire system, the plate umpire should be at or near the mound on a base hit to the outfield that is not down one of the foul lines.
- a. True b. False
- 154) In a 2-umpire system, and a runner on third base only, the base umpire shall be in the “C” position.
- a. True b. False
- 155) In a 2-umpire system, if the base umpire is blocked out and could not tell if the first baseman pulled his foot or missed a swipe tag, he is encouraged to ask immediately before making his call.
- a. True b. False
- 156) Umpires may conference, after a batted ball that has passed the first or third baseman on the fly, first touches the ground behind the base and has been ruled foul. After consultation with the entire umpire crew, the Crew Chief will place the base runners where the crew believes they would have advanced had the ball been first ruled fair.
- a. True b. False
- 157) Umpires may conference after a fair batted ball has been hit into the outfield or on any foul ball to determine whether the fielder did or did not make a catch.
- a. True b. False

- 158) As long as an umpire gets a good look at the play, it is not necessary to come to a complete stop to rule on the play.
- a. True
 - b. False
- 159) In the 2015 CBUA Revised Mechanics, in the 2-umpire system, if the base umpire goes out, he will stay out and not return. The plate umpire will have all plays on the batter-runner at all bases.
- a. True
 - b. False
- 160) In the two man system, what method will be used to determine whether the base umpire should go out?
- a. Rim-it, once you make your decision react
 - b. Run-Read-React
 - c. Pause-Read-React
 - d. React-Read-Redirect
- 161) A balk is a delayed dead ball. The calling umpire should point to the pitcher and call loudly, "That's a balk." The umpire should then wait for all action that transpired after the balk was called prior to enforcing the balk. The non-calling umpire shall echo the call of balk.
- a. True
 - b. False
- 162) In the 2-umpire system and a runner on first, the base umpire will position himself in the "B" position. The "B" position is halfway between the pitcher's mound and second base, on the first base side of the infield.
- a. True
 - b. False
- 163) In the 2-umpire system, with runners on second and third, where should the base umpire position himself?
- a. B Position
 - b. C position
 - c. Either B or C position
 - d. Depends on the number of outs
- 164) In the 2015 CBUA Revised Mechanics, in the 2-umpire system, the plate umpire will no longer rotate to 3rd base on a triple if the base umpire does not go out.
- a. True
 - b. False

- 165) In the 2015 CBUA Revised Mechanics, in the 2-umpire system, the base umpire will no longer rotate to home plate for any reason.
- a. True b. False
- 166) In the 2015 CBUA Revised Mechanics, in the 2-umpire system, the plate umpire will still rotate to third on a batted ball that is first fielded by an infielder if the runner on first attempts to advance to third on the play.
- a. True b. False
- 167) In the 2015 CBUA Revised Mechanics, in the 2-umpire system, how many situations will rotate the plate umpire to 3rd base for a play?
- a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5
- 168) A good general rule is to always sacrifice distance for angle when viewing a play.
- a. True b. False
- 169) An umpire should always grant a request for “time”.
- a. True b. False
- 170) If a runner is safe because of the fielder being off the bag, missed tag, bobbled ball, etc, the umpire should verbally, and with a mechanic, say “Safe,” followed by which ever circumstance took place.
- a. True b. False