

Q: Q-01 The pitcher has a tattoo on his pitching arm that is looks like a baseball:

- There is nothing in the rulebook regarding tattoos.
- The pitcher can pitch if he covers it with a sleeve.
- The pitcher can remain in the game at another position if he covers the tattoo.
- The pitcher will need to wear matching long sleeves that cover the tattoo even in 90 degree weather.

Q: Q-02 The third base coach requests timeout to speak to his batter. It is the first charged offensive timeout for his team. After the timeout, the coach gives the batter the signs and the batter is still unsure of what the coach wants him to do. Can the offense call consecutive timeouts?

- YES
- NO

Q: Q-03 The head coach of Team A is ejected for arguing balls and strikes after a warning. An assistant coach comes out to the plate umpire the next half inning and tells him that he will be taking over the team. Several innings later, this substitute head coach is ejected for unsportsmanlike conduct directed at the plate umpire. What is his penalty?

- He will serve a one-game suspension in addition to the ejection.
- Since he was the substitute head coach, the ejection will be his only penalty.
- If this is the second time the assistant has been ejected this season for disputing an umpire's decision or for unsportsmanlike conduct, he will serve a three-game suspension in addition to the ejection.
- A and C.

Q: Q-04 B1 hits a bounding ball into the right field corner. A spectator leans out onto the playing field and scoops up the ball. B1 is an extremely fast runner. The umpire crew has the option of placing the runner at third base if they think he would have obtained that base without the spectator interference.

- True.
- False.

Q: Q-05 Head coach goes to the mound to talk to his starting pitcher, the first charged conference used during the game. After the starter gives up a hit to the next batter, the coach replaces the pitcher. After the reliever has finished his warmup pitches, the pinch hitter is announced. The pitching coach now wants to take a timeout to talk to the new relief pitcher.

- The mound conference is legal. The coach does not have to remove the relief pitcher after he pitches to one batter or the side is retired since this is the coach's first conference with the new pitcher.
- The first visit to the relief pitcher is considered the second trip in that inning.
- The coach may visit the relief pitcher but must remove him after he completes pitching to the first batter.
- The umpire will deny the request for the visit.

Q: Q-06 The visiting pitcher walks the first batter in the bottom of the sixth inning. The pitching coach makes a trip to that pitcher. After the trip, the head coach of the home team puts in a pinch hitter. The visiting head coach comes out of the dugout to make a second trip and replace the pitcher.

- Warn the head coach that he cannot make a second trip. If he continues, he is ejected but the pitcher may remain in the game with no penalty.
- Warn the head coach that he cannot make a second trip. If he continues, he is ejected and the pitcher will be substituted for after he completes the at bat.
- Allow the trip and the substitution.
- Allow the trip but the substitution is not necessary.

Q: Q-07 R1, 1 out. B3 hits a sharp ground ball that is deflected by the pitcher toward the second baseman. As the second baseman is attempting to field the ball, he is contacted by R1, who is running directly toward second base.

- The UIC should call time after the play and make a ruling based on what would have happened had the pitcher not deflected the ball.
- Obstruction by the second baseman. Once the pitcher had an opportunity to field the ball, the fielder is no longer protected and any contact between him and a runner is deemed his responsibility. R1 is placed at second and B3 is awarded first.
- The ball is alive and in play. The contact with the fielder was unavoidable on the part of R1.
- R1 is out for interference. If a batted ball is deflected by the pitcher and another fielder has a legitimate play to retire a runner, the fielder is protected and a collision by a base runner results in interference. B3 is awarded first.

Q: Q-08 Top of the 7th inning, 2 outs, bases loaded. The pitching coach changes pitchers from Jones to Smith. As he is walking back toward the dugout and is in foul territory he turns around and heads back out toward the mound to visit Smith.

- Do not allow the visit because this is the second visit with the same batter.
- Allow the visit if the team has not used their 3 free trips to the mound.
- Do not allow the visit because the pitching coach was in foul territory.
- Do not allow the visit and warn the pitching coach that he will be removed from the game if he continues to the mound.

Q: Q-09 R3, 1 out. B2 hits a pop-up foul down the third base line. The third baseman makes the catch near his dugout and then steps inside, keeping his feet.

- The batter is out.
- R3 scores.
- The ball is alive if it was stated in the ground rules that "catch and carry" into the dugout was legal if the fielder doesn't fall down.
- R3 stays at third.
- A and B.
- A and C.
- A and D.

Q: Q-10 Umpires call an infield fly that is intentionally dropped.

- The ball is dead and the batter is awarded 1st base. Any runners advance one base if forced.
- Call time, the batter is out and all runners are awarded one base.
- The ball is live, the batter is out and all runners need to retouch their bases.
- The ball remains live, the batter is out and any runners advance at their own risk.

Q: Q-11 Two outs, R1 and R3. The batter hits a slow ground ball back to the pitcher. The pitcher fields the ball and throws it to the catcher at HP. R3 is ruled safe on the tag play at HP, but the catcher quickly makes a play on the BR going to 1B and the BR is called out.

- Score the run as this is an intervening play.
- Do not allow any runs to score.

Q: Q-12 R2 with 1 out. The batter has just faked a bunt and is in the batters box. The catcher's return throw to the pitcher hits the batter's bat and goes into centerfield. R2 attempts to advance all the way to the plate, but he is thrown out.

- Interference. Batter is out and R2 returns to 2nd base.
- No interference. The ball remains live and the result of the play stands.

Q: Q-13 R1, no outs, a 1-0 count on the batter. The pitcher fails to come to a complete stop and is called for a balk. His pitch is wild and eludes the catcher all the way to the backstop. R1 attempts to advance to 3B and is thrown out. What is the ruling?

- The play on R1 stands and he is out. The balk is still "acknowledged" and the count remains 1-0 on the batter.
- Immediately call 'time' when the pitcher balks to avoid any confusion.
- The balk award is always one base. Return R1 to second base.
- The batter and all runners did not advance at least one base. Return R1 to second base

Q: Q-14 B1's swinging bunt bounces high in front of the plate near the first base line. The catcher fields the ball while B1 is running with both feet inside the foul line. He then throws the ball wildly high and well inside the line to a spot where the first baseman has no chance to make the play. This is interference.

- True. When the runner is out of the running lane, it is always interference.
- False. The batter-runner was running out of the running lane, but must also alter the throw of a fielder or interfere with the fielder taking the throw.

Q: Q-15 Bases loaded, 2 outs. B6 steps into the batter's box with a bat that has a flattened surface. The catcher notices the bat and asks the plate umpire to check it. The umpire inspects the bat and agrees that it is flattened and therefore illegal.

- Just remove the illegal bat from the game and allow the batter to get a different legal bat to use.
- The plate umpire will call the batter out because he attempted to use an illegal bat and it shall be removed from the game.
- If the illegal bat is detected after the first pitch, it is too late to do anything about it.
- The new batter is ejected for using an illegal bat because the coach had verified all the equipment was legal during the pregame meeting.

Q: Q-16 Instant replay, if available, can now be used to review the following types of plays except:

- Deciding if a batted ball is fair or foul if the ball first touches the ground or a fielder beyond the initial position of the first or third baseman.
- Any catch or no catch in the outfield or foul territory.
- Swipe tags at second base.
- Scoring plays at home plate including collisions, illegal or malicious slides, and time plays.

Q: Q-17 Bases loaded, 2 outs, bottom of the 9th inning with the score tied. The batter is hit by the pitch and is awarded first base. R3 legally touches HP and scores and the BR legally advances to and touches 1B. R2 started toward 3B but went to join the celebration near 1B before he touched 3B. The umpires should:

- Call R2 out if the defense properly appeals 3B and continue the game.
- Call R2 out for abandoning his effort to run the bases and continue the game.
- Call R2 out for making a travesty of the game and continue the game.
- Declare the game over. The run scores as only the BR needed to go to 1B and R3 touch HP.

Q: Q-18 Instant replay can now be used for a Division III game if the replay equipment is located above the bleachers in the pressbox.

- True.
- False.

Q: Q-19 On a potential tag play between HP and 1B, the BR may retreat toward HP to evade a tag.

- He shall be declared out if he touches or passes HP.
- He shall be declared out if he leaves the base line.
- The ball remains live.
- All the above answers are true.

Q: Q-20 The current batting line-up is Abel, Baker, Charles, Daniel, Edward. Charles, who had batted leadoff the entire season, is put in the third position for this game. Charles, expecting to lead off, bats first (not realizing he is listed third) and strikes out. Baker comes to bat next and doubles. The home team head coach appeals that Baker batted out of order.

- Do nothing as this is legal. Baker is the second batter on the line-up card and the second batter up in the game.
- Rule Baker out and bring Daniel up to bat.
- Rule Daniel out, remove Baker from 2B and bring Edward up to bat.
- Rule Baker out and remove him from 2B and bring Charles up to bat again.

Q: Q-21 R2 and R3, no outs. Suicide squeeze, B3 bunts the ball in the air up the first base line with the runners moving on the pitch. As the first baseman moves in to make the catch, he collides with B3, who was not trying to interfere.

- Dead ball. Interference on B3. Since the interference was not intentional, only B3 is called out. All other runners return to their previous base.
- Dead ball. Interference on B3. B3 is out and so is R2 for the interference of his teammate. R3 returns to third.
- No interference. The batter did not intentionally interfere. This is an example of the "tangle/untangle" play.
- Dead ball. Interference on B3. Because a double play is likely, both B3 and R3 are out; R2 returns to second.

Q: Q-22 During a game played in cold weather, the home team head coach makes a trip to the mound and signals to the base umpire to bring in a relief pitcher. The umpire notices that there is no one warming up in the bullpen, which is located down the left field line. At that moment, the relief pitcher comes jogging out of a building adjacent to the bullpen. There is nothing wrong with this practice; it is simply one of the advantages of playing at home.

- True.
- False.

Q: Q-23 No outs, R1, hard ground up the middle which is deflected off the pitcher's glove and then strikes the base umpire in the foot deflecting it to the shortstop who starts up a double play.

- The ball is dead. The batter is awarded 1st base with a single, R1 is awarded 2nd base.
- Once the ball hits an umpire, it is dead.
- The ball remains in play and this is a double play.
- Charge the pitcher with an error.

Q: Q-24 R1 and R2, one out. B3 gets a base hit to the outfield. R2 is held up late by the third base coach as he rounds third trying to score. He slips as he tries to stop, contacts the third base coach, then gets up and scrambles back to third, where R1 is already standing. B3 is standing on second base after the play. What is the correct ruling?

- This is coach interference. The ball is dead immediately, R2 is declared out, and other runners are awarded the base they would have obtained had interference not occurred.
- Coach interference can only occur when the coach physically assists the runner, not when the runner contacts the coach. The ball is alive and in play.
- This is coach interference. The ball is dead immediately and R2 is declared out. All other runners return to the last legally touched base at the time of the interference.
- This is coach interference. It is a delayed dead ball. After the play, R2 is declared out and the other runners remain at the bases they obtained during the play.

Q: Q-25 The batter hits a high pop-up between HP and 1B. The pitcher, catcher, and first baseman all move to catch the fly ball. The umpire determines that the first baseman will field the fly ball. The batter runs into the pitcher as he advances toward 1B.

- Call interference on the pitcher.
- Call obstruction and immediately call 'time' and award the batter first base.
- Call obstruction and leave the ball in play. If the ball is caught, the batter is out. If the fair ball is dropped, call 'time' and award bases.
- Call obstruction, leave the ball in play, and award the batter 1B.

Q: Q-26 Top of the 5th inning, one out, bases loaded. The head coach changes pitchers, removing Jones and bringing in Smith. Smith's first two pitches are wild and the pitching coach comes out to talk to Smith to calm him down.

- Eject the pitching coach immediately and Smith is removed after he finishes pitching to one batter.
- Only allow the head coach to make a second trip to the mound.
- Warn the pitching coach that he cannot make the trip. If he continues, he is ejected and the pitcher will be substituted for after he completes the at bat.
- Allow the trip to the pitcher.

Q: Q-27 Pitcher throws to 1st base to attempt a pickoff. F3 drops his knee to block the base before catching the ball and attempting to tag R1.

- If obstruction is called, R1 is awarded first base.
- This rule applies only to a pickoff attempt at first base.
- F3 may not block the base until he clearly possesses the ball on a pickoff play.
- F3 may block the base before possessing the ball as long as he is in the immediate act of fielding the throw.

Q: Q-28 An improper batter has a 2-2 count on him when the defensive team appeals batting out of order.

- The offensive team can replace the improper batter with the proper batter if brought to the umpire's attention by the offense before the next batter steps into the batter's box.
- The appeal may be made before the improper batter completes his time at bat for the improper batter to be declared out.
- The current batter is declared out.
- The proper batter can replace the improper batter and assume the 2-2 count without penalty.

Q: Q-29 B4 hits a ground ball to F6. F6's throw pulls F3 off the bag towards the outfield side. U1, working in the "A" position, gets "straight lined" and doesn't see that F3 is off the bag and calls out B4. PU, who is trailing the play, sees F3 clearly off the bag, calls time and reverses U1's call. The PU is also the crew chief for the three-man crew.

- PU has no authority to change U1's call unless the crew conferences and the calling umpire requests additional information from crew members who would likely have the best position to see elements of the play. If the crew chief deems necessary, he should bring together the entire crew.
- When a call on the field is changed, the affected head coach does not get an explanation. If he comes out of the dugout, toward the officiating crew, he is immediately ejected without a warning.
- PU or CC can change any call, without a crew conference, that he sees is blatantly wrong.
- In order for the call to be legally changed, PU and U1 may consult. U1 can change the call without a conference.

Q: Q-30 After a play at second base, the runner is hurt and there prolonged timeout. While they are attending to the injured player, the defensive coach motions for the pitcher to meet him at the foul line.

- Only a defensive conference is charged
- Only an offensive conference is charged
- Both offensive and defensive conferences are charged
- Neither an offensive or defensive conference is charged

Q: Q-31 R2 is attempting to score on a base hit. As R2 approaches home plate, the throw from F9 is up the third base line causing F2 to move up the baseline in order to catch the ball. As the ball is approximately 30 feet from F2 and he is preparing to glove the ball, he collides with R2 and both are knocked to the ground. F1, backing up the play, picks up the ball and tags R2 before he can touch home base.

-This is a legal play and R2 is called out on the tag by F1.

-This is obstruction by F2 and R2 is awarded home.

-This is interference by R2 and he is called out immediately.

Q: Q-32 R2, one out. The batter singles up the middle and R2 attempts to score. The plate umpire has executed his mechanics perfectly and is ready for a possible collision tag. He notices there is a small portion of the plate available to the base runner. R2 does not slide to the open portion of the plate but veers toward the catcher and makes contact above the waist after the catcher has caught the ball. The contact was not flagrant but the base runner did not make a legitimate attempt to reach the plate but instead, attempted to dislodge the ball. The catcher dropped the ball on the collision.

-The runner is safe and the ball remains live.

-The base runner is out and ejected and the ball is dead

-The base runner is out and the ball is dead.

-The runner is out and the ball remains live.

Q: Q-33 R2, the batter singles. F2 blocks the plate as R2 begins his slide. R2 contacts F2 just before the ball arrives but cannot reach home and is tagged out.

-The play stands. The ball was near enough so that F2 had to occupy his position while fielding the ball.

-F2 is guilty of obstruction.

-Award the batter second base.

-Award the batter third base.

Q: Q-34 R2 R3. B1 hits a chopper to F5 who gets R3 in a rundown between home and third. R2 advances to third and R3 is able to escape the rundown and return to third. Both runners are tagged while on the base.

- Only R3 is out

- Only R2 is out.

- Both runners are out.

- Whichever runner was tagged first is the only out.



Q: Q-35 R1 and R2, no outs. B3 squares to bunt on a 1-2 count. R1 and R2 are not stealing on the pitch. B3 misses the pitch and begins running to first as the ball bounces off the catcher's shin guard. The ball is in fair territory, outside the batter's box, when B3 unintentionally kicks the ball. The ball rolls away from the catcher, who might have had a play on R1 at second. In his attempt to retrieve the deflected ball, the catcher kicks it into a dugout.

- The umpire will call time after B3's unintentional deflection. The runners will always return to the bases they occupied at the time of the act.
- Time is called when the catcher kicks the ball into the dugout. Award R1 and R2 and B3 two bases from the time of the act.
- The ball has remained "live" until the batter deflects the ball. The ball is dead when it is deflected by the BR. Call time and return R1 and R2 to first and second, respectively.
- The umpire should call "time" immediately when B3 misses the attempted bunt. All runners will return to the bases they occupied at the time of the pitch. Had the runners been stealing, they would have been allowed to keep their advance bases.

Q: Q-36 R3, R2, one out. The batter hits a ball that deflects off the pitcher toward the shortstop. As the shortstop is reaching for the ball, R2 collides with him. As a result of the collision, R2 winds up at third and the batter-runner is safe at first.

- The ball is dead immediately after the contact. Call out R2 for interference and return the batter-runner to the plate with the previous count.
- Call nothing. Because the pitcher deflected the ball, it is "incidental" contact.
- Call time after the contact, because after the deflection, it is obstruction. R2 is awarded third and the batter is awarded first.
- Call time after the contact with F6 for R2's interference. Call out R2 and place the batter-runner on first. Return R3 to third.

Q: Q-37 Runner on first. The pitcher fails to come to a complete stop when he delivers the pitch. A balk is correctly called, but the pitch hits the batter.

- Allow the offensive coach to take either option: the batter is awarded first and R1 is awarded second, or the batter remains at the plate while R1 is awarded second.
- R1 is awarded second. The batter remains at the plate with the same count.
- R1 is awarded second and the batter is awarded first.

Q: Q-38 Bases are loaded, and as the pitcher gets on the rubber with both feet and his free hand at his side, he moves his free hand into his glove and momentarily adjusts the baseball. After a quick adjustment he takes his free hand out of the glove and drops it to his side before taking a sign from the catcher. This is not a balk.

- True.
- False.

Q: Q-39 R3 and one out with a 1-1 count on the batter. The batter takes ball two well inside and narrowly misses getting hit by the pitch. The catcher's throw back to the pitcher hits the batter's bat. At the time the bat was hit the batter's bat and hands were clearly outside the vertical lines of the batter's box, however his feet were clearly within the box. For the question assume there was NO intent on the part of the batter to interfere. As a result of the play R3 advanced home. What is the proper ruling?

- Call the batter out but let R3 score as that would have been the result of the play.
- Call the batter out for interference and return R3 to third.
- Do nothing, as the ball is alive and in play.
- Call time, return R3 to third and keep the batter at bat with a 2-1 count.

Q: Q-40 9-man lineup. The P/DH is removed as the pitcher.

- The replaced P/DH may remain as the DH, bat only in the DH spot and he or any subsequent DH may not enter the game in any other capacity.
- The original P/DH may be moved to a defensive position and retain the role of DH.
- The original P/DH, who is still filling the DH role, may move to a defensive position later in the game.
- The original DH, who was replaced as the pitcher, may return to pitch one time

Q: Q-41 In the seventh inning, the defensive coach brings in a relief pitcher to replace F1. At the same time, the present DH, who is batting third, moves to first base and replaces the first baseman, who is batting fourth in the lineup. The old pitcher replaces the right fielder who batted eighth in the order.

- The DH now bats in the fourth spot in the lineup.
- The new pitcher will bat third.
- The DH may be moved in the batting order with this double-switch.
- The coach must designate the position of the old pitcher and new pitcher in the order before he crosses the foul line to make the pitching change.

Q: Q-42 Team A has a DH batting in the 6th spot of their lineup. While on defense in the 7th inning, the manager of team A brings in a new pitcher, moves the replaced pitcher to right field and takes the original right fielder out of the game.

- The new pitcher does not need to bat – the DH is still in effect.
- The pitcher moved to right field bats in the spot of the DH.
- The replaced right fielder may stay in and become the DH.
- The pitcher moved to right field bats in the replaced right-fielder's spot and the new pitcher hits in the DH spot.

Q: Q-43 R1 and one out. The batter hits a pop up near the first base dugout. F2 is running full speed to catch it and trips and slides into the dugout. Before he touched anything in dead ball territory, the catcher caught the ball. After making the catch, the catcher stands up in the dugout, runs back on to the field, and throws the ball back to the pitcher.

- B1 is declared out and the ball is alive and in play
- B1 is declared out and the ball is dead when he enters the dugout. Leave R1 at first because he would not have reached second base.
- B1 is declared out, the ball is dead and R1 is awarded second base.
- None of the above are true.

Q: Q-44 R1, one out, 1-1 count. B2 is legally in the batter's box. B2 swings and misses and his normal follow-through unintentionally strikes the catcher while the catcher is in the act of throwing to second base in an unsuccessful attempt to retire R1.

- The batter is out, R1 is allowed to keep second base.
- The batter is out and R1 is returned to first base.
- The batter is not out, strike two and R1 stays at second base.
- The batter is not out, strike two and R1 goes back to first base.

Q: Q-45 R1, one out. The batter attempts to sacrifice R1 to second base. As the ball is rolling foul, with no chance to roll back fair, the batter intentionally kicks the ball.

- The defense must appeal this infraction prior to the next pitch or play.
- Nothing has happened, foul ball.
- Intentional contact with an obvious foul ball requires a warning from the plate umpire.
- Intentional contact with a foul ball results in the batter being declared out.

Q: Q-46 R1, R3, no outs, 1-1 count. The batter squares for a suicide squeeze but F1 pitches out when he sees R3 beginning his movement towards home. The batter attempts to bunt the ball but steps in front of the plate with his foot completely on the ground outside of the batter's box. The pitch is fouled off. R3 crosses the plate and R1 advances to 2nd.

- Call both R3 and the batter out and return R1 to first base for the batter's interference.
- Call R3 out and return R1 to first and the batter continues to bat with a 1-2 count. Call the runner nearest home plate out for the batter stepping out of the box to hit the ball.
- Return R1 and R3 to their respective bases and call the batter out for illegally batting the ball.
- Return R1 and R3 to their respective bases at the time of the pitch.

Q: Q-47 R1 and R2, no outs. Base hit to centerfield. R2 is attempting to score. The CF's throw is on line and the catcher fields it cleanly. He is in possession of the ball and waiting to attempt to tag R2. However, R2 initiates contact above the catcher's waist when he had time to try to avoid the collision. The contact causes the catcher to drop the ball. R2 is correctly called out. Where should the umpires place R1 and the batter-runner?

- R1 and the batter-runner should be placed at the bases that the umpires believe they would have achieved.
- R1 and the batter-runner should return to the last base touched at the time of the collision.
- The closest runner to home plate (in this case R1) should be called out to penalize the offense for the unnecessary collision at home plate.
- The ball remains alive and in play in this scenario.

Q: Q-48 R2, the batter singles. F2 blocks the plate as R2 begins his slide. R2 contacts F2 just before the ball arrives but cannot reach home and is tagged out.

- The play stands. The ball was near enough so that F2 had to occupy his position while fielding the ball.
- F2 is guilty of obstruction.
- Award the batter second base.
- Award the batter third base.

Q: Q-49 Bases loaded, one out. The batter lays down a "suicide squeeze" bunt that rolls into foul territory near the first base foul line. Due to the spinning action on the ball, the ball is rolling back towards the foul line and has a chance of becoming a fair ball. The pitcher and catcher are running towards the ball and the pitcher yells, "touch it foul" at which time the catcher scoops up the ball with the mask he is holding in his throwing hand.

- Foul ball.
- Score three runs and put the batter at third base.
- Score three runs and put the batter at first base.
- Score one run and put the batter at first base.

Q: Q-50 R2, one out. The batter singles up the middle and R2 attempts to score. The plate umpire has executed his mechanics perfectly and is ready for a possible collision tag. He notices there is a small portion of the plate available to the base runner. R2 does not slide to the open portion of the plate but veers toward the catcher and makes contact above the waist after the catcher has caught the ball. The contact was not flagrant but the base runner did not make a legitimate attempt to reach the plate but instead, attempted to dislodge the ball. The catcher dropped the ball on the collision.

- The runner is safe and the ball remains live.
- The base runner is out and ejected and the ball is dead
- The base runner is out and the ball is dead.
- The runner is out and the ball remains live.

Q: Q-51 Which of the following statements is true?

-All lines that designate dead ball territory are in fact part of the dead ball territory.

-All lines that designate dead ball territory are in fact part of the live ball territory

Q: Q-52 R1, R2, R3 0 outs. R2 runner who is touching his base and is struck by a declared infield fly.

- The batter is out and R2 is out as well.

- The batter is out and the ball is dead immediately and the runner remains at 2nd.

- The batter is out and R3 may advance.

Q: Q-53 R1 is breaking on the pitch. The pitcher throws a wild pitch and the ball is heading towards the dugout. The ball stops short of the dugout as R1 touches 2nd base. The catcher then inadvertently kicks the ball into the dugout.

- R1 remains on second

- R1 is awarded third

- R1 is awarded home

Q: Q-54 R3, R2, one out. The batter hits a ball that deflects off the pitcher toward the shortstop. As the shortstop is reaching for the ball, R2 collides with him. As a result of the collision, R2 winds up at third and the batter-runner is safe at first.

- The ball is dead immediately after the contact. Call out R2 for interference and return the batter-runner to the plate with the previous count.

- Call nothing. Because the pitcher deflected the ball, it is "incidental" contact.

- Call time after the contact, because after the deflection, it is obstruction. R2 is awarded third and the batter is awarded first.

- Call time after the contact with F6 for R2's interference. Call out R2 and place the batter-runner on first. Return R3 to third.

Q: Q-55 R2, no outs. The runner is stealing on the pitch. The batter swings at the pitch, but the catcher interferes with the batter's swing. The batter does not make contact with the pitch. What is the correct ruling?

- The ball was not hit so there is no penalty. The ball is "live" and in play.

- The batter is awarded first. The runner from second is awarded third.

- A catcher's balk is called. The runner from second is awarded third. The batter remains at bat with the previous count.

- The batter is awarded first, and R2 is returned to second.

Q: Q-56 R2, R3, no outs. B3 bunts the ball in the air along the first-base line with the runners moving on contact. As the first baseman moves in to make the catch, he collides with B3, who was not trying to interfere.

- No interference. The batter did not intentionally interfere. This is an example of the "scramble/unscramble" play.
- Dead ball, interference on B3. Since the interference was not intentional, only B3 is called out. All other runners return to their "time-of-pitch" bases.
- Dead ball, interference on B3. B3 is out and so is R2 for the interference of his teammate. R3 returns to his base.
- Dead ball, interference by B3. Both B3 and R3 are out. R2 returns to his base.

Q: Q-57 Which of the following situations or plays cannot lead to an umpire conference for the purpose of 'getting the call right'.

- Spectator interference plays.
- Cases in which a foul tip is dropped or trapped by the catcher.
- A possible pulled foot by a fielder.
- Decisions regarding whether a hit ball is a home run or ground rule double.
- Plays where the calling umpire erred because he did not see a ball dropped or juggled.
- Plays where a foul fly ball is caught or not caught.
- None of the above

Q: Q-58 Bases are loaded, and as the pitcher gets on the rubber with both feet and his free hand at his side, he moves his free hand into his glove and momentarily adjusts the baseball. After a quick adjustment, he takes his free hand out of the glove and drops it to his side before taking a sign from the catcher. This is not a balk.

- True.
- False.

Q: Q-59 The ball is dead and the pitcher is on the rubber in the wind up position. Before the plate umpire puts the ball in play the pitcher takes his throwing hand out of his glove and brings it in contact with his mouth, then wipes it on his pants and returns it to his glove. The correct ruling is:

- Warn the pitcher.
- Call a balk with runners on base and a ball with no runners on base.
- Before you put the ball in play, add a ball to the count.
- Do nothing since time was out.

Q: Q-60 R1 and R2, no outs. The defense is attempting the hidden-ball trick. The pitcher, who does not have the baseball in his possession, is standing with one foot on the dirt circle of the mound area. Is this a balk?

- No.

- Yes

Q: Q-61 During the game, the game pitcher may not use the bullpen mound between innings even if he does not delay the start of the next inning.

- TRUE

- FALSE