

These are all the questions that will be used in the 2018 CBUAO exam. Umpires are encouraged to review the questions and find the rule reference that applies. On Tuesday, February 13, sometime in the afternoon, an email will be sent with instructions on how to take the exam on-line. Each umpire will randomly get 50 of the questions listed below.

The on-line version will link back to this list of questions using the Q-## as the reference point.

The on-line exam must be completed by Monday, February 19, 11:59 pm.

Q: Q-01 R1, R2, R3, two outs. In the bottom of the 9th inning, tie score, B1 is walked to force in the winning run. B1 touches first base, R3 touches home; however, R2 and R1 fail to touch 3rd and 2nd, respectively. As the entire jubilant offensive team celebrates in front of their dugout, the catcher throws the ball to the third baseman to appeal R2's failure to touch 3rd. The umpires will:

- A. Call R2 out, but score the run on a time play.
- B. Refuse to acknowledge the appeal, score the run, game over.
- C. Call R2 out and cancel the run. Extra innings.
- D. Allow R2 to return to touch third base.

Q: Q-02 After an ejection, the disqualified player or coach is allowed to return to the field:

- a. After the final out has been made.
- b. After the entire defense has left the field.
- c. After the entire umpire crew has left playing territory.
- d. After the umpiring crew has been escorted to their dressing area.

Q: Q-03 Jurisdiction on personal confrontations and conduct towards the officiating staff ends:

- a. When the officials have left the playing field.
- b. When the officials have been escorted to their dressing area
- c. When the officials have taken leave of the stadium site or the parking lot.

Q: Q-04 R2, no outs. On a 3-2 pitch to the batter, the pitch is called ball four and it gets by the catcher and is heading towards the 1st base dugout. As the catcher attempts to retrieve the ball, he inadvertently deflects the ball into the dugout.

- R2 is awarded home and the batter is awarded second.
- R2 is awarded home and the batter remains at first base.
- R2 is awarded third and the batter is awarded second.
- R2 is awarded third and the batter is awarded first.

Q: Q-05 Which is not true regarding the DH Rule?

- A. The DH can bat only for the starting pitcher and himself.
- B. The DH can bat for any replaced pitcher.
- C. The DH can bat in any spot in the lineup.

- D. The DH can also be the starting pitcher and stay in the game and bat after being replaced as the pitcher.
- E. A pinch hitter that bats for the DH can enter the game to pitch and subsequently be relieved as the pitcher and continue to bat for the new pitcher.

Q: Q-06 R1, R2, R3, one out. The pitching coach comes to the mound to talk with his pitcher. After the pitching coach returns to the dugout the offensive coach sends in a pinch hitter. The defensive team's head coach yells from the dugout to have his pitcher and first baseman switch positions.

- A. This is legal, but the new pitcher is not allowed any warm-up throws.
- B. This switch is illegal and should be denied by the umpire.
- C. The switch is legal.
- D. The switch is only legal if the defensive team has uncharged conferences remaining.
- E. This switch constitutes a charged trip to the defensive team.

Q: Q-07 R2, no outs. The batter bunts the ball down the third base line. F1 and F5 hover over the ball (hoping it will go foul). The ball stays fair, hits third base and then hits R2 who has advanced to and is standing on third base.

- a. Two base award.
- b. The runner is out because the ball has not passed a fielder.
- c. The runner is not out because he is in contact with the base.
- d. The runner is not out because F1 and F5 chose not to make a play on the ball.

Q: Q-08 R1. The batter bunts the ball in fair territory. As he takes off for first base he drops his bat and it contacts the ball in fair territory hindering F2 try to make a play.

- a. Immediate dead ball, the batter is out, all base runners return to their base at the TOP.
- b. The ball is a delayed dead ball.
- c. The play continues as the batter did not intentionally interfere.
- d. The play should continue in case the defense might get a double play.

Q: Q-09 R2, one out. The batter has just faked a bunt and the count is now 1-1. The catcher is attempting to return the pitch to the pitcher when the return toss hits the batter's bat and goes into centerfield. B1 is in his box. R2 touches third base and advances to the plate where he is thrown out by a wide margin.

- a. Call interference on the batter and call him out. Umpires cannot rule on intent. Return R2 to 2nd base.
- b. This is not interference. The ball remains in play and the result of the play stands.
- c. This is not interference. The ball becomes dead when it goes into center field. Award R2 home.
- d. This is interference without a play and should be penalized.

Q: Q-10 What should you do when you see a pitcher begin his windup with his shoulders square to the third base foul line instead of to the batter?

- a. Call time and warn the pitcher that he needs to have his shoulders square to the batter.

- b. No warning, call time and call it an illegal pitch.
- c. Nothing, wait for the opposing team to complain.
- d. Nothing, but let his coach know at the end of the inning that he cannot do it.

Q: Q-11 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.

- a. The DH now bats in the fourth spot in the lineup.
- b. The new pitcher will bat third.
- c. The DH may be moved in the batting order with this double-switch.
- d. 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-12 Which of the following situations or plays cannot lead to an umpire conference for the purpose of 'getting the call right'.

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

Q: Q-13 R2 and R3 – 1 out. The batter has a count of 2 balls and 1 strike. Before the next pitch, the umpire inadvertently announces the count as "1 and 2", but no one mentions the error. On the next pitch the batter swings and misses and the catcher drops the ball. The batter takes off for first and the catcher's throw sails into right field and both R2 and R3 score. Upon realizing his error, the umpire should:

- A. Keep the batter at first and score both runs
- B. Score both runs and bring the batter back to the plate with a 2 balls, 2 strikes count.
- C. Score R3, place R2 at second base and the batter at first base.
- D. Since it was the umpires fault he should place the runners back at second and third, and bring the batter back to the plate with a 2 and 1 count.

Q: Q-14 R1, R2, no outs. The pitcher balks as he pitches to the batter. The umpires correctly call the balk. The batter swings and hits a pop-up behind second base. Both infielders are under the ball and should make an easy catch. The umpires correctly call and signal "infield fly." However, both infielders think the other is going to catch the ball and it drops to the ground. All runners, including the B/R, advance one base.

- a. The play stands as all runners, including the B/R have advanced at least one base.
- b. The infield fly rule shall be applied and the batter called out. Swinging at the pitch nullifies the penalty of a balk. The runners stay at 2nd and 3rd since the ball was not caught.

c. The umpires should have called "time" as soon as they called the infield fly since the batter would be out whether the ball is caught or not. With the batter being called out before reaching first base, the balk penalty is enforced. Award R2 third and R1 second base, Return the batter to the plate to hit again with the previous count.

Q: Q-15 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.

- A. The new pitcher does not need to bat – the DH is still in effect.
- B. The pitcher moved to right field bats in the spot of the DH.
- C. The replaced right fielder may stay in and become the DH.
- D. 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-16 Bases loaded, 2 outs. B6 steps into the batter's box with a bat that has a flattened surface or rattles when swung. The catcher notices the bat and asks the plate umpire to check it. The umpire inspects the bat and agrees that it is an illegal bat.

If the illegal bat is detected after the first pitch, it is too late to do anything about it. The batter is ejected for using an illegal bat because the coach verified all the equipment was legal during the pregame meeting.

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 the bat shall be removed from the game.

Q: Q-17 R2, one out. B3 hits a ground ball up the middle. The shortstop makes contact with R2, who is standing on the base, as he is attempting to field the ball.

- a. If there was no intent by R2 to interfere, the ball is alive and in play.
- b. If there was no intent by R2 to interfere, R2 is still out and B3 is awarded first base.
- c. If there was no intent by R2 to interfere, R2 and B3 are both out for interference with the fielder.
- d. If R2 was judged to intentionally interfere with the fielder, both R2 and B3 are out.
- e. a and d.

Q: Q-18 R1, 3-1 count. R1 steals on the pitch called ball four. R1 overslides 2nd base and is tagged by the shortstop. R1 is safe as the walk caused the ball to become dead.

TRUE
FALSE

Q: Q-19 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?

- a. He will serve a one-game suspension in addition to the ejection.
- b. Since he was the substitute head coach, the ejection will be his only penalty.
- c. 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.
- d. a and c.

Q: Q-20 After a 20 second violation has been called on the defense, the pitching coach continues to yell at the third base umpire about the call. What should the third base umpire do?

- Eject the head coach without warning as arguing a 20-second violation is not allowed.
- Eject the pitching coach without a warning.
- Issue a warning and then eject the head coach if it continues.
- Warn the team and if it continues, eject the pitching coach.

Q: Q-21 If team A wants to protest an umpire's enforcement of a rule on a play that ends a game, it has until when to do so?

- The offended team has until all infielders have left fair territory and the catcher has cleared the dirt circle to voice its protest intentions.
- Until the start of team A's next scheduled game.
- Game ending plays are not subject to protest.
- Until the umpires have left the field.

Q: Q-22 What is the penalty for an illegal pitching position?

- a. With the bases occupied, a balk shall be called.
- b. With the bases empty, issue a warning on the first offense and rule "no pitch" unless the batter reaches first base. Illegal pitch shall be called on subsequent offenses (call a ball unless the batter reaches first base).
- c. Both a and b.

Q: Q-23 When the Halted Game Procedure is agreed upon prior to a nonconference game and the contest cannot be finished, the game becomes "no contest" only if the game has not met the conditions of a regulation game.

TRUE
FALSE

Q: Q-24 The left-handed B1 attempts a drag bunt, but misses the curveball in the dirt. F2 scoops the sinker off the ground and throws to 1st to try and retire R1 who had taken a big lead on the bunt attempt. F2's throw hits B1 approximately 8 feet up the 1st base line and goes out of play. You should:

- a. Call B1 out for interference.
- b. Return R1 to 1st base.
- c. Award R1 two bases from the time of F2's throw.
- d. Warn B1 and eject him for a second offense.

e. None of the above.

Q: Q-25 One out, bases loaded. Center fielder catches a fly ball and throws to 2nd base to put out R2 who left too early.

- a. No runs can score as this is a force out.
- b. If R3 tags up and touches the plate before the shortstop tags 2nd base while holding the ball, he scores.
- c. Plate umpire should line up the plate and the play in the field to determine whether a run scores and sell the decision.
- d. If using video replay, timing plays can be reviewed.
- e. All the above except "a".

Q: Q-26 R1 and R3, no one out. The pitcher comes set and R1 starts running toward 2nd base. F1 turns and throws to 2nd base.

Balk for throwing to an unoccupied base.

A pitcher may throw to an unoccupied base if it is an attempt to retire a runner.

The pitcher must step back legally off the pitcher's plate before he may throw to second.

Q: Q-27 The head coach is upset with the plate umpire's performance and has made repeated comments from the dugout. The umpire has stayed calm, responded to a question, given an official warning, and still the coach has been ejected. The ejecting umpire has walked away from the coach's location, but the coach charges out of the dugout to "get his money's worth". What is the penalty?

There is no additional penalty unless there is physical contact. This is part of baseball.

Two game suspension added to the ejection.

One game suspension added to the ejection.

Q: Q-28 Per the definition of "tag", if the umpire judges the fielder has maintained control of his body and the ball, it is a tag.

TRUE

FALSE

Q: Q-29

The pitching coach goes to the mound during a charged conference or a pitching change, hands a practice ball to the shortstop and tells him to warmup with a teammate. What can the shortstop do?

Play catch with the bullpen catcher behind 3rd base.

Play catch with another defensive player currently in the lineup in fair territory.

Run out and warm up in the bullpen as long as it doesn't delay the game.

Q: Q-30 In judging guilt if the 20-second pitch clock is violated and neither the pitcher nor batter is ready, who is responsible?

The batter.

The pitcher.

No penalty. Warn both pitcher and batter to be ready.

Q: Q-31 Unused defensive conferences carry over to extra innings.

TRUE

FALSE

Q: Q-32 Whenever a player whose last listed position is that of a pitcher is ejected for disputing an umpire's decision or for unsportsmanlike conduct toward an umpire or opponent (while serving as the current pitcher, after being removed from the game, or after the conclusion of the game), the suspension shall be:

Three games.

One game.

Two games.

Four games.

Q: Q-33 The coach comes to the mound for the first time in the game and makes a pitching change. When the reliever arrives at the mound, he is given instructions by his coach, who then leaves the dirt area on his way back to the dugout. About halfway to the foul line, the coach stops and starts back towards the mound to give his pitcher further instructions.

The plate umpire should not charge the coach with another trip.

The plate umpire should attempt to stop the coach from going back to the mound, much in the same fashion as when a coach attempts to visit the mound a second time with the same batter at the plate.

The plate umpire should just charge the defense with their first trip.

Q: Q-34 When the game pitcher crosses the foul line on the way to the mound to start an inning, he shall pitch to the first batter until such batter is put out or reaches base.

True, unless a pinch hitter is substituted, or the pitcher becomes ill or injured.

False. The pitcher can be substituted for at any time.

Q: Q-35 The runner is out and the ball is dead immediately when the coach physically assists a runner.

TRUE

FALSE

Q: Q-36 If a batter is hit by a pitch that he made no movement to avoid but had no chance to do so, he should be kept at home plate.

TRUE

FALSE

Q: Q-37 The DH is batting for the pitcher in the 4th position in the lineup. Later in the game, due to an injury, the coach wants the DH to play 1st base. The pitcher will remain in the game. The starting 1st baseman was batting in the 7th position in the lineup.

Illegal substitution.

Legal substitution, but the DH must bat in the 1st baseman's position in the batting order and the pitcher must bat in the DH's spot in the batting order.

Legal substitution, but the DH is terminated and has to stay in the 4th spot in the order and the pitcher must bat in the 7th spot for the replaced 1st baseman.

Q: Q-38 Which statements are true relating to changing a call of "no catch" to "catch"?

- a. Umpires may conference or review on any fair ball hit to the outfield or on any foul ball.
- b. All runners are returned to the base they occupied at the time of the pitch unless they were stealing.
- c. A call of "no catch" within the infield can be changed to "catch" if the change results in the third out with runners on base or any time with no base runners (batter only).
- d. A fair ball is considered "hit into the outfield" if a line drive is hit directly toward any fielder who is standing in the grass area beyond the infield dirt.
- e. a and c
- f. b and d

Q: Q-39 How much time is normally allowed between innings of a non-televised game?

90 seconds

120 seconds

However much time is needed for the pitcher to complete 5 warm-up pitches.

108 seconds

Q: Q-40 R1, one out and no count. As R1 is attempting to steal 2nd, the pitch to B3 is in the dirt. B3 checks his swing but moves toward home plate and hinders F2's throw to 2nd. R1 is ruled safe.

No interference and the ball is alive.

This is interference, but since R1 is safe anyway, he stays there and call B3 out.

Charge B3 with interference. B3 is out and R1 returns to 1st.

Charge B3 with interference. B3 has a 1 - 0 count and R1 is out.

Q: Q-41 R1, no outs. Base hit to RF. R1 attempts to go from 1st to 3rd and is obstructed by the shortstop when rounding 2nd base, causing him to miss touching the base. He advances safely to 3rd. The defense appeals, claiming R1 missed 2nd base.

R1 is not out, but is returned to the base that he failed to touch.

If obstruction causes the runner to miss a base, the runner shall not be called out on appeal for missing the base.

R1 is out as it is the runner's responsibility to touch the bases in proper order.

Q: Q-42 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 remove him from 2B and bring Charles up to bat again.

Rule Baker out and bring Daniel up to bat.

Rule Daniel out, remove Baker from 2B and bring Edward up to bat.

Q: Q-43 R2 with 1 out. The batter has just faked a bunt and is in the batter's 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-44 2 outs, R1 stealing on the pitch. The batter's normal backswing hits the catcher's glove as he is in the act of throwing.

The batter is out for interference.

Call "Time" and return R1 to 1st base.

R1 is called out for the batter's interference.

Ignore the contact and let the play stand.

Q: Q-45 If a player substitutes for an injured teammate other than the pitcher, how many warm-up throws is he allowed?

- a. None.
- b. 3
- c. 5
- d. Any reasonable number.
- e. 8

Q: Q-46 R1 and R3, one out. The next batter swings at the first pitch and his bat hits the catcher's glove just before hitting the ball, resulting in a slow roller toward the second baseman. R1 and R3 advance on the ground ball, but the batter is thrown out at first. Which of the following are correct?

Catcher's interference. Because the batter and all runners did not advance one base, the batter is awarded 1st base, R3 is returned to 3rd base because he was not forced to advance, and R1 is forced to advance to 2nd base.

Any runner attempting to steal on a catcher's interference with the batter's swing shall be awarded the base the runner is attempting to reach.

If a play follows the interference, the offensive team may elect to ignore the interference and accept the results of the play.

If the batter and all runners advance at least one base, the interference is ignored.

All the above.

Q: Q-47 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:

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

Q: Q-48 Video replay, if available, can now be used to review the following types of plays except:

- a. 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.
- b. Any catch or no catch in the outfield or foul territory.
- c. Swipe tags at second base (unless approved for an experimental rule).
- d. Scoring plays at home plate including collisions, illegal or malicious slides, and time plays.

Q: Q-49 When taking the sign before assuming the set position, the pitcher must have the pitching hand at the side or behind the body.

TRUE
FALSE

Q: Q-50 R2, one out. After a pitch, the catcher's return throw to the pitcher hits the batter or his bat while he is standing in the batter's box and rolls away from home plate. R2 tries to advance and is thrown out at 3rd base.

Interference. The batter is out and R2 returns to 2nd base.
No interference. The ball remains live and the play stands.
No interference. Immediate dead ball and R2 returns to 2nd base.

Q: Q-51 Following a pitch, the catcher throws to 1st base attempting to pickoff R1. F3 drops his knee to block the base before catching the ball and attempting to tag R1.

F3 may block the base before possessing the ball as long as he is in the immediate act of fielding the throw.

This rule applies only to a pickoff attempt at first base by the pitcher.

If obstruction is called, R1 is awarded first base.

F3 may not block the base until he clearly possesses the ball on a pickoff play.

Q: Q-52 Umpires are directed to take a zero-tolerance policy regarding the no-tobacco rule. What is the penalty for a violation?

- a. Disqualification of the offending individual for that game only.
- b. Disqualification of the offending individual and the head coach for that game.
- c. Team personnel other than the head coach will also serve an additional one game suspension.
- d. Umpires are also subject to this rule.

- e. b and c.
- f. b, c, and d.

Q: Q-53 Which of the following statements is true?

- a. A player may never throw from dead ball territory.
- b. All lines that designate dead ball territory are in fact part of the dead ball territory.
- c. If a ball should come apart during playing action, the ball becomes dead immediately.
- d. All lines that designate dead ball territory are in fact part of the live ball territory
- e. a and d

Q: Q-54 The defense must be able to complete a double play in order to enforce the Force-Play-Slide rule.

TRUE
FALSE

Q: Q-55 When you have a “hit by pitch” situation, which statement is true:

- a. If the pitch is inside the vertical lines of the batter's box, the batter is always awarded first base.
- b. Batter is not awarded first base when he moved to intentionally get hit by the pitch.
- c. If the batter intentionally gets hit by a pitch outside the strike zone, the batter remains at bat, and the pitch is declared “no pitch”.

Q: Q-56 R3 is attempting to score and reaches out with his arm to dislodge the ball from the catcher’s glove. The catcher loses possession of the ball. Which is the best answer?

- a. Good play by R3. The catcher must maintain possession of the ball.
- b. R3 is out for attempting to dislodge the ball.
- c. The ball remains alive and in play.
- d. Umpires are also subject to this rule.
- e. b and d.
- f. a and c.

Q: Q-57 The bases are loaded with 2 outs. B6 hits a home run over the fence. R1 misses third on his way to the plate. All other bases are correctly touched by all runners and BR. When the ball is put back in play, the defense properly appeals R1 missing 3rd base.

Four runs score.
Two runs score.
No runs score.
Three runs score.

Q: Q-58 R1, no outs. Batter attempts a bunt that rolls foul down the first base line. As the ball is about to stop rolling, the batter kicks the ball in disgust. The umpire is certain the ball would not have rolled fair.

Foul ball.
The batter is out.
Batter is ejected.
R1 is out for the batter's interference.

Q: Q-59 After 6 innings, the home team leads 2-0. In the top of the 7th, the visiting team scores 4 runs. In the bottom of the 7th, the home team ties the game with a 2-run homer. However, with one out in the inning, the game is stopped due to rain and is not completed. There was no special conference rule or prior agreement in place for this game.

The game is suspended and will be continued when possible.
Visiting team wins 4-2.
The game ends in a 4-4 tie.
Home team wins 2-0.

Q: Q-60 R3, 1 out. B3 hits a foul pop-up near the first base dugout. The first baseman makes the catch legally and then steps inside the dugout without falling down.

- a. The batter is out.
- b. R3 scores.
- c. 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.
- d. R3 stays at third.
- e. a and b.
- f. a and c.

Q: Q-61 From the following list, which ones are correct?

- a. If a partner is 100% certain he has additional information unknown to the umpire making the call, he should approach unsolicited and alert the calling umpire to such info.
- b. The last requirement of an umpire is to get all decisions correct.
- c. Umpires should not seek help on plays in which they are 100% confident in their judgment and view of the play.
- d. Some calls cannot be reversed without creating larger problems.
- e. a, c
- f. a, d
- g. a, c, d

Q: Q-62 A player is permitted to wear one or two elbow pads that do not each exceed 10 inches in length.

TRUE
FALSE

Q: Q-63 Bases loaded, one out when B5 singles. R3 and R2 score, but tremendous defensive work gets R1 out going for third and B5 out trying for 2nd. The catcher notices the bat used by B5 might have become illegal prior to this at bat and appeals to the plate umpire. The plate umpire agrees and rules the bat illegal.

Allow the defense to choose to take the penalty or the result of the play.

Call the batter out, base runners are returned to where they were before the last pitch, and remove the bat from the game.

The play stands, but remove the bat from the game.

Q: Q-64 After a close "out" call at first base, the assistant coach is ejected for arguing the umpire's decision.

The assistant coach is suspended for an additional 2 games.

The head coach and the assistant are suspended for one game.

The assistant is ejected and receives an additional one game suspension from the next regularly scheduled contest.

There is no additional suspension.

Q: Q-65 At any time there is a possible misinterpretation of a rule, any umpire should bring it to the attention of the umpire-in-chief, discuss it, and get the call right.

TRUE

FALSE