

## 2001 Level 2 Exam

- 1) While an improper batter is a bat, a runner can legally advance (i.e. does not have to return upon appeal) on:
  - a) Walk
  - b) Sacrifice bunt
  - c) Passed ball
  - d) Hit batter
  
- 2) A pitched ball that hits a batter on a bounce is:
  - a) A ball on the batter
  - b) Hit batter
  - c) Interference
  - d) Nothing
  
- 3) The substitute pitcher receives how many warm up throws?
  - a) Three
  - b) Five
  - c) Eight
  - d) Ten
  
- 4) What do you do when a pitcher is taking his signals astride the rubber?
  - a) Call a Ball
  - b) Call a Balk
  - c) Nothing
  - d) Tell the pitcher to take signs on the rubber, and provide a warning
  
- 5) Bases are loaded, with two out, when a batter hits a home run. On appeal, the BR is called out for missing first base. How many runs score?
  - a) One
  - b) Two
  - c) Three
  - d) None
  
- 6) The batter squares to bunt and makes contact with the ball. The batter's foot is touching the batter's box line and home plate. Which is the correct call?
  - a) Nothing
  - b) Batter is out
  - c) Batter is awarded first
  - d) Time is called and a strike is called
  
- 7) If no announcement of a substitute batter is made, the substitute shall be considered as having entered the game when:
  - a) The batter takes a pitch
  - b) The batter takes his place in the batter's box and play is called
  - c) The batter takes his place in the batter's box whether play is called or not
  - d) Play is called

- 8) The strike zone is the area over home plate and:
- a) Between the midpoint between the top of the shoulders and the top of the uniform pants and the top of the knees
  - b) Between the midpoint between the top of the shoulders and the top of the uniform pants and the bottom of the knees
  - c) Between the batters shoulders and the top of the knees
  - d) Between the batter's armpits and the bottom of the knees
- 9) Who has the authority to determine as to whether a game shall begin or not, due to poor weather or playing conditions?
- a) Umpire
  - b) Home Manager
  - c) League Official
  - d) Visiting Manager
- 10) The second baseman throws his glove at a thrown ball and knocks it down. What is the penalty?
- a) Two base award
  - b) Three base award
  - c) Your judgment as to the award
  - d) Nothing
- 11) Which of the following doesn't apply to an infield fly?
- a) A live ball
  - b) An offensive out
  - c) A sharp hit line drive
  - d) Less than two out
- 12) Which of the following is not an element of a catch?
- a) Secure possession
  - b) Complete control
  - c) Voluntary release
  - d) Held for three seconds
- 13) From the wind up position, the pitcher may do which of the following:
- a) Step directly to first base attempting to pick off a runner
  - b) Deliver the ball to the batter
  - c) Step off with the pivot foot
  - d) All the above
- 14) The left-handed pitcher comes set while looking at R1. As he begins his motion to the plate, the batter steps out of the batters box the pitcher stops.
- a) Call a balk, as the pitcher didn't follow through
  - b) Call a ball, as the pitcher didn't deliver the pitch
  - c) Call time, start again – no penalty
  - d) Award a strike as the batter wasn't given permission to step out
- 15) An infield fly situation exists with one out and which of the following:
- a) Runner at first
  - b) Runners at first and third
  - c) Bases loaded

d) Runners at second and third

***True or False***

- 16) R1, R2, 1 out. The ball is bunted high into the air; the pitcher settles under it but drops the ball. The umpire declares infield fly and calls the batter out.
- 17) R1, 1 out, 3-1 count. The batter interferes with the catcher's throw to retire R1 stealing. Despite the interference, R1 is out at second. The umpire is correct in ruling the batter and R1 out.
- 18) R2. The runner is stealing third as the batter swings at and ticks the ball. The ball hits the catcher's glove and is bobbled before the catcher gains control of the ball. The umpire should rule this a foul ball and send the runner back to second.
- 19) A line drive hits the pitching rubber and rebounds into the dug out (between home and first base). The umpire awards the BR second base.
- 20) R2 is stealing on the pitch, when the catcher interferes with the batter who swings and misses. The umpire awards the batter first base and R2 third.
- 21) R1, R3, 1 out. The batter flies out to right field. The runner from third tags and scores. The runner from first is thrown out at first before he can return to tag-up. The runner crossed the plate before the out was made at first. The run counts.
- 22) R1, 1 out. The batter hits the ball sharply to the shortstop, who flips to the second baseman to start a possible double play. The second baseman reaches into his glove and in an attempt to retire BR he drops the ball. The umpire rules R1 safe at second.
- 23) R2. The ball slips out of the pitchers throwing hand as he is looking in for his sign while on the rubber. This is a balk.
- 24) R3, 1 out. The right fielder stretches to make a spectacular catch, and immediately runs into the centre fielder and drops the ball. This is a legal catch.
- 25) Either umpire may declare the ball dead by calling time.
- 26) The batter swings at the pitch and the ball hits his hands. The ball rolls into fair territory where the pitcher fields the ball. The umpire is correct in ruling the ball dead and adding a strike to the batter's count.
- 27) A pitcher using the set position must come to a complete stop before throwing to a base.
- 28) Ball four rebounds off the catcher and rolls towards the dug out. The catcher who is chasing the ball accidentally kicks it into the dug out. The batter should be awarded second base.
- 29) Anytime a thrown ball touches a base umpire, the ball is dead and no runner may advance.
- 30) A line drive is deflected by the shortstop into the base umpire. The ball is caught by the shortstop before it hits the ground. The ball is alive and in play, but this is not considered a catch.
- 31) The ball always becomes dead as soon as the umpire calls a balk.

- 32) Batter refuses to get into the batters box, and the umpire instructs the pitcher to pitch. The batter can legally hit this pitch if he gets into the box before it is released.
- 33) The two legal pitching positions are the wind up and the set.
- 34) A ground ball is hit to the short stop as the runner from third brakes for home. The short stop bobbles the ball, but manages to throw the runner out at first for the third out. However the runner from third crossed the plate before the out was made at first. The umpire scores the run.
- 35) No one on base. The pitcher winds up and starts his forward motion. At the top of his delivery, the ball slips out of his hand and falls on to the mound where it settles. This is a balk.
- 36) The ball is always dead on interference (consider batter interference when R1 is stealing 2<sup>nd</sup> and the out is made).
- 37) Batter commits a half swing and the plate umpire calls a ball, the defensive manager wants to appeal to the base umpire that the batter swung. The plate umpire must check with their partner.
- 38) The pitcher while on the rubber throws to pick off the runner at first base and throws the ball into the dugout. The runner should be awarded third base.
- 39) For a dead ball to become live again, the pitcher must have the ball in his possession while touching the rubber and the umpire calls "play".
- 40) A fly ball is hit to right field but is bobbled by the fielder. R3 leaves at first touch and is a third of the way to the plate when the ball is caught. Upon appeal the umpire calls the runner out for leaving too early.
- 41) Players must remove visible jewelry.
- 42) Up to and including Peewee, the manager is allowed unlimited trips to the mound to talk to his pitcher.
- 43) With the count 2-1 on an incorrect batter, the defensive manager protests. The umpire is correct in declaring the improper batter out and bringing the proper batter up to assume the 2-1 count.
- 44) R2, 0 out. Ball four bounces off the catcher's glove and gets trapped behind his chest protector. The batter runner is awarded first base, and R2 stays at second.
- 45) The potential tying run rounds third and heads for home. The catcher is straddling the third base foul line and is about to receive the throw from the left fielder when the runner hits him in the head with an elbow knocking him to the ground and jarring the ball loose. The umpire enforces the contact rule by calling the runner out and ejecting him from the game.
- 46) With a runner at first, a line drive is hit directly at the short stop that intentionally drops it. Umpire calls the batter out and leaves the ball alive and in play.
- 47) A fielder while standing in foul territory touches a ball over fair territory. This is a foul ball.
- 48) Grieve hits the ball into the right center field gap, as he's rounding first base he is obstructed by the veteran Grinton. The umpire immediately calls time and awards Grieve second base on the obstruction.

- 49) An infield fly is declared, the ball falls to the ground in foul territory before first base, but rolls into fair territory where it comes to rest. This is an infield fly and a fair ball.
- 50) A line drive hits first base and rolls into the dug out. This is a fair ball and the batter runner is awarded first base.