

# *Alberta NUCP Umpire Exam*

## *2006 Level III*

Note: Answer sheet to be returned to the Provincial office for marking. Please provide a self addressed envelope (no stamp required). Your exam will be returned by approximately May 15.

- 1) It is legal for the pitcher to take the sign from the catcher while he is astride the rubber.
- 2) Senior ball. The height of the pitching mound is ten inches.
- 3) Senior ball. The distance from the rear point of home plate to the front edge of the pitcher's plate is 60 feet 6 inches.
- 4) The 3rd baseman's exposed undershirt may be of a different colour than that of his teammates.
- 5) The ball is dead immediately on all obstructions.
- 6) A thrown ball hits a photographer in the back as he is running away from the play to avoid being hit. The ball is dead.
- 7) It is a legal CATCH if the 3rd baseman touches a fly ball which then strikes an umpire and is then caught by the shortstop while the ball is still in the air.
- 8) A pitched ball goes directly from the bat to the catcher's hands and then goes straight to the pitcher who catches it before it touches the ground. The umpire should call this a FOUL BALL. (2.00)
- 9) A declared infield fly falls untouched to the ground on foul ground between home and 1st base. It then bounces over the 1st base line and comes to rest on fair ground between home and 1st base. The umpire should rule this an INFIELD FLY.
- 10) A runner is caught in a run-down between 1st and 2nd base. While the runner is attempting to return to 1st base, the ball is thrown into the stands. The umpire should award 3rd base to the runner.
- 11) A successful appeal is made against an improper batter while he/she is at bat. All prior advances made by runners are legal.
- 12) If one team uses a designated hitter, the opposing team must do likewise.
- 13) If a pinch hitter is used for the designated hitter, the offensive team loses the privilege of using a designated hitter for the remainder of the game.
- 14) Two outs. The runner on 1st base is attempting to steal 2nd. A ground ball is hit to the shortstop, who throws wildly to 1st base. The ball ends up in the stands. At the time of the throw, the runner was beyond 2nd base. The umpire should award home plate to the runner and 2nd base to the batter-runner.
- 15) With one out and a runner on 2nd base, the runner attempts to steal 3rd base. In attempting to make a play at 3rd base, the catcher interferes with the batter who swings at a third strike and misses. The umpire should award 1st base to the batter and allow the runner to remain at 3rd base.

- 16) A pitched ball makes contact with the butt end of the batter's bat, then bounces off home plate and into fair territory. This is a foul ball.
- 17) The 3rd baseman applies pinetar to the ball and then gives the ball to the pitcher. The umpire notices this before the pitcher delivers the ball. The umpire should demand the ball and remove the pitcher and the 3rd baseman from the game.
- 18) Pinch-hitter (#1) bats for the catcher in the fifth spot in the batting order and remains in the game at 3rd base. A substitute (#2) enters the game to catch. For the remainder of the game, the pinch-hitter (#1) will continue to bat in the original catcher's spot (fifth in the order). The new catcher will bat in the old third baseman's spot.
- 19) In a Senior Men's game, a manager decides to move his pitcher on the first visit to the mound to another defensive position. Later in the game (a couple of batters later in the same inning or a later inning) the manager returns the pitcher to the mound. This is legal.
- 20) The runner on 1st base intentionally got hit by a batted ball to break-up a double-play. The umpire should declare both the runner and the batter-runner out. The ball is dead.
- 21) The player who is supposed to bat in the #4 spot in the batting order mistakenly bats third and singles. A successful appeal is made immediately following the hit. The #4 batter is the next batter.
- 22) With runners on 2nd and 3rd, the RIGHT-handed pitcher clearly brings his LEFT hand to his lips within the 18 foot circle, wipes his hand and then rubs up the ball with his bare hands. This is legal.
- 23) With one out and a runner on 1st base, the batter hits a quick one-hopper to the 1st baseman. The runner returns to 1st and is tagged while on the base. The 1st baseman then tags 1st base. Both R1 and the batter are out. This is a double play.
- 24) (Pro rules) A game is suspended by the umpire with two outs in the top of the ninth inning with the score tied and the bases loaded. The ground is extremely wet and the ground-keepers refuse to work on the field. The umpire should forfeit the game to the visiting team.
- 25) In a Senior game, two innings have been completed with the home team behind by seven runs. The hitter is at bat with a 2-0 count. The pitching coach goes to the mound. (L.L. assume this is the 2nd visit) The following two pitches are fouled to deep left field. The manager then decides to remove the pitcher and heads for the mound. The plate umpire intercepts and advises the manager that he may not go to the mound while the same batter is at bat. A discussion follows and the manager ends up at the mound. The umpire should eject the manager, allow the pitcher to finish the at bat and then remove the pitcher from the pitching position. The new pitcher will be entitled to as many warm-up pitches as the umpire deems necessary.

- 26) (Provincial Senior Championship) A substitute pitcher is brought into the game to pitch with two outs. The new pitcher immediately picks a man off 1st base, without throwing a single pitch. The manager then substitutes a pinch-hitter for the new pitcher. The umpire should allow the substitution even though the pitcher did not throw a pitch.
- 27) After beating out an infield hit, the batter-runner overruns 1st base. The throw gets beyond the 1st baseman, but is fielded by the catcher backing up the play. The batter-runner takes three quick steps toward 2nd, but decides to return to 1st base. The defense can put the batter-runner out by tagging him with the ball before he returns to the base.
- 28) With one out and runners on 2nd and 3rd, a fly ball is caught in the deepest part of center field for the second out. Both runners score. The runner from 2nd is called out on appeal for leaving too soon. The umpire should rule that no runs score.
- 29) Six innings have been completed with the home team leading 3-2. In the top of the 7th inning, the visitors have taken a 5-3 lead when a heavy down pour of rain stops play. Following the normal waiting period, the game is called. In professional ball the game is suspended. In Little League the score would revert to the last completed inning with the home team winning 3-2.
- 30) A fielder makes a catch on a fly and then drops the ball in the act of making a throw. This is a catch and runners do not have to tag up.
- 31) The runner on 1st (R1) is stealing 2nd when the batter tops the ball in front of home plate. In running to 1st the batter tosses the bat and un-intentionally hits the ball while it is rolling. R1 is already at 2nd when the bat hits the ball the second time. The batter is out and R1 can remain at 2nd base. The ball is dead.
- 32) With no outs and runners on 1st (R1) and 3rd (R3), the batter smashes a sharp ground ball to the shortstop, who attempts a 6-4-3 double play. R1, in an attempt to break-up the double play, leaves the baseline to crash into the pivot man, obviously abandoning his effort to reach 2nd base. Meanwhile R3 cross the plate. The ball is dead. R1 is out and the runner closest to home (R3) is called out.
- 33) With no outs and runners on 1st (R1) and 3rd (R3), the batter has an 0-2 count. R3 attempts to steal home on the next pitch and gets hit with the pitch, which is in the strike zone when it touches him. Ball is dead, the batter is out and R1 and R3 return to first and third bases.
- 34) With a runner on 1st (R1), the batter pops up a high fly ball to the catcher who steps into the dugout after the catch. R1 tags up but is thrown out at 2nd by the catcher. The ball was dead when the catcher stepped into the dugout. The batter is out and R1 stays at second base.
- 35) With no outs, the runner on 1st (R1) attempts to steal 2nd base while the batter bunts the ball to the 3rd baseman. The 3rd baseman throws wild to 1st base, such throw ending up in the dugout. R1 had passed 2nd base before throw. The ball is dead, R1 scores and the batter-runner is awarded 2nd base.

- 36) With runners on 1st (R1) and 3rd (R3), the second baseman intentionally lets a line drive drop from his glove and then completes a double-play. The ball is dead , the batter is out, R1 returns to 1st base and R3 scores.
- 37) The batter refuses to take his place in the box. The umpire orders the pitcher to pitch. Before the pitch reaches the plate, the batter steps in the box and promptly hits a home run. This is a live ball and the home run counts.
- 38) No outs and runners on 1st (R1) and 3rd (R3). In the umpires judgement, the batter intentionally interferes with a batted ball with the intent of breaking-up the double play. The ball is dead and the batter and R1 are out. R3 is returned to 3rd base.
- 39) With one out and a 1-2 count on the batter, the runner on 1st (R1) attempts to steal 2nd. The batter swings and misses for strike three, but interferes with the catcher's throw, which is too late to retire the runner at 2nd. The ball is dead and both R1 and the batter are out.
- 40) With no outs and runners on 1st (R1) and 2nd (R2), R2 intentionally interferes with the batted ball. The ball is dead and R1 and R2 are out. The batter is awarded 1st base.
- 41) The lines of the batter's box are part of the batter's box.
- 42) With a runner on first base, the pitcher legally steps off the rubber and feints a throw to first base without stepping directly towards it. This is legal.
- 43) A balk can be called on a pitcher while no runners are on base.
- 44) The pitcher is entitled to as many pitches as the pitcher deems necessary before the start of each inning.
- 45) The pitcher, while standing astride the rubber, drops the ball. This is a balk.
- 46) A balk shall be called when a pitcher licks his fingers while standing on the rubber.
- 47) The batter is hit by a pitch. The ball is dead?
- 48) If a thrown ball accidentally strikes an umpire, the ball is alive and in play.
- 49) The batter is hit on the sleeve by a pitch. The ball is dead.
- 50) Each umpire has authority to rule on any point not specifically covered in these rules.