

Alberta NUCP Umpire Exam

2008 Level III

- 1) R1, R2 and one. Batter smashes a double to left field. R2 scores but R1 is thrown out at the plate. The batter advances to second safely but is declared out on appeal for missing first base. The run scores.
- 2) R1. The batter hits a pop-up near third base dugout. The catcher goes over near the edge of the dugout. One of his teammates holds him up to prevent him from falling into the dugout. He makes the catch as he is being supported. This is legal.
- 3) In the late inning of a close game, the home team gets a runner to third base. To guard against a passed ball or wild pitch, the visiting manager brings in his right fielder to play behind the catcher and umpire. This is legal.
- 4) R1 takes off for second on the pitch. The batter swings at the pitch and misses as the pitch hits him. As the umpire, you declare the ball dead, call a strike on the batter and return R1 to first base.
- 5) The batter is standing in the batter's box and a pitched ball grazes the sleeve of his undershirt but not his arm. The defensive manager argues that since the batter was not actually hit, he should not be awarded a base. This is correct.
- 6) The batter swings and chops a high bounding ball down the first base line. The first baseman comes in to field the ball several feet in front of the bag. Both of his feet are in fair territory as he reaches across the line to field the ball. This is a foul ball.
- 7) There are two strikes on the batter. He decides to surprise the defense and squares around to bunt. The pitcher is surprised and uncorks a wild pitch. The batter tries desperately to avoid the pitch but the ball hits his bat and rolls foul. The batter is out for bunting foul on the third strike.
- 8) R2 and R3. The ball is hit to the shortstop who throws home. R3 is trapped in a rundown between third and home. R2 advances and is standing on third. The desperate player in the rundown reaches up and touches the thrown ball and manages to score. R3 is called out on the interference, the ball is dead, R2 is returned to second and the BR is returned to first.
- 9) The batter smashes a hot line drive to the first baseman who gets a glove on it and knocks it down. He has trouble picking up the ball and manages to pick it up with his bare hand. He dives to tag the base, but, he tags the base with an empty glove as he holds the ball in his bare hand before the BR reaches first base. The batter is out.
- 10) Two balls, two strikes, bases empty and no outs. The pitcher winds up and fires the next pitch wildly into the backstop. The quick-thinking batter flails at the wild pitch as it sails by, enabling him to reach first base before the catcher can retrieve the ball. The play to stands.
- 11) Top of the ninth with the score tied 4-4. The hefty clean-up hitter leads off with a single. The visiting manager decides to put his DH in to run for the slower slugger and let the pitcher hit in the DH's spot. This is permissible.
- 12) R1 and R2 with one out. The batter smashes a hot grounder that hits R2 advancing toward third. The ball then ricochets over and strikes R1 approaching second. This is a double play.
- 13) If a BR passes a runner ahead of him the umpire should immediately call time and declare the BR out.

- 14) Bases loaded with two out and a 3-2 count. With runners advancing on the pitch, the batter takes ball four. R2 touches and rounds 3rd and is picked off by the catcher before R3 touches the plate. The run counts.
- 15) When a pinch-hitter bats for a player in the batting order and then enters the game to pitch, this move will terminate the DH for the remainder of the game.
- 16) R2 is obstructed by the 3rd baseman while he is attempting to reach 3rd base. R2 is automatically awarded home.
- 17) R1 with one out and a 1-1 count. R1 attempts to steal 2nd. The batter swings and misses but interferes with the catcher whose throw to 2nd base is too late to retire R1. The umpire is correct in declaring the batter out and returning R1 to 1st base.
- 18) Bases loaded. The catcher after legally catching a batted ball, steps into the dugout with both feet. The ball is dead and the umpire should rule the batter out and all runners advance one base without liability to be put out.
- 19) In Pro baseball the defensive team is considered to have left the field when all infielders and the pitcher are in foul territory, and the catcher has left his normal position. In Little League it is when all fielders have left the field.
- 20) The pitcher has 20 seconds to deliver the ball to the batter with nobody on base.
- 21) Appeal on checked swings may be made only on the call of a ball and when appealed the plate umpire should call time and refer to the base umpire for his judgment.
- 22) 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.
- 23) R1 with 2 outs. R1 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, R1 was beyond 2nd base. The umpire should award home plate to R1 and 2nd base to the BR.
- 24) R2 with one out. R2 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 R2 to remain at 3rd base.
- 25) R3 with two out. R3 attempts to steal home as the batter strikes out. The ball eludes the catcher who has to throw the BR out at first. In the interim, R3 has scored. The run counts.
- 26) R1. The batter hits a line drive that strikes the base umpire on the fly. The ball rebounds off him and directly to the shortstop and is caught on the fly. The batter is not out because of umpire's interference.
- 27) R2. A line drive off the pitcher's glove strikes R2 between 2nd and 3rd and is caught by the shortstop before touching the ground. This is a catch.
- 28) A pitched ball is considered a thrown ball.
- 29) In pro baseball an ejected player is allowed to sit in the stands if he changes into street clothes. In Little League baseball they are not permitted to sit in the stands.
- 30) A pitcher summoned into a game in an emergency without an opportunity to warm up is entitled to as many pitches as the umpire deems necessary.
- 31) R2 attempts to score on a base hit. The throw is in plenty of time. R2 maliciously collides with the catcher and the catcher drops the ball. R2 is ejected and the run scores.
- 32) When the proper batter is on base, he is passed over, and the following batter becomes the proper batter.

- 33) R1. R1 takes off for second base. The pitcher balks on his throw to first base which is caught. The umpires should let the rundown finish because R1 may be able to advance to third base in the event of an overthrow by the defense.
- 34) Only the umpire in chief may forfeit a game.
- 35) A batted ball, which goes sharp and direct from the bat, off the catcher's mitt and is trapped against his/her chest protector is a foul tip if the ball ends up in the glove or hand.
- 36) R1 and R2 with 1 out. The 2nd baseman intentionally drops a fly ball. The ball is dead and the batter is out on the infield fly.
- 37) R2 with 1 out. The batter swings and misses on a 0-2 pitch. The ball deflects off the catcher and ends up in the umpire's ball bag. The batter is out and R2 is awarded 3rd base.
- 38) In Pro and Big League (L.L.) baseball the starting pitcher legally enters the game from the SS position after being removed for 1 batter in the same inning. He is entitled to 8 warm up pitches.
- 39) R2. The batter swings and misses strike three. His back swing hits the catcher causing the ball to roll to the screen as the batter runs to 1st and R2 advances to 3rd. This is a dead ball, the batter is out on strike 3 and R2 returns.
- 40) A batted fly ball to RF hits the fence, bounces back and deflects off the right fielder over the fence in fair territory is a ground rule double.
- 41) R1 and R2 with 1 out. The batter singles. R2 scores but R1 is thrown out at home. BR advances to 2nd but missed 1st. The defense appeals. 3 outs and 1 run scores.
- 42) After bunting a fair ball down the first base line, the BR runs outside the 3 foot lane to avoid the first baseman who is straddling the line in attempting to field the ball. The batter is out.
- 43) It begins to rain during the break between games of a doubleheader, the umpire-in-chief for the 1st game determines if the 2nd game will start.
- 44) R1 and R3 with 1 out. The batter flies to RF. R1 was running on the play. R3 tags up and scores before R1 is thrown out at 1st base before he can return to tag up. 3 out and 1 run scores.
- 45) An unannounced defensive substitution becomes legal as soon as the defensive player assumes the defensive position.
- 46) Only the plate umpire may declare a baseball unfit to use.
- 47) R3 with 1 out. The visiting team is in the field. The batter hits a foul fly ball deep to LF. A spectator reaches out and interferes with the left fielder's play on the ball. The umpire should call the batter out for the interference and award R3 home because in the umpire's judgment R3 would have scored on the play.
- 48) R1. The pitcher attempts a pickoff at first base. In Pro Baseball the batter can leave the batter's box but must still stay inside 26' dirt area at home plate. This rule does not apply in Little League Baseball.
- 49) No runners. In Pro baseball the 12-second timing starts when the pitcher is in possession of the ball and the batter is in the box, alert to the pitcher. The timing stops when the pitcher releases the ball. In Little League baseball the pitcher shall deliver the ball to the batter within 20 seconds after the pitcher receives the baseball.
- 50) Any umpire, or the opposing manager where the umpire agrees can initiate the removal of a pitcher's glove because it is distracting.