

2009 Superclinic Practice Exam

- 1) R3, two outs, and no count on the batter. The batter takes ball one as R3 attempts to steal home on the pitch. The batter interferes with the catcher's attempt to tag R3 sliding into home plate. The batter is out.
- 2) R1 is off and running on the pitch. As he races for second his helmet falls to the ground. The batter hits the pitch towards the hole between first and second and the ball strikes the helmet. The second baseman is unable to field the ball for the routine putout. The umpire lets the play stand.
- 3) 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.
- 4) R3. The pitcher starts his windup. Midway through his delivery the batter steps out of the batter's box. The surprised pitcher stops in mid-stride and holds onto the ball. This is not a balk.
- 5) Top of the fifth inning. The first batter walks. The next batter doubles to right. The umpire realizes that there has only been eight players on the field since the inning started. The umpire restarts the inning.
- 6) The batter squares around to bunt. He gets the bat on the ball, but, his left foot is positioned in the middle of the plate when he contacts the ball. The ball rolls foul. The batter is out.
- 7) R1 and R3. The infield is playing shallow to make a play at the plate. The batter smashes a hot ground ball right between the legs of the first baseman. The ball strikes R1. As the umpire, you let the play continue.
- 8) Batter hits a pop-up toward the first base dugout. The first baseman and the catcher converge to make the catch. The first baseman goes down into the dugout and catches the pop-up. This is a foul ball. A defensive player cannot go into the dugout to catch a batted ball.
- 9) R1 and R2. The batter smashes a ground ball up the middle past a diving shortstop. The ball hits the umpire who is positioned behind the infielder. The ball is alive.
- 10) The batter hits a line drive up the middle. The ball strikes the pitching rubber and deflects directly into the dugout between first base and home. This is a foul ball.
- 11) Top of the fifth inning with two outs. The umpire orders the lights turned on. This is illegal. The umpire must wait until the inning is over.
- 12) The center fielder comes in and plays directly behind the second baseman on the dirt. This is allowed.
- 13) The batter smashes a line drive to the center-field fence. A stitch in the ball breaks and the ball comes partially apart. Two runners cross the plate. The play stands.
- 14) The batter hits a line drive that is deflected off the pitcher's foot and is caught in the air before touching the ground. The ball is then thrown to first base for the force out at first base.
- 15) The pitcher is in his wind-up as the catcher settles into his position and inadvertently touches the batter's bat. The pitch is delivered and the batter does not swing. The pitch is out of the strike zone. This is a "Do Over".
- 16) 2 balls and 2 strikes. The batter makes an effort to avoid the high inside pitch. However, he cannot get out of the way soon enough and the ball strikes him on his hands gripping the bat. The ball settles in foul territory. The batter is awarded first base.
- 17) R3. The pitcher is working from the wind-up position. The pitcher starts his motion and R3 breaks for home. With a left-handed batter at bat, the catcher steps out into the rear of the right-handed batter's box to take the pitch and easily tags out R3. This is legal.
- 18) No one on base with a 3-1 count on the batter. The pitcher is in the middle of his delivery when the ball squirts from his hand and rolls into the back of the left-hand batter's box. This is ball four.

- 19) To start the game the offensive team accidentally send up an improper hitter. A pitch is thrown to this improper hitter. At that point the offensive manager realizes the mistake and sends the proper batter to the plate. As the umpire, you allow this change.
- 20) 2-2 count. The batter swings at the next pitch and chops it into the ground behind home plate. The ball bounces high into the air and it is first touched by the catcher in front of home plate. This is a fair ball.
- 21) R1 gets a big lead and is "off and running" with the pitch. The batter smashes a ground ball up the middle and it hits R1 who has just slid safely into second base. He is touching the base when the ball hits him. The ball is dead and R1 is out.
- 22) R1 and R3 with 1 out. R1 is stealing on the pitch. The batter swings and misses for strike two but interferes with the catcher's throw to second. The catcher, however, is able to complete his throw and retires R1 at second. Meanwhile, R3 scores. The run counts.
- 23) R1 and R3 with one out. The left fielder makes a catch on the warning track for the second out. The runners are tagging. R3 scores easily and R1 is safe at second. The defensive team successfully appeals that R1 left early for the third out. The run counts.
- 24) The batter disagrees with the umpire's call of "strike two". He steps out of the batters box and complains. The umpire listens patiently then orders the batter back into the batter's box. He refuses to get back in. As the umpire you call time and call a strike on the batter.
- 25) R1 is off and running on the pitch. The catcher cocks his throwing arm and whacks the umpire in the mask. The throw sails into center field and R1 heads for third. He is thrown out at third by an alert center fielder. R1 is returned to first base.
- 26) R1 and R2 with nobody out and a 3-2 count. The right-handed pitcher has properly stopped at the bottom of his stretch. As soon as his free foot starts up, each runner breaks for the next base. Without crossing the plane of the rubber with his free foot, the pitcher fires the ball to third in plenty of time to nail the surprised runner. This is legal.
- 27) R1 with one out. The batter smacks a double into left center. R1 reaches third safely and the BR is standing on second. The pitcher assumes his wind-up position on the rubber. The BR on second mistakenly thinking he missed a base surprises everyone by returning to first base. His actions are legal.
- 28) On a fly ball, a fielder gets his hand on a ball but it ricochets off his glove against his body where he traps the ball with his arm. He subsequently reaches in and pulls the ball out with his free hand. This is a catch.
- 29) R3 and one out. A foul fly is caught by the catcher after which he steps, (does not fall), into the dugout. R3 tags up scores on a close play to win the game. The ball is alive and runners can advance at their own risk.
- 30) Before the pitcher steps on the pitcher's plate, the batter moves from one batters box to the other. This is legal.
- 31) If different decisions are made on the same play, the umpire-in-chief shall determine which decision shall prevail.
- 32) A defensive substitute for an injured player (other than the pitcher) is entitled to 5 warm-up throws.
- 33) The left fielder deflects a fair fly ball over the fence in fair territory. The umpire should rule a home run.
- 34) In the umpire's judgment a pitcher intentionally pitches at a batter. The umpire may eject the pitcher or the pitcher and his manager without any official warning first. In Little League they must warn the pitcher first.
- 35) R2 and R3. R3 picked off and is in a run-down between third and home plate. R2 has advanced and is standing on third base when R3 is called out for offensive interference, the umpire should send R2 standing on 3rd base back to 2nd base.

- 36) R1 is stealing when the batter tops the ball in front of home plate. In running to 1st base the BR tosses his bat and unintentionally hits the fair ball while it is rolling and the bat is moving. R1 is already at 2nd when the bat hits the ball the 2nd time. The BR is out and R1 returns to first.
- 37) Bases loaded with two out. The batter hits a ground ball towards shortstop. The shortstop fields the ball but hits the umpire with the throw. When the ball is finally recovered and play has stopped, 2 runs have scored, R1 is standing on 3rd and the BR is standing on 2nd. This is legal.
- 38) R1 and R3. The infielders are all in front of the bases for a play at the plate. Batter hits a line drive past the 1st baseman that strikes R1 going from 1st to 2nd. The ball deflects to the 1st baseman who in turn throws to the catcher in time to get R3 from 3rd. R1 stops at 2nd and BR is standing on 1st. The ball is alive, R3 is out, R1 stays at 2nd and BR stays at 1st.
- 39) 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.
- 40) If an improper pitcher is allowed to pitch, any play that results is legal.
- 41) One out, Johnson on 2nd, Chapman on 1st, batter Briand hits safely. Johnson scores, Chapman is out on the throw to the plate. Two out. The ball is thrown to 1st base as Briand (who is now standing on 2nd) missed 1st base and is called out on appeal. Three out. Run counts?
- 42) A pitcher summoned into the game in an emergency without an opportunity to warm up is entitled to as many pitches as the umpire deems necessary.
- 43) R2 and R3. The batter squares to bunt in an attempted squeeze play. The catcher seeing this jumps in front of home plate to catch the pitch, not giving the batter any opportunity to bunt the ball. R2 held at 2nd. The umpire shall: Shall call a balk on the pitcher scoring R3 and advancing R2 to 3rd and award the batter 1st base on the interference.
- 44) R1 and R3 with nobody outs. The batter hits a ground ball to the shortstop who attempts a double play. R1 in his attempt to break up the double play, leaves the baseline to take out the pivot man obviously abandoning his effort to reach 2nd base. BR and R1 are out. R3 returns to 3rd.
- 45) 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.
- 46) 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.
- 47) R1. The pitcher comes to a set position, breaks his hands, then steps back off the rubber and feints a throw to 1st base. The umpire should call a balk and award R1 2nd
- 48) Bases loaded with one out. The batter pops the ball up towards the dugout. The umpires call "Infield Fly if Fair". The catcher and first baseman converge on the fly, but both back off feeling each other has a routine catch. The ball lands untouched and spins wildly towards the mound. The ball is then fielded by the pitcher clearly in fair territory part way down the 1st base line. The batter is ruled out on an infield fly.
- 49) A thrown ball accidentally strikes the third base coach while he is within the coaches' box. The ball remains alive and in play.
- 50) A pitched ball hits the sleeve of the batter's uniform, but does not hit the batter himself. The umpire should award the batter 1st base.
- 51) It is legal to have 4 outfielders and only 3 infielders in addition to the pitcher and catcher.
- 52) A successful appeal is made against an improper batter while he/she is at bat. All prior advances made by runners are legal.
- 53) 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.

- 54) R1 intentionally gets hit by a batted ball to break-up a double-play. The umpire should declare both R1 and the BR out. The ball is dead.
- 55) R1 with one out. The batter hits a quick one-hopper to the 1st baseman. R1 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.
- 56) At the end of the 4th inning the visiting team is leading 3-2. In the bottom of the 5th inning the home team scores 2 runs to make the score 4-3. Before the 5th inning can be completed, the game is rained out. This is a regulation game.
- 57) The defense may not legally appeal after an illegal pitch.
- 58) The lines of the batter's box are part of the batter's box.
- 59) A thrown ball accidentally strikes the third base coach while he is within the coach's box. The ball remains alive and in play.
- 60) If an umpire should clear the bench because of consistent unsportsmanlike conduct, the coach can bring back any player he wishes to use as a substitute providing he hasn't been previously removed.
- 61) A pitched ball is considered a thrown ball.
- 62) With respect to the DH. When a team is on offense, the pitcher can only hit (substitute) for the DH, however, when a team is on defense the pitcher can replace any defensive player in the lineup.
- 63) When the proper batter is on base, he is passed over, and the following batter becomes the proper batter.
- 64) All of the following statements are true. (A) All players shall wear double earflap helmets while at bat. (B) Chin straps are mandatory for PeeWee and under. (C) Catchers must wear helmet and mask while warming up a pitcher. (D) All tobacco products are prohibited. (E) Metal cleats are prohibited for PeeWee and under. (F) The DH can only be used in Midget and above. (G) In Mosquito ball and younger, runners shall not leave their bases until the pitched ball has reached the batter.
- 65) The umpire must change baseballs when requested to do so by the pitcher.
- 66) R1 and R3. R1 is caught in a rundown. R3 easily scores and in the ensuing rundown R1 is called for interference. R3 is now returned to 3rd base.
- 67) R3. The batter swings at strike 3. The pitch is in the dirt and hits the batter. The ball deflects into the dugout just before R3 scores. The ball is dead. The batter is out. R3 returns to 3rd.
- 68) The batter checks his swing on an inside pitch. The ball hits the player on the hand. The umpire awards the batter 1st base. The defense now asks for an appeal on the swing. The plate umpire must ask his partner for help.
- 69) Only the umpire in chief may forfeit a game.
- 70) R3. On a batted fly ball down the RF line, BR is obstructed on his way to 1st base. The umpire indicates the obstruction and then the RF catches fly the ball. R3 tags and scores. The obstruction should be disregarded and the play stands.
- 71) R1 is stealing. The pitcher balks on his throw to 1st. The 1st baseman catches the ball and throws to 2nd where the SS tags R1 as he over slides 2nd base. The play stands and R1 is out.
- 72) The pitching coach asks for time and leaves the dugout to visit his pitcher. In the same inning the 1st baseman who is also the player manager goes to the mound and talks to the pitcher. Time was never called. This should be ruled a second trip and the pitcher removed.
- 73) 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.
- 74) R1. The batter doubles to the fence. R1, on his way around 3rd, collides with the PU. R1 falls down but scrambles back to 3rd safely. R1 would have easily scored if not for the collision. Play stands.

- 75) Offensively, the pitcher may only bat as a pinch hitter in the DH's spot in the batting order.
- 76) R2 and not advancing. The batter accidentally interferes with the catcher's throw back to the pitcher. The ball is dead and there is no interference charged to the batter.
- 77) R2 is attempting to steal when the batter is hit by the pitch. The batter is awarded 1st and R2 returns to 2nd.
- 78) 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.
- 79) A player may sit in the stands after being ejected provided he changes into street clothes.
- 80) R2 and R3. During a rundown between home and 3rd, R3 is obstructed, R2 had advanced and was standing on 3rd when the obstruction occurred. R3 is awarded home and R2 remains at 3rd.
- 81) 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.
- 82) The batter hits a single to RF. The right fielder, seeing the BR make a wide turn, throws to 1st in an attempt to get the retreating runner. The throw enters the dugout. The BR is awarded 3rd.
- 83) The umpire must declare the ball dead by calling time if he wishes to examine the ball.
- 84) When a ball is illegally batted. (At least one foot on the ground entirely outside the batter's box) The ball is dead immediately.
- 85) The ball is always dead when spectator interference occurs.
- 86) A fair bounding ball that hits the screen on the foul pole is a dead ball and all runners are awarded two bases.
- 87) R3 with nobody out. The batter swings as the catcher touches the bat. Despite the interference, the batter manages to hit a fly ball to right field. The ball is caught and R3 tags and scores. As the umpire, you properly return R3 to third and place the batter on first base. The manager says he would rather allow the run to score. You reverse your previous decision and score R3 and call the batter out.
- 88) If a fair ball touches an umpire working in the infield after it has bounded past the pitcher, it is a dead ball.
- 89) After the umpire declares a foul ball, all runners must tag up.
- 90) Incident Reports must be submitted whenever there is an ejection and incidents that occur before and after the game.
- 91) Batter takes a pitch for either a ball or a strike. The batter must keep one foot in the batter's box.
- 92) A batter enters the batter box with an altered bat. Prior to the first pitch the catcher asks the umpire to check the bat. The umpire calls the batter out and ejects the batter from the game.
- 93) R2. The pitched ball hits in front of the plate. The catcher has trouble blocking the pitch and the ball rolls about six feet away. The catcher lunges at the ball and scoops it up with his mask. R2 returns to 2nd base. The catcher is charged with detach equipment on a pitched ball and R2 is awarded 3rd base. The ball is live.
- 94) No runners. Pitcher is using the set position. After getting his signs, the pitcher brings his hands together and delivers the ball without coming to a complete stop. This is legal.
- 95) 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.
- 96) Any umpire, or the opposing manager where the umpire agrees can initiate the removal of a pitcher's glove because it is distracting.
- 97) Two out. Catcher drops the 3rd strike. The batter heading back to the 3rd base dugout is called out as soon as he leaves the dirt area surrounding the home plate area.