

2010 Superclinic Practice Exam – Questions

- 1) The umpires and managers meet at home plate to discuss the ground rules and exchange the line-up cards. After the discussion has ended and both managers have left the plate area before play commences, the plate umpire discovers that the visiting manager has listed one player twice on the line-up card. The umpire is correct by not saying anything.
- 2) Pro Rules. R1 and R2. The batter hits a ground ball to the third baseman who steps on the bag for the first out of the inning. The relay to first is late and the BR is safe. R1 had advanced to second. The bat was broken when the batter struck the ball and it is apparent that the bat has been "corked". Choose all the correct answers: (a) The batter is called out. (b) The batter is left on first. (c) The batter is ejected from the game. (d) R2 remains out. (e) R2 is returned to second. (f) R1 remains at second. (g) R1 is returned to first. (h) The ball is dead. (i) The ball is alive.
- 3) The batter drills a hot grounder towards second base. The catcher advances toward the first base dugout to back up the throw to first base. He positions himself in the dugout on the second step. The throw eludes the first baseman and bounces directly to the perfectly positioned catcher. The BR is unable to advance beyond first base. This is legal.
- 4) R3 with one out. Batter hits a long fly ball foul down the third base line near the wall 300 feet from home plate. The left fielder is under the ball preparing for the catch when the ball is touched by a fan reaching out of the stands. The ball falls uncaught. As the umpire, you rule spectator interference call the batter out and award R3 home. The ball is dead.
- 5) R1, R3 and one out. On a 3-2 count the batter swings and misses. The pitch eludes the catchers mitt and hits him in the mask and deflects behind his chest protector. The catcher has no idea where the ball is as he darts around looking for it. R3 scores, R1 advances to third and the batter goes to second. As the umpire you: (pick all that apply) a) The ball is dead. b) The ball is alive. c) R3 is awarded home. d) R3 is returned to third. e) R1 is awarded second. f) R1 is returned to first. g) The batter is awarded first. h) The batter is out on a caught third strike. i) The batter is out on strikes because first was occupied with less than two out.
- 6) R2 with one out. Batter smashes a line drive into center field. R2 heads home and is called safe on a close play. The catcher argues violently and is ejected from the game. Meanwhile, the BR is advancing to second. The catcher fires to second base for the putout. The play stands even though the catcher had been ejected from the game prior to the putout.
- 7) R1. The first baseman is playing shallow expecting the sacrifice bunt. The batter successfully lays down the bunt sending R1 to second base. The ball is fielded by the first sacker. The BR stops in his tracks to avoid being tagged. As the first baseman approaches, the alert BR retreats back toward home plate. The BR is out when tagged or if he backs up all the way to home plate. R1 remains at 2nd.
- 8) R1 is off and running on the pitch. The batter takes the pitch for ball three. Realizing he has no chance to retire the speedy runner, the catcher throws a pop-up to the shortstop. R1 slides into second safely but jumps up and returns to first when he sees the ball in the air. He is retired before he can get back to first. The play stands.
- 9) Bottom of the fifth inning, one out and the visitors are leading 4-0. Showers begin to intensify and the umpire halts play. The grounds crew covers the field. When the rain stops, the umpire orders the tarp removed from the field but the head grounds keeper refuses because he thinks more rain is imminent. You forfeit the game to the visiting team.
- 10) R1 with the first baseman playing in. The batter smashes a hot grounder toward first. The first baseman dives for the ball. He cannot come up with it but deflects it back towards the second baseman. However, the ball strikes R1 before it can be fielded. The second baseman had a

good chance of retiring the BR. R1 is called out for the interference and the BR is awarded first.

- 11) R1 and R2 with two outs. The batter triples scoring both runners. R1 misses third enroute to home. On the appeal attempt the ball is thrown away and rolls toward the stands. The BR standing on third scores easily. The third baseman retrieves the ball and tries the appeal again. The umpire declares R1 out for missing third. R2 is the only run that scores.
- 12) R3 with one out and a 1-1 count on the batter. The pitcher delivers a pitch which the umpire calls "strike two". The batter steps out of the batter's box and protests the call. When he ignores the warning to return to the batter's box, the plate umpire orders the pitcher to pitch. The pitcher pitches wildly allowing R3 to score. The batter is out on strikes, but the run still counts.
- 13) R2 and R3 with one out in the bottom of the ninth inning. The batter smashes a high fly ball to deep right field. All runners tag and advance after the catch. The batter rounds first base and is retreating back toward the dugout after the catch when the second baseman's throw to first hits the retired batter in the back. R2 scores before the ball can be recovered. This is not interference and the play stands.
- 14) R1 and R2 with one out. The batter hits a pop-up near second base. The umpire declares "Infield Fly, The Batter Is Out!". A gust of wind catches the ball causing the shortstop to miss it. However, R2 is off second base and is struck by the ball before it touches the ground. The batter is declared out on the infield fly and R2 is declared out for being hit by the infield fly. The ball is dead.
- 15) Two out and a 0-2 count on the batter. The batter swings and misses on a pitch that bounces in front of home plate. The catcher scoops up the ball on the first bounce and rolls it back toward the mound as the defensive team starts off the field. Thinking the ball was deflected (not caught) by the catcher, the batter takes off for first and circles the bases without a play being made by the fielders. The run counts.
- 16) R1 is off and running on the pitch. The batter hits a soft liner toward the second baseman who charges into the infield to field the ball. The bat slips from the batter's hands and sails directly toward the fielder. He opts to avoid the flying timber. The ball strikes R1 enroute to second. The batter is out for throwing his bat and R1 is out for interference.
- 17) R1. The batter smashes a base hit into right field. R1 rounds second base and stumbles. He jumps up and returns to second base. The BR is headed for second when he is obstructed by the first baseman. The right fielder is making a play on the obstructed runner at second. The umpire calls the obstruction. The ball is dead. R1 is awarded third and BR is awarded second.
- 18) R2. The batter hits a pop-up toward second base. The shortstop comes over to make the catch as R2 returns to the base. R2 tries to avoid the shortstop, but, contact occurs on the base and the shortstop is unable to recover in time to make the catch. The umpire rightfully should not call anybody out because the contact was unintentional.
- 19) The home team leads 4-1 when heavy rains cause the umpire to suspend play in the top of the fifth inning. After the storm passes, the field is prepared and the umpire orders play to resume. The visiting manager refuses to send his players onto the field, arguing the field is treacherous and unsafe. The home team wins with a 4-1 victory.
- 20) No one on with nobody out. The batter is called out on strike three. The pitch eludes the catcher and rolls toward the first base dugout. The BR takes off for first and is running in fair territory when the catcher's throw to first hit him. The BR had advanced about two-thirds of the way to first when he is struck by the ball. The BR is out.
- 21) R2. The batter lines a one-hopper to the right fielder. R2 missed third enroute to home. The right fielder's throw beats the runner home and a rundown ensues. The runner is obstructed by the catcher during the rundown. The umpire called "time" and awards the runner home.

- The runner crosses the plate. The defensive team may nullify this run by making a proper appeal at third.
- 22) R1 and R2 with nobody out and the batter hits an "infield fly". The pitcher, who is fielding the ball, intentionally lets the ball drop. He then picks it up and throws to third base where the third baseman tags the runner moving from second to third. The ball is then thrown to second where the runner advancing from first is also tagged. The batter and both runners are out.
 - 23) The batter hits a ball over the fence for a home run. In rounding the bases he misses second. When the ball is returned to the infield it is thrown immediately and directly to the second baseman who steps on second base and then appeals for an out to be called. The ball is dead and the BR cannot be called out. The defense cannot make a proper appeal again.
 - 24) R2 and R3 with nobody out. Batter hits a fly ball to the center fielder. R2 tags up before advancing but R3 leaves too soon. After the catch the center fielder throws to the catcher, the ball bounding away thus enabling both runners to cross the plate. When ball is retrieved the third baseman calls for it tagging third base and appealing to the umpire. R3 is called out and R2 is returned to 2nd.
 - 25) R1 with nobody out. Batter hits long fly into center field. R1 does not think the ball will be caught and runs hard advancing past 2nd base. When it appears that the fielder actually will catch the fly ball, R1 immediately turns and retraces his steps back to first to avoid a double play. As he nears first base the coacher tells him the ball has been dropped. The runner turns again and races back toward second but the ball arrives ahead of him and the umpire calls R1 out on the force play.
 - 26) Bases full with one out. On a short passed ball R1 goes to second. Finding another runner there R1 reverses and returns directly to first. Catcher throws the ball to the second baseman who throws to first hitting the returning runner, the ball bounding into right field, preventing the putout. When this occurs all runners attempt to advance with R3 being thrown out at plate. Umpires rule interference.
 - 27) R1 with 1 out. Batter hits quick one hopper to 1st baseman. R1 returns to first base and is standing on it when tagged. The 1st baseman then tags the base. Who is out? a) The runner b) The BR c) Both
 - 28) R1. A pinch-runner replaces the runner at 1st base. The manager does not tell the umpire, and the umpire does not see the pinch-runner enter the game. After one pitch to the batter, the pinch-runner steals second base. The defensive manager wants the runner declared out for being an illegal substitute. As umpire you rule legal substitution.
 - 29) R2 and R3 with 2 outs. The batter hits an inside-the-park home run. While circling the bases, R2 misses home and the BR misses 1st base. The catcher appeals that R2 missed home and the umpire declares him out for the 3rd out. The 1st baseman now calls for the ball and appeals that the BR missed 1st base. The 1st baseman can make a legal appeal for an out after the 3rd out at the plate and no runs would score.
 - 30) The batter doubles but misses 1st base. Time is called by the umpire. The pitcher steps on the rubber, stretches and comes to a set position. Without stepping back off the rubber, the pitcher steps towards 1st and throws the ball to the 1st baseman who appeals. (Assume the ball had been put into play by the umpire.) Choose one. (a) The umpire should call a balk because the pitcher threw to an unoccupied base from the rubber. (b) The umpire should declare the runner out on appeal.
 - 31) R3 tags-up on third base when a high fly ball goes into left center field. The center fielder just touches the ball but it skids off the tip of his glove. Fortunately, the left fielder makes a diving catch before the ball hits the ground. R3 took off when the ball was touched by the center fielder and made no effort to return to third after the catch. The runner is appealed at third and you "ring him out".

- 32) R2 with 2 out and 2 strikes on the batter. Batter strikes out swinging, but the ball gets away from the catcher. R2 attempts to advance to 3rd. Catcher retrieves the ball and attempts to throw the ball to 3rd base, (attempting to prevent R2's advance), but the plate umpire interferes with his throw. Runners end up at 1st (BR) and 3rd (R2). What is the proper ruling? a) Ball is alive and in play. Runners remain at 1st and 3rd. b) BR is declared out. Side is retired. c) R2 is declared out and the side is retired. d) BR remains at 1st base. R2 now on 3rd returns to 2nd. e) R2 now on 3rd returns to 2nd base; BR returns to bat.
- 33) Pitching coach goes to the mound to talk to the pitcher. While he is on the mound, the manager calls the catcher over to the dugout, and the catcher then goes to the mound with the manager's "message." Is this permissible? (Pick all that apply.) a) No. b) Yes. c) Only if the pitching coach has not left the mound before the catcher gets there. d) If the pitching coach has left the mound, the conference is over, and the catcher would not be allowed to go to the mound at that time. e) B, C, & D
- 34) Atlanta was playing at Florida, and the Marlins were leading 3-0 going into the top of the 9th inning. During the top of the 9th, Atlanta scored 3 runs to tie the score. Then, with no outs and a runner on 3rd base for Atlanta in the top of the 9th, the game was called after a one-hour, 17-minute rain delay. What happens to this game? a) Regulation tie game. b) Florida wins. c) No game. Game must be replayed in its entirety. d) Suspended game. Game is resumed from exact point of suspension prior to the next single game between the two clubs at either city. e) Suspended game. Game is resumed from exact point of suspension prior to the next scheduled single game at Florida.
- 35) With Jacksonville playing at Orlando, the score is tied 1-1 in the 10th inning. With 1 out, the batter hits a base hit. The defensive manager comes out immediately after the hit and changes pitchers. The manager remains on the mound to speak to the new pitcher. Then, with a 2-2 count on the batter then up, the defensive manager again goes to the mound. What is the proper ruling? a) This is completely legal. When the manager came out with the 2-2 count on the batter, he is charged with his first trip to the new pitcher. b) This is not allowed, as this is the manager's second trip to the mound with the same batter at bat. c) The umpire should stop the manager before he comes onto the field to speak with the pitcher. d) If the manager refuses the umpire's request not to go to the mound, the manager is ejected, and the pitcher must face the batter then at bat. He is then be removed from the game. e) B, C, & D
- 36) In the bottom of the 9th inning with no outs, Elizabethton is leading at Bristol 7-0 (Elizabethton scored all their runs in the 1st inning). A storm is approaching, and lightning strikes and causes the lights to go out before it has started to rain. During the light failure, the storm hits, and the game is called 40 minutes later, still no lights. What happens to this game? a) If the field is still playable, it is a suspended game. b) If the field is not playable, it is a called game and Elizabethton wins. c) It does not matter if the field is playable or not; it is a suspended game. d) It does not matter if the field is playable or not; it is a called game and Elizabethton wins. e) A and B
- 37) With bases loaded the BR hits a high deep fly ball to left field. All three runners tag. The BR runs through the bag at 1st base (as on a ground ball to the infield) while the runner on 1st base is in contact with the bag in order to tag up. The left fielder loses the ball and the ball drops in for a base hit. How should the umpire rule? a) The BR is out for passing a runner. b) The runner originally on 1st base is declared out. c) The play stands. There have been no violations and the ball is alive and in play. (The BR is not considered passing the runner on 1st base because he ran straight through the bag.) d) The ball is dead and all runners return. e) The umpire should act as though he did not see the infraction.
- 38) Pittsburgh playing at Los Angeles. R2 and R3 with the score tied 10-10 in the bottom of the 11th inning. Batter Mitch Webster swings at a pitch in the dirt which rookie catcher Angelo Encarnación blocks. The ball stayed in front of the catcher and did not appear that it would roll away. Runners hold. However, Encarnación took off his mask and used the mask to help

- scoop up the ball. What is the ruling? a) The ball is alive and in play; no violation. b) "Time" is called runners remain where they are. c) "Time" is called and all runners are awarded two bases. L.A. wins 12-10. d) All runners are awarded two bases; the ball remains in play. The game ends the moment the winning run is scored, so L.A. wins 11-10. e) All runners are awarded one base; the ball remains in play. L.A. wins 11-10.
- 39) R1 and R2 with nobody out. The batter hits a ground ball towards the shortstop. R2 veers around him to avoid the shortstop's fielding attempt, but the runner unintentionally brushes the shortstop anyway. The shortstop fields the ball and throws the BR out at 1st base. What is the proper ruling? a) Nothing. The ball is alive and in play. The out at 1st base stands. b) The out at 1st base stands, and R2 is declared out. c) "Time" is called when R2 touches the fielder. Interference is called, and R2 and the BR are both declared out. R1 returns to 1st base. d) "Time" is called when R2 touches the fielder. Interference is declared, and R2 is called out. The BR is placed at 1st base, and the R1 is placed at 2nd. e) "Time" is called when R2 touches the fielder. Interference is declared, and the runners originally on 1st and 2nd are both declared out. BR is placed at 1st base.
- 40) R1 and R3 with nobody out. Catcher interferes with batter's swing but the batter hits a ground ball to shortstop anyway. Shortstop throws the ball to 2nd baseman well ahead of runner from 1st's arrival at 2nd base. What should the umpire do? (Pick all that apply.) a) Call "Time" the moment the out is made at 2nd base and enforce the catcher's interference. b) The umpire must allow the play to continue (including any subsequent throws and outs). When all play is completed, "Time" is called and the catcher's interference penalty is enforced. c) The offensive manager has an option after the entire play is completed. Specifically, he may choose to accept the interference penalty or decline the interference penalty and accept the play as it occurred. d) If the offensive manager wishes to decline the interference and accept the play, he must do so immediately following the play. e) B, C, and D are all correct.
- 41) R1 and R3 with two out. As the pitcher begins his stretch, runner from 1st takes off, but the pitcher ignores this. Runner reaches 2nd base as pitcher is stopped in his set position. Batter fouls the next pitch. What happens? a) Nothing. The play stands because last base legally touched "at the time of the pitch" is determined when the pitcher initiates his actual pitching motion to the batter. The stretch is not considered the pitcher's commitment to deliver the ball to the batter and therefore the advance is allowed. b) Nothing. The play stands because last base legally touched "at the time of the pitch" is determined by the position of the runner at the time the pitch leaves the pitcher's hand. c) Nothing. The play stands because last base legally touched "at the time of the pitch" is determined by the position of the runner at the time the pitch crosses home plate. d) Runner returns to 1st base. The runner must return to the base last legally touched at the time of the pitch. The time of the pitch is determined when the pitcher begins his stretch. e) Runner returns to 1st base. The runner must return to base last legally touched at the time of the pitch. The time of the pitch is determined when the pitcher gets on the rubber to take his sign.
- 42) With bases loaded, the pitcher is pitching from the windup position. He gets his sign from the catcher and then prior to starting the pitch and while in contact with the rubber cleanly steps towards 1st base and throws there, all in one fluid, "clean" motion-in an attempt to pick off the runner. Is this legal? a) Yes. The pitcher is allowed to do this under the Official Rules. b) Yes, but only if the bases are loaded. c) No. The pitcher must disengage the rubber before throwing to a base if he is pitching from a windup position. d) No. This is an attempt to deceive the runner and should be ruled a balk. e) C and D
- 43) R1 with two out and a 3-2 count on the batter. A left-handed pitcher is pitching. The 1st baseman is playing behind the runner and not holding him on. Pitcher comes set and then raises his non-pivot foot, at which point the runner takes off for 2nd base. The pitcher then smoothly steps and throws to the 1st baseman, who is still positioned deep behind the bag. First baseman throws the ball to the shortstop, and the runner is tagged out. What is the proper ruling? a) Play stands; this is legal. b) Balk; "Time" is called when the shortstop

- catches the ball, and R1 is awarded 2nd base. c) Balk; "Time" is called when the 1st baseman catches the ball, and R1 is awarded 2nd base. d) Balk; "Time" is called when the pitcher steps to 1st base. e) Balk; ball remains alive since R1 may try to advance to 3rd base if he wishes.
- 44) R1 and R3, one out, suicide squeeze, runner from 1st is also stealing. Batter bunts the ball and pops it up to the 1st baseman, who catches the ball and then steps on first, doubling off the runner. However, the runner from 3rd crossed the plate before the 1st baseman stepped on the bag at 1st. (Answer all questions.) (a) Does the run score? (b) Should the umpire signal a time play? (c) If "yes" to part "b", then when (before or after R1 is declared out)? (d) Can the defense appeal? (e) If "yes" to part (d), then when?
- 45) R2 and R3 with one out. The batter hits a hard one hopper back towards the pitcher. As the pitcher stoops to field the ball, the ball strikes the rubber and rebounds into foul territory between home plate and first base without being touched by a fielder or pitcher. Both runners score and BR ends up at second base by the time the ball is recovered. This is a legal play.
- 46) R1 with a 3-1 count on the batter who checks his swing. The umpire calls the pitch a ball. R1 steals on the pitch and is called out on the catcher's throw to second. The defense then appeals the check swing, which is denied. They proceed to tag the runner called out at second as he leaves the field. The offense maintains the walk entitled the runner to second and he left second only when called out by the umpire. The out stands.
- 47) 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.
- 48) If a game is called, it is a regulation game under all of the following conditions: (A) Five or more innings have been completed; (B) The home team has scored more runs in four or four and a fraction half innings than the visiting team has scored in five completed half innings; (C) The home team scores one or more runs in its half of the fifth inning to tie the score.
- 49) Question: All of the following statements are true: (A) The batter is out if he interferes with F2's attempt to retire R1 while R1 is attempting to steal 2nd. (B) With a runner on 1st and the batter in the batters box, F2's return throw to the pitcher hits the batter or his bat (no intent to interfere on the part of the batter). The ball remains alive and in play. (C) With a runner on 1st and not attempting to advance, the batter accidentally interferes with F2's return throw to the pitcher while he is not in the batters box. Dead ball, runners return and no penalty. (D) The batter's follow-through prevents F2 from catching the ball. No interference, but the ball is dead. If strike 3 then the batter is out.
- 50) 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.
- 51) R1 and R2 with one out. On this field, the bullpen is in foul territory in the field of play. Defensive team is on the first base side and pitcher is warming up. Batter hits a fair ball that then curves into foul territory. Bullpen catcher fields the ball and throws it back into the infield. The umpire should call time, and based on the interference place the runners where they would have advanced to had the interference not occurred.
- 52) Two out with the bases loaded in the bottom of the 10th inning. Visiting team is leading 4 - 3. BR hits a home run out of the park. R3 has scored. R2 has not yet scored. R1 slows to meet BR who actually passes R1. All runners continue around to score. The umpire allows three runs to score, calling the BR out for passing the previous runner. Home team wins 6-4. The umpire is correct.

- 53) Batting order is as follows. Able, Baker, Charles, Daniel There are two out, and Charles is due up. Daniel bats in his place, and flies out. The opposing team now completes their at bats. The next half inning commences, and the defensive team appeals that Charles should be declared out, and Daniel bat again. The umpire should allow the appeal.
- 54) With 1 out and no runners on, the batter swings and misses at strike 3. The catcher drops the ball. The catcher picks up the ball and seeing the batter heading towards the 3rd base dugout, throws the ball to his 3rd baseman to start throwing it "around the horn". Now the batter, just before reaching the dugout, realizing he could run, heads for 1st base. The 2nd baseman's throw to 1st is wild and enters the 1st base dugout. Dead ball and BR is awarded 2nd base.
- 55) An unannounced defensive substitution becomes legal as soon as the defensive player assumes the defensive position.
- 56) The batter misses 1st on his way to 2nd on a ground rule double. After the umpire puts the ball in play, the pitcher legally steps off the rubber and throws wildly to 1st on the appeal. The runner scores on the play. The 1st baseman retrieves the ball from down the foul line and appeals. It is denied because the defense committed an error on the appeal. The run counts.
- 57) The strike zone is that area over home plate the upper limit of which is a horizontal line at the midpoint between the top of the shoulders and the top of the uniform pants, and the lower level is a line at the hallow beneath the knee cap. The Strike Zone shall be determined from the batter's stance as the batter is prepared to swing at a pitched ball.
- 58) No run shall score during a play in which the third out is made by the batter runner before he touches first base. Example: One out, Jones on second, Smith on first. The batter, Brown, hits safely. Jones scores. Smith is out on the throw to the plate. Two outs. But Brown missed first base. The ball is thrown to first, an appeal is made, and Brown is out. Three outs. Since Jones crossed the plate during a play in which the third out was made by the batter runner before he touched first base, Jones' run does not count.
- 59) R2 with nobody out. R2 gets a big jump on the pitcher approaching 3rd base just as the ball reaches the plate. The batter swings and is interfered with by the catcher. The batter hits a routine ground ball to the shortstop who throws him out at 1st base. R2 continues and scores on a close play at the plate. The umpire correctly awards the batter 1st base on the catcher interference and allows the run to score.
- 60) 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.
- 61) The manager makes an improper pitcher substitution and he is permitted to pitch. After one pitch the umpire realizes the mistake and orders a proper pitcher to take the place on the mound.
- 62) If the umpire determines that the pitcher is intentionally pitching at a batter, the umpire can (a) first warn the pitcher and his manager, and remove the pitcher from the game if the offense is repeated. (b) immediately remove the pitcher and/or manager from the game. Both (a) and (b) apply.
- 63) R1 and R2 with nobody out. The batter smashes a base hit into left field. As the left fielder fires the ball into home plate, R2 rounds third base and stops, R1 rounds 2nd base and stops and the BR rounds 1st base and heads for second. However, on his way to second base he is obstructed by the first baseman. The umpire signals the obstruction and lets the play continue. The catcher receives the ball from the left fielder and now seeing two runners standing on second base fires the ball to the second baseman who tags both runners. The BR is called out.