

2003 Level 2 Exam

- 1) Runner on first base. Nobody out. The batter hits a fly ball to left field. As the ball hits the left fielder's glove, the R1 tags and breaks for second. The ball is juggled but the center fielder makes the catch before the ball hits the ground. The defensive team appeals that R1 left before the ball was caught. The runner is out for leaving too soon.
- 2) No one on base, no outs and two strikes on the batter. On the next pitch the batter swings and misses a pitch that hits the ground but is scooped up cleanly by the catcher. The batter is out.
- 3) The catcher drifts back to catch a lazy pop-up in foul territory. The ball deflects off his chest protector and is trapped in his mitt against his chest. He triumphantly holds the caught ball up in his mitt for the umpire to see. This is a legal catch.
- 4) Runner on first. He attempts a delayed steal of second as the catcher is preparing to throw the ball back to the pitcher. In his haste to get a throw off to second, the catcher's throwing arm strikes the plate umpire. Since no one was covering second, the runner should be allowed to stay at second.
- 5) The first batter of the game swings and misses for strike three. The pitch gets away from the catcher and rolls toward the screen. The catcher fields the ball and fires to first trying to retire the advancing batter-runner. The ball strikes him in the back while he is running five or six feet in foul territory as he nears first base. This is legal and the runner is safe.
- 6) One out with a 3-1 count on the batter. The runner on third is stealing home. The batter steps out of the batter's box and fouls off the pitch. The batter is out and R3 returns to third.
- 7) Runners on first and second with one out. The batter smashes a hot grounder that hits the runner advancing toward third. The ball ricochets over and strikes the runner approaching second. This is a double play.
- 8) With one out, runners on first and third. Batter hits a ground ball to the first baseman who steps on first and throws to shortstop covering second base who tags R1. This is a reverse double play and the fielder must tag the runner at second base.
- 9) With a runner on first, batter swings and falls against catcher enabling runner to steal second base. The ball is dead and the runner is called out for the batter's interference.
- 10) With runners on second and third, batter hits ball which strikes the runner going from second to third. The runner on third crosses home plate. R2 is out and R3 scores.
- 11) Base runner misses second base while advancing. No player on the field notices it but it is called to attention of the second baseman by players on the bench. The ball is given to the second baseman who tags that base and appeals to the umpire for an out. This is legal.
- 12) One out, runner on first. Attempting to pick the runner off at 1st, the catcher is interfered with by the umpire and throws the ball into right field, while the runner advances all the way to 3rd. The ball is dead and the runner remains at first.
- 13) A pitched ball touches the sleeve of the batter's uniform, but does not hit the batter himself. The batter did not swing. The umpire should award the batter 1st base.

- 14) In a National Senior Championship Game the Alberta manager goes to the mound for the 2nd time in the same inning to the same pitcher. He removes the pitcher and places him at shortstop. The Manitoba manager protests that the pitcher should be removed from the game. The Manitoba manager is correct.
- 15) On a 1-1 pitch with one out, the runner at 1st attempts to steal 2nd. The batter swings and misses but interferes with the catcher whose throw to 2nd base is too late to retire the runner. The umpire is correct in declaring the batter out and returning the runner to 1st base.
- 16) Runners at second and third 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. Both runners score and BR ends up at second base by the time the ball is recovered. This is a legal play.
- 17) An outfielder holds a fly ball in his glove for three or four steps and then crashes into the wall and drops the ball. This shall be ruled a catch.
- 18) A batted ball which first strikes the ground behind home plate and then rolls untouched into fair territory is a foul ball.
- 19) Bases loaded and one out. The batter lifts a fly ball to center field. All runners tag up and advance one base after the catch. The defense appeals that the runner from second base left early. The umpire agrees and calls him out. The run counts.
- 20) When a balk is called on a pitcher, each runner is entitled to advance one base without the liability to be put out.
- 21) On a foul tip the ball is dead.
- 22) A pitched ball is considered a thrown ball.
- 23) A pitcher who brings his pitching hand in contact with his mouth while standing within the pitching circle is warned by the umpire the first time and ejected from the game the second time.
- 24) Runner on first base. 1-1 count on the batter. The pitcher does not come to a complete stop delivering the ball to the batter and a balk is called. The batter hits a single to right field and the runners end up on first and second. The umpire should enforce the balk.
- 25) With 2 out and runners at 1st and 3rd, on an attempted double steal, the batter interferes with the catcher. The batter is out.
- 26) 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.
- 27) With the bases loaded the pitcher balks during his delivery. Ball four is called. The batter is awarded 1st base and all runners advance.
- 28) R2 is attempting to steal when the batter is hit by the pitch. The batter is awarded 1st and R2 returns to 2nd.
- 29) With runners on 1st and 2nd with 0 outs, a declared infield fly which is intentionally dropped becomes a dead ball and the batter is out.

- 30) With runners on 1st and 3rd, the batter hits a ground ball, R1 is out at 2nd and intentionally interferes with the shortstop who attempts to make the double play. BR is out on the interference and R3 returns to 3rd.
- 31) With R2 stealing on the play, a ground ball goes through the pitcher's legs untouched and strikes the field umpire behind the mound. The ball is dead and BR is awarded 1st and R2 return to 2nd.
- 32) To lead the inning off, B6 walks, B7 walks and B9 walks. B1 comes to bat. The first pitch is wild and B6 scores. The next pitch is a home run. The defense appeals. The batter is out and 0 runs score.
- 33) The pitcher, while standing astride the rubber, drops the ball. This is a balk.
- 34) With runners at 1st and 3rd and 1 out, the shortstop intentionally drops a fair fly ball. The ball is dead and the batter is out.
- 35) Two out, runners on 2nd and 3rd, the batter hits an inside-the-park home run. The defense appeals that R2 missed 3rd base and is called out. 3 out and 1 run scores.
- 36) Players who have been substituted for may remain on the bench or warm up pitchers.
- 37) With the visiting team in the field and a runner at 3rd and 1 out, 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.
- 38) 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.
- 39) The umpire must declare the ball dead by calling time if he wishes to examine the ball.
- 40) When a ball is illegally batted. (At least one foot on the ground entirely outside the batter's box) The ball is dead immediately.
- 41) A ground ball deflects off a fielder and hits a runner. The ball is dead.
- 42) A ball falls in behind the catcher's chest protector. He then reaches in and pulls it out. The ball is alive and in play.
- 43) Each runner including the batter-runner shall be awarded two bases from the time of pitch when a batted ball goes under the outfield fence.
- 44) The ball can be either alive or dead when the defense makes an appeal for a missed base.
- 45) The ball is always dead when spectator interference occurs.
- 46) A fair bounding ball that hits the screen on the foul pole is a dead ball and all runners are awarded two bases.
- 47) Runner on third 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 the runner tags and scores. As the umpire, you properly return the runner 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 the runner from third base and call the batter out

- 48) Runner on first with one out. The batter swings and misses strike 3 on a pitch that is in the dirt and eludes the catcher. R1 advances to second while the batter advances to first. This is legal.
- 49) The pitcher makes an illegal pitch that the batter does not hit. With runners on base a balk is called. With no runners on base a ball is added to the batter's count.
- 50) An outfielder may catch an infield fly.