**WUA 2023 FINAL EXAM**

**All Answers are True or False**

**Rules:**

\_\_\_\_ 1. All bats require a permanently attached BBCOR .50 label to be legal.

\_\_\_\_ 2. A DH may bat for any defensive player. If the defensive player chooses to bat for himself, he may do so in any spot in the order.

\_\_\_\_ 3. Ground rules may supersede the rule book if both coaches agree.

\_\_\_\_ 4. The pitcher is allowed 8 warm-up pitches each inning.

\_\_\_\_ 5. A pitcher can be removed and come back in as many times as necessary in an inning.

\_\_\_\_ 6. At the end of the third defensive conference in a seven-inning game, the coach must remove the pitcher.

\_\_\_\_ 7. The coach of the defensive team has used all of his defensive conferences. In the 7th inning, he calls time to go and talk with his infielders, (but not his pitcher) about a possible bunt situation. The umpire tells the coach he must remove his pitcher. The umpire is correct.

\_\_\_\_ 8. The pitcher may wear a white or grey compression sleeve on either arm provided it does not extend below the elbow.

\_\_\_\_ 9. A catch can be secured in the bare hand or clamped to the body by an elbow or forearm.

\_\_\_\_ 10. A coach can make a live-ball appeal.

\_\_\_\_ 11. A fake tag is a form of obstruction.

\_\_\_\_ 12. When obstruction occurs, the umpire shall award a base only if the runner would have made the next base.

\_\_\_\_ 13. B1 hits a fly ball to F8. F8 gets the ball in his hands but it is dropped when he falls to the ground and rolls over or when he collides with a wall or another fielder after taking three steps. The umpire rules no catch in each instance.

\_\_\_\_ 14. There is no difference between a foul tip and a foul ball.

\_\_\_\_ 15. If a fly ball or line drive goes over third base in fair territory but lands in foul territory, it shall be called a fair ball because it passed over third base while in fair territory.

\_\_\_\_ 16. The runners cannot advance during a foul tip.

\_\_\_\_ 17. The infield fly rule is in effect with two runners on base and less than two out. The runners can be anywhere.

\_\_\_\_ 18. With first base occupied and less than two outs, the catcher drops a third strike. He must throw the ball to first base or tag the batter-runner to retire him.

\_\_\_\_ 19. Each team has two offensive conferences per inning.

\_\_\_\_ 20. Prior to the pitch, a batter is considered in the batter’s box when any part of his foot is within the box.

\_\_\_\_ 21. When a batter who is an improper batter enters the batter’s box and it is brought to the umpire’s attention, he is called out.

\_\_\_\_ 22. The offense can replace an improper batter without penalty if it is discovered before the improper batter has completed his turn at bat.

\_\_\_\_ 23. Catcher’s obstruction is ignored if the batter reaches first base and all other runners advance at least one base.

\_\_\_\_ 24. Bases loaded and 2 outs. The runner from third base scored on a passed ball (strike 3) before the batter-runner was thrown out at first base. The run scores.

\_\_\_\_ 25. A run cannot score if the third out is a force out.

\_\_\_\_ 26. If two runners occupy the same base at the same time and there is a force situation, the lead runner will be called out.

\_\_\_\_ 27. It is a one-base award if an outfielder throws a batted ball out of play.

\_\_\_\_ 28. Based loaded. One out. Batter hits a fly ball to deep right field which is caught for the second out. Runners tag up and advance, but R1 left early. The defense properly appeals that R1 left early for the third out. Any runs which scored prior to R1 being called out will score.

\_\_\_\_ 29. When the first throw by an infielder becomes dead, the award is two bases from the base occupied at the time the ball became dead.

\_\_\_\_ 30. If a player catches a ball and his momentum carries him into dead-ball territory, the runners would be awarded two bases.

\_\_\_\_ 31. Diving, jumping, hurdling or leaping over a fielder is legal.

\_\_\_\_ 32. All players must slide when a play is about to be made on them at any base.

\_\_\_\_ 33. When a runner deliberately knocks the ball out of a fielder’s hand, the runner is out, and all other runners return to the base occupied at the time of the infraction.

\_\_\_\_ 34. With two outs and R2 on second base, B4 hits a pop fly to F6. While moving underneath the ball, F6 enters R2’s base path. As R2 starts to go around F6, the wind blows the ball beyond F6 who backs up suddenly into the R2 and drops the ball. The umpire rules R2 out for interference.

\_\_\_\_ 35. A game may be started with a team having only eight players present provided the ninth player arrives before his spot in the lineup comes to bat.

\_\_\_\_ 36. A player who is rendered unconscious may go back into the game provided the coach takes responsibility for their welfare.

**Field Mechanics:**

\_\_\_\_ 37. The field umpire is responsible for tag-ups at all bases.

\_\_\_\_ 38. The plate umpire is responsible for the batter’s count and shall display the count with “balls” on the left hand and “strikes” on the right hand.

\_\_\_\_ 39. With runners on first and third, the field umpire shall start in the “A” position.

\_\_\_\_ 40. The field umpire goes to the “B” position in all situations when a base runner is at least on first base (runner on first, runners on first and second, runners on first and third, and/or bases loaded).

\_\_\_\_ 41. The plate umpire has all fair/foul responsibilities down BOTH lines when there are runners on base.

\_\_\_\_ 42. With the field umpire positioned in either the B or C position, U1 can cross the infield dirt to get a better angle on a trouble fly ball hit into the “V”.

\_\_\_\_ 43. When calling balls and strikes, the plate umpire positions himself directly behind the catcher. This protects the PU from being struck by a wild pitch or a foul ball.

\_\_\_\_ 44. With a runner on first base, the field umpire has all catch/no catch responsibilities in the “V”.

\_\_\_\_ 45. The home plate umpire never leaves the home plate area.

\_\_\_\_ 46. On a sinking line drive to left-center field, with a runner on second, either umpire can call it a catch/no catch.

\_\_\_\_ 47. If the field umpire is in the “B” position (90-foot bases), it is permissible to go into the outfield to get a better look at a catch/no catch.

\_\_\_\_ 48. Proper mechanics on a foul tip call for the home plate umpire is to signal a foul tip followed by a signal for a swinging strike while stating “foul tip” and “strike”.

\_\_\_\_ 49. Only the plate umpire calls an infield fly.

\_\_\_\_ 50. Only the home plate umpire can call a balk because the angle for the field umpire is not as good.

\_\_\_\_ 51. With a ground ball hit to the shortstop (F6) and no one on base, the plate umpire clears the catcher (F2) on the left and goes directly up the first base line. The PU stops at the 45-foot line to help with a possible pulled foot or a swipe tag play on the batter-runner.

\_\_\_\_ 52. If an umpire is naturally left-handed, it is acceptable for that umpire to call strikes and outs with his left hand since that is more comfortable.

\_\_\_\_ 53. When going out to the outfield to rule on a trouble fly ball from the “A” position, the base umpire (U1) should run directly at the fielder attempting to make the catch.

\_\_\_\_ 54. When making any kind of call (safe/out, ball/strike, catch/no catch, etc.), an umpire should aim to be set and keep his eyes still.

\_\_\_\_ 55. Umpire signal for “balk”, “foul ball”, and “time out” are the same.