

2-Man Mechanics Quiz

1. With no runners on base, who is responsible for a play at third base on the batter runner after a base hit to left field?
 - A. Base Umpire
 - B. Plate Umpire
2. With no runners on base, who is responsible for a line drive to the 2nd baseman who is diving straight forward?
 - A. Base Umpire
 - B. Plate Umpire
3. Where does the base umpire stand with 2 outs and runners on first and third?
 - A. Position B
 - B. Position C
4. With no runners on base, who has the catch responsibility for a routine catch/no catch to the center fielder?
 - A. Base Umpire
 - B. Plate Umpire
5. With a runner on first base only, the pitcher throws to first and gets R1 in a rundown that consists of about 4 throws. Who should be responsible for a close play on R1 back into first base?
 - A. Base Umpire
 - B. Plate Umpire
6. If the first base umpire must take the batter runner to second base, which of the following statements are not true?
 - A. The umpire should always take the batter-runner to second base and take an angle that will allow the umpire to be stopped and set ahead of the batter-runner to see the play at second base.
 - B. The umpire should always pivot near the grass cut-out at second base.
 - C. When taking a batter-runner to second base, you must always see the touch of first base and look for any obstruction or interference that could occur near first base.

7. Under the principle of “Getting the Call Right”: If there are bases loaded with 2 outs, can a call of “No Catch” be changed to “Catch”?

A. Yes

B. No

8. Which of the following statements are NOT true?

A. Once any individual is ejected, the non-calling official should immediately come in and walk the ejected individual off the field. The non-calling official should be the one that issues any prolonged arguing suspension. Effective with the 2017 season, if any ejected individual, after being warned, does not leave the field immediately, they are subject to a 2-game suspension for prolonged arguing.

B. It is now required by the NCAA that any official warning that takes place will be “This is your warning. By rule, if you continue, you will leave me no other option than to eject or suspend you”. Knock if off. I heard you, or I don’t want to hear anymore, are NOT acceptable means of issuing an official warning!

C. If a pitcher intentionally throws at a hitter and the home plate umpire does not issue a warning or eject the pitcher, no other umpire on the crew shall step in and issue the warning or eject the pitcher. It can only be done by the home plate umpire.

9. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. If a coach comes out on to the field to question a rule infraction, it is important to not say too much. Listen to what the coach has to say and

then respond, "Coach, I am not awarding your batter first base because, in my judgment, *(insert a very short and precise piece of verbiage directly from the rule book)* he altered the catchers throw to second base." It is not a good idea to take rules and add personalized scenarios such as "He attacked the baseball", "the ball hit him, he did not hit the ball", or "he increased his profile." Use verbiage directly from the rule book.

B. The NCAA baseball rules that are to be enforced should be the ones that each individual umpire agrees with. If the calling official has umpired baseball for many years, they are always allowed to enforce only those rules they personally like and that have been traditionally enforced over the years.

C. Enforce the rules as written.

10. If you observe another member of your crew misapplying a rule, which of the following statements apply?

A. You should always get the attention of the calling official and get the crew together to make sure everyone has all the information correct, and the rule is being applied properly.

B. You only get together with your crew if the calling official requests a conference.

C. As long as the head coach does not come out onto the field, don't get involved.