

4-Man Mechanics Quiz

- 1. With a runner on third base only and a ground ball to the infield, which answer is most correct?**
 - A. The home plate umpire must be prepared for a play at the plate and getting into position to judge runner's lane interference.
 - B. After a play at the plate, the primary responsibility of runner's lane interference will be the first base umpire.
 - C. The home plate umpire should take all plays in this situation first base line extended so that you will also have a great look at judging runner's lane interference

- 2. With runners on first and second with less than 2 outs, if the third base umpire goes out, which umpire is responsible for the tag-up at second base - if all runners tag and advance once base?**
 - A. U2 will watch the tag-up at second base and then get into the best possible position for any play on R2 at third base.
 - B. U1 will take R1 to second base and will also judge the tag-up at second base
 - C. U2 will immediately drift towards third base and get into the best possible position for the play of R2 tagging and advancing to third. U1 will take the batter-runner to second base and observe R2's tag-up at second base and give the tag-up of R1 to the home plate umpire.

- 3. With a runner on third base only and less than two outs, which umpire is responsible for a catch/no catch decision on a troubled ball that takes the right fielder to his right?**
 - A. First Base Umpire
 - B. Second Base Umpire
 - C. Home Plate Umpire

- 4. With runners on first and second base, followed by a wild pitch that almost rolls out of play near the front edge of the dugout closest to home plate, which of the following statements is most correct?**
 - A. The ball going out of play is the HP umpire's primary responsibility. He must get as close to this ball going out of play as possible. In doing this, he may leave any potential play at home plate to either the first or third base umpire.
 - B. The ball going out of play is the HP umpire's primary responsibility. He must get as close to the ball going out of play as the play will allow, but also keep in mind, that if a play develops at home plate, he must be in position at home for this play.
 - C. In this situation, the HP umpire should give this ball going out of play to the first base umpire and therefore stay near home plate for any play that may develop here.

- 5. Regarding instant replay; with bases loaded, followed by a base hit and a very close call of out/safe on R2 at home - goes to instant replay, which statement is correct?**
 - A. If during the replay, it is revealed by the replay official that the runner, who is involved in the judgment at home plate was obstructed going around third base, this obstruction may be considered in determining the out/safe at home plate.

- B. If during the replay, it is first revealed by the replay official - that the runner, who is involved in the out/safe judgment at home plate, was obstructed going around third base, this obstruction may not be considered in determining the out/safe at home plate. Replay officials may only judge on the items that are reviewable.
- C. Out/Safe calls at home plate are not reviewable.

6. 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 catcher's 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.

7. Which of the following statements are not true regarding a runner on third base only and less than two outs?

- A. With less than two outs and a runner on third, U2 will cheat over and towards third base and be in position to take a play back into third base - should U3 go out on a fly ball to left field. It is also important to note that U3 also needs to be prepared to take a play back into first base should U1 go out.
- B. U2 has to be aware that he needs to be prepared to rule on line drives that take the shortstop or second baseman towards the middle of the infield. When U2 cheats over towards third base, it would be best to stay towards the inside shoulder of the shortstop, so you will be in the best possible starting position to rule on the shortstop diving to his left as well as the second baseman diving to his right.
- C. If the infield is playing in on the grass, U2, after cheating over towards third base, should move up into the middle of the dirt area to get closer to the infield.

8. Which of the following statements are correct regarding common acceptable practices when handling situations?

- A. Anytime a play happens on the field, as long as the Head Coach does not come out onto the field or does not come out "hard" on the play: there is no need for a crew to get together and get the call right.
- B. If the first base umpire knows the home plate umpire missed an "obvious" runner's lane interference, after the ball hit the batter-runner on a throw to first base- while he was clearly out of the runner's lane: the first base umpire should not get the crew together unless the HP umpire requests a crew huddle or if the Head Coach comes out aggressively and requests the crew to get together.
- C. On a game ending play that goes against the losing coach, the crew needs to understand the magnitude of the situation. The calling official needs to show the Head Coach of the losing team respect and needs to give this coach a professional response as to why the call was made and it is important that the calling official not try to

immediately just run off the field. Other members of the crew need to be aware of the situation and stay engaged until the entire crew walks off the field together. A game-ending play that goes against the losing coach is not a time that the Head Coach is allowed to act or behave in a manner that would have gotten him ejected during the normal course of the game. Post-game ejections and prolonged arguing rules are still in effect when a game is over - until the umpires have left the playing site.

9. Which of the following statements are not true regarding arguing balls and strikes?

- A. Coaches and players are not allowed to leave their position to argue balls and strikes. Anyone leaving their position should be given a warning first before being ejected. Arguing check swings is the same as arguing balls and strikes.
- B. A first base umpire calls a batter out on a check swing to end a half inning and then immediately goes out to short right field. When the umpire stops and turns around he finds the Head Coach standing next to him discussing the judgment of the check swing. This coach should first be warned - and then if he doesn't immediately return to the dugout - he should then be ejected.
- C. A first base umpire calls a batter out on a check swing to end a half inning and then immediately goes out to short right field. When the umpire stops and turns around he finds the Head Coach standing next to him discussing the judgment of the check swing - this coach should be immediately ejected.

10. With a runner on second base only and a dropped fly ball, which umpire is responsible for a play on the batter-runner at second - if the third base umpire goes out?

- A. First Base Umpire
- B. Second Base Umpire
- C. Home Plate Umpire