

### Quick Quiz III

1. B1 bunts and F2 fields the ball in front of the plate. B1 is running in fair territory past the start of the three-foot running lane when F2 realizes he doesn't have a line of sight to make a throw to F3. He throws the ball 10 feet over B1. F3 leaps but cannot catch the ball.
  - a. B1 is in a legal running position
  - b. B2 is guilty of running lane interference
  - c. While B1 is not where he supposed to be, he is not penalized because of the poor throw
  - d. F2's throw must hit B1 in order for interference to be called
  
2. Which of the following statements is true about obstruction?
  - a. A runner can be guilty of obstruction
  - b. Any defensive player, including one holding the ball, can be guilty of obstruction
  - c. An obstructed runner is always awarded a minimum of one base
  - d. If no play is being made on an obstructed runner, he is not guaranteed any award
  - e. An obstructed runner can never be called out on that play
  
3. R2, F6 attempts to field a ground ball. The ball hits off the heel of F6's glove, then rolls several feet behind him. R2, who was running behind F6, then runs into F6 who has taken three steps in chasing down the ball.
  - a. Obstruction should be called
  - b. Interference should be called
  - c. No call necessary, play on
  - d. It depends on who initiated the contact
  
4. R1 and R3 with no outs. B6 swings and misses at 1<sup>st</sup> pitch. R1 is attempting to steal on the pitch. B6's swing carries him just outside the batter's box, but he ducks down. F2 does not throw, pulling the ball down. At the same time, F2 steps into B6, attempting to draw contact. The plate umpire believes, but isn't sure, that F2 was attempting to throw out R3.
  - a. Automatic interference. Any time the batter is outside the batter's box and the catcher does not throw, interference must be called. B6 is out, R1 and R3 return to their respective bases.
  - b. Automatic interference. Any time the batter is outside the batter's box and the catcher does not throw, interference must be called. Since F2 was making a play on R3 in the umpire's judgment, R3 is out, R1 returns to 1<sup>st</sup> and B6 remains at the plate with an 0-1 count.
  - c. The batter's actions, while possible illegal, did not impede the catcher's throw. The catcher's movement into the batter should not be construed as interference in all cases, but should be judged on the merits of the play. If the plate umpire felt the batter's actions impeded the catcher, interference is the correct call.
  - d. That's nothing. The catcher must throw in order for interference.