

## RULE 6 OUTLINE

### THE BATTER

6.02

6.03

6.05

6.06

6.07 (A 1) (B 1 & 2) NOTE (C)

6.08

6.09

6.10 (B) PARAGRAPHS 1,2,3,4,7

### QUIZ RULE 6 THE BATTER

1. A batter is out when he bunts foul on a third strike. T/F
2. If a batter drops his bat in fair territory and the ball rolls back and strikes the bat the batter is not out and the ball is still in play. T/F
3. If the bat is thrown into fair territory and it interferes with the fielders' ability to field the ball the umpire should call a dead ball and interference. T/F
4. If the batter interferes with the catcher, the plate umpire shall call interference. The batter is out and the ball is dead. T/F
5. The batter is not granted first base on a pitch that hits the dirt first and then hits him. T/F
6. If the batter-runner has not reached first base during a play in which R2 interfered with the SS making a play the batter-runner is also out. T/F
7. The batter can request a new ball from the plate umpire. T/F
8. Two strikes on the batter who swings at an inside pitch that hits his fist and falls into left field for a single. Call the batter out but leave any runners who advanced on the play where they are. T/F
9. The batter asks for "Time" and steps out of the box as the pitcher is delivering a fast ball down the middle of the plate. No pitch because there was time. T/F
10. The batter is tired of waiting for the pitcher to deliver the pitch. The batter steps out of the box as the pitcher starts his delivery. The pitcher stops his delivery and the home plate umpire calls "scratch." T/F

11. The batter tips the catcher's glove with his bat as the pitcher is taking his sign. Put the batter on first for catcher's interference and advance any runner forced by the interference. T/F
12. The catcher fields a bunt down the first base line. His throw hits the batter-runner in the back as he is running to the left of the foul line and about 10 feet from the bag. Call out BR. No one else advances. T/F
13. No count, the batter squares to bunt. As he contacts the pitch, his foot is clearly out of the box and on the ground, as he bunts the ball foul. Strike one. T/F
14. R1 is stealing on a 3-2 count. The batter swings and misses as his momentum carries him across the plate. F2's throw sails into centerfield. Call the batter out for interference and return R1 to first base. T/F
15. R1, one out, 3-2 count. The batter swings and misses on a wild pitch that rolls under out of play as R1 is attempting to steal. Put R1 at second and BR at first. T/F
16. To simplified the batting out of order rules there are 3 things to do on all batting out of order appeals. (1) call out the proper batter. (2) negate the results of the ball being put in play by the actions of the improper batter. (3) have the batter that follows the proper batter bat. T/F
17. Any part of the foot on the lines of the batter's box means the batter is in the batter's box. T/F
- 17A. On a foul tip, the ball must first hit the catcher's hand or glove. T/F
18. Any time that a pitch hits the batter the ball is dead. T/F
19. The whole bat is thrown onto the field and it interferes with the pitcher attempting to field a ground ball. Call the BR out. T/F
20. Tie does not go to the runner. T/F
21. In running to first base on an attempted bunt the BR is hit in the back by the throw from the catcher. The BR runner is not in the runner's lane and is one stride from touching first base. Call the BR out for Runner's Lane Violation. T/F
22. The Infield Fly Rule supersedes the intentionally Dropped Fly Ball or Line Drive Rule. T/F
23. Any time a runner is on third base and there is batter interference on a play with R3 attempting to score with less than two outs, R3 is out. If there are two outs the batter is out and no runs score. T/F
24. Any advances or outs made by a runner as a result of an improper batter putting the ball in play or being awarded a base shall be nullified upon proper appeal. T/F

25. R3 scores on a wild pitch with an improper batter at bat. After the improper batter hits a double the defense appeals the batting out of order and the umpire call the proper batter out, removes the improper batter from second base and puts R3 who scored on the wild pitch back on third base. T/F
26. The proper batter may replace the improper batter at any time before the improper batter is retired or becomes a base runner. T/F
27. Only the defensive team can appeal batting out of order. T/F
28. An improper batter becomes a legal proper batter if no appeal is made prior to a pitch being made. T/F
29. The “statute of limitations” in baseball is a pitch or a play. T/P
30. The batter is out when he contacts a pitch while his entire foot is on home plate. T/F
31. A batter is out for hitting a pitch while one of his feet is out of the batter’s box. T//f
32. In judging if a BR is safe, he must beat the throw to first base. T/F
33. There is a difference between a bat hitting the ball and the ball hitting the bat. T/F
33. The batter is out on appeal when he overruns first base on a base on balls. T/F
34. With a runner on second base, the batter after striking the catcher’s mitt is able to hit the ball for a single into right field. The home plate umpire calls time, catcher’s interference and allows the batter to remain on first base and returns R2 to second base. T/F
35. The umpire in question #34 was wrong; he has to give the offensive coach the option of taking the play or taking the catcher’s interference. T/F