

There are three ways in which the ASF Basic examination can be used.

- 1. Four Sections of 25 questions each that may assist in lecture style presentation of the rules. Candidates using the Paper in this manner are required to achieve an overall pass of 60%.
- 2. One Paper of 100 questions sat by a candidate in one session. Candidates using the Paper in this manner are required to achieve an overall pass of 50%.
- 3. As an open book examination by which umpires can sit the Paper in their own homes over a period of time. Candidates using the Paper in this manner are required to provide the correct answers and correct rule references to 85% of the questions.

PLEASE NOTE:	 This examination is based on the Australian Rule Book - as revised 2002-2005 - and relates to Fast Pitch only. Defensive Team = Fielding Team Offensive Team = Batting Team For the sake of brevity in some questions the following symbols will be used: 								
For fielders:	F1 = Pitcher.F2 = Catcher.F3 = 1st Base.F4 = 2nd Base.F5 = 3rd Base.F6 = Shortstop.F7 = Left Field.F8 = Centre Field.F9 = Right Field.								
For runners: For batters: For substitutes: Designated player: Defence only:	R1 is always the lead runner, followed by R2, R3 etc. B1 is the lead off batter, followed by B2, B3, B4 etc. S1 is the first replacement player, followed by S2, S3, S4 etc. DP. DEFO.								
INSTRUCTIONS:	 Answer strictly according to ASF Rule Book, NOT local bylaws and/or ground rules. Only the answer sheet of this examination is to be returned to the National, State or Association Director of Umpiring. You retain the question portion for further study. Your answer sheet, along with your examination mark will be returned to you after it is marked. All answers are either TRUE/FALSE or YES/NO and are worth (1) mark each, giving a total of 100 marks. Please indicate your answer by filling in the circle T/Y F/N or for the correct answer. 								

e.g. A TRUE or YES answer would be on the Answer Sheet provided.

T/Y F/N

- 1. Inserting material inside a bat is considered an altered bat.
- 2. Batting out of order is not an appeal play.
- 3. All illegal substitutions and illegal re-entries are appeal plays.
- 4. The base path is a direct line between a base and the runner's position at the time a defensive player is attempting a tag play.
- 5. The lines are not considered as being within the batting box.
- 6. A fielder has to hold the ball on a catch long enough to prove he has control and that his release is voluntary and intentional, and if he drops the ball during the throw is it still a valid catch.
- 7. A delayed dead ball is a game situation in which the ball remains alive until the conclusion of the play. When the play is finished the umpire may rule a dead ball and enforce the appropriate ruling.
- 8. A legally batted ball touches third base and the umpire calls foul ball. Is the umpire correct in his ruling?
- 9. A fair ball shall be judged by the position of the ball when it was first touched in relation to the line, not the fielder position.
- 10. A foul tip goes directly to the catcher's hands and is caught, it is called a strike, and the umpire allows a runner on base to steal, as the ball remains alive. Is this permitted?
- 11. It is an illegally batted ball if the batter hits the ball fair or foul while his foot is completely outside the line of the batters box on the ground or in contact with the home plate.
- 12. An ineligible player is a player who may not participate in the game as a player after being removed by the umpire. The penalty for use of an ineligible player is a forfeit.
- 13. A replacement player is a player who runs for a batter runner because he has been hit by a pitched ball and has a sore knee.
- 14. A batted ball that contacts a batter on the thigh is considered a slap hit.
- 15. A hard batted ball that sneaks between F5 and the F6 should be considered a squeeze play.
- 16. The one metre (3 foot) line is drawn parallel to the fair foul line half way between home and 1st base. In order for the batter runner to avoid interference he should be inside this area on his way to first.
- 17. Should the umpire rule fair ball if a batted ball hits either portion of the double base?
- 18. If a play is made at 1st base on any batted ball and the runner touches only the fair portion of 1st base and an appeal is made before the runner comes back and touches the fair portion he shall be called out, as if he missed the base.
- 19. Titanium bats are legal providing they have a 1.20 BPF factor.
- 20. Yellow optic balls with white stitching are legal.
- 21. A player that deliberately removes his helmet during a live ball play shall be called out. The ball remains alive.
- 22. Youth players are not permitted to wear metal cleats.
- 23. Youth age catchers must wear shin guards. Protection of the knee is not necessary.
- 24. Calling a runner out for deliberately removing a helmet cancels any force play situation.
- 25. If a player refuses to remove jewellery, illegal shoes, or illegal parts of the uniform he will be removed from the game.

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- 26. Any coach may sign the line up, however it must be signed by one of them.
- 27. The 1st base coach has an earpiece receiver and is receiving communication from a spectator in the stands. The plate umpire notices this and ejects him. Is the umpire correct in his ruling?
- 28. The 1st base team has listed only 9 players with no substitutes. During the 5th innings the coach requests time as he wants to add a rostered player that has just turned up to the line up. Is this allowed?
- 29. If a team is using a D.P. they must finish the game with 10 players.
- 30. The player listed 10^{th} in the line-up shall be the DEFO.
- 31. The D.P. may play defence for any of the players listed in the batting line up. That player would then simply bat only.
- 32. A coach removes a substitute from the game and re-enters him later. Is this an illegal re-entry, and should the umpire eject both the player and the coach listed on the line up card?
- 33. If the head coach is ejected from the game the name of the new coach that will assume responsibility must be given to the umpire.
- 34. A substitute is illegally in the game even if a pitch hasn't been thrown.
- 35. A replacement player is a player placed in the game for a player withdrawn due to bleeding.
- 36. The replacement player may play for the injured player for the remainder of the innings in progress and the next complete innings.
- 37. Any team member disputing any judgement call may be ejected after a warning.
- 38. A player removed from the game may sit on the bench.
- 39. Failure of a player removed or ejected to leave the game immediately, will warrant a forfeit.
- 40. The fitness of the ground for playing shall be decided solely by the plate umpire.
- 41. A regulation game shall consist of nine innings.
- 42. If after the removal or ejection of a player a team has less than 9 players or less than 10 players with a D.P. and there are no available substitutes the game is forfeited by the plate umpire.
- 43. If the umpire declares a forfeit should he award the team not at fault a score 9-0.
- 44. It is possible to end a game before the bottom of the third innings is played, if the team second at bat is 20 runs or more in front of the first team at bat, and the game becomes regulation.
- 45. At the end of a regulation game when the scores are tied a tiebreaker shall begin by placing a runner on 1st base.
- 46. The person who becomes the runner in the tiebreaker shall always be the person who is scheduled to bat last in the innings in progress.
- 47. A run shall not be scored if the third out is the batter-runner.
- 48. A coach insisting on two conferences during an offensive innings will be ejected.
- 49. A coach may have three conferences during the same defensive innings with no penalty, provided he has not had any previous charged defensive conferences.
- 50. The defensive coach confers with his pitcher during a charged offensive conference and is ready to play when the offensive conference is over. The umpire charges the defensive coach with a conference. Is the umpire correct?
- 51. The pitcher must, while standing on the pitcher's plate with the ball in both hands, take the signal from the catcher and pitch the ball within ten seconds.

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- 52. The pitcher must come to a complete stop for 1 second after taking the signal from the catcher and pitch the ball within 2 seconds.
- 53. The pitch commences as soon as the pitcher separates the hands.
- 54. The pitcher must not make two revolutions of the arm in the windmill pitch.
- 55. When the pitcher does not take a step with delivery of the ball, the umpire should call illegal pitch.
- 56. The pitcher must not deliberately bounce the ball to prevent the batter hitting the ball.
- 57. The pitcher must pitch the ball after receiving it from any player within 20 seconds.
- 58. With reference to question 57, the penalty is a ball on the batter and this is not an illegal pitch.
- 59. Pitchers may put a bandaid on the pitching hand as long as it is to cover stitches from an injury.
- 60. The catcher must return the ball directly to the pitcher, even when there are runners on base.
- 61. While the plate umpire is making a pitching change to the official scorer, the pitcher has six warm up pitches. When the base umpire informs the plate umpire that the pitcher had six pitches, the plate umpire awards the batter ball one. Is this correct?
- 62. When a base runner leaves a base early on the pitch, the umpire should declare a no pitch.
- 63. If the ball drops from the pitchers hand on the back swing, a ball is awarded to the batter and the ball remains alive.
- 64. In the bottom of the third innings the on-deck batter may use the on deck circle on the first base side of the diamond if the batter is left handed and he wants to avoid getting hit by a foul ball.
- 65. The on deck batter may loosen up with as many bats as he can successfully grip in two hands.
- 66. The first batter in each innings shall be the batter whose name follows that of the last player who completed their turn at bat.
- 67. All plays are nullified if the batter hits to F7 and it is then discovered he batted out of order, including any out that is made on the play.
- 68. Is the batter permitted to have his feet over the lines of the batters box prior to the pitch as long as part of his foot is on the line?
- 69. The batter is hit with a pitched ball that passes through the strike zone. He should be awarded first base.
- 70. A fly ball strikes the foul pole just above the fence level and goes foul. This is a foul ball.
- 71. The batter hits the ball and it rebounds up and hits the bat a second time while still in the batters hand. This is a foul ball.
- 72. The batter swings at an inside pitch on strike 2 and the ball touches his uniform. Should the umpire call him out?
- 73. The batter has 2 strikes called on him when he bunts the next pitch and it goes foul. The batter should be called out.
- 74. The batter bunts the ball and the ball rolls against the bat. The batter should be called out.
- 75. The batter is out whenever he has three strikes and first base is occupied, with less than two out.

- 76. If the batter while attempting to hit a pitched ball comes in contact with the catcher, catcher's obstruction should be ruled.
- 77. On catcher's obstruction, if the batter-runner reaches 1st base safely and all other runners advance at least one base, the coach is given the option of taking the result of the play or have the batter bat again.
- 78. When the batter is hit with a pitched ball not swung at or called a strike, should the umpire award him 1st base even if the batter made no effort to avoid being hit?
- 79. The batter-runner is not out when he hits a fly ball to the infield that is not caught with runners on first and third with one or none out.
- 80. The batter-runner is out if he runs outside the one metre (3-foot) line and is hit by a thrown ball to the 1^{st} baseman.
- 81. The batter–runner may step back toward home plate as long as it is not to avoid or delay a tag by a fielder.
- 82. When the batter-runner creates interference the runners always return to the last base held at the time of the pitch.
- 83. The batter-runner is out when the immediate preceding runner, who is not yet out, intentionally interferes with a fielder attempting to catch a thrown ball or with the throw to retire the batter-runner.
- 84. When a fielder makes a play on a batter-runner using an illegal glove, the coach has the option of taking the result of the play or have that batter resume batting, assuming the ball and strike count prior to the pitch.
- 85. Base runners may leave the base to steal as soon as the pitcher separates his hands.
- 86. It is obstruction when a fielder, about to receive a thrown ball, positions himself in the base path and impedes or prevents the runner getting to a base.
- 87. When a ball is in play and is overthrown beyond the boundary, the base runners are awarded one base on an infield throw and two bases on an outfield throw.
- 88. When a live ball is accidentally carried into dead ball territory, such as a fly ball carried over the dead ball line, the runner/s are awarded two bases from time the fielder entered dead ball territory.
- 89. The runner is not out if he passes a runner who is not yet out, providing he does not touch the next base before the preceding runner.
- 90. When a base coach intentionally interferes with a thrown ball or interferes with a foul fly ball, even if he is in the coach's box, the runner closest to home is out
- 91. The runner is not out when he is hit with an untouched fair-batted ball while in contact with a base, providing he does not intentionally interfere.
- 92. The ball is always alive when a fair-batted ball strikes an umpire.
- 93. The ball is dead when a batter enters the box with, or uses an illegal or altered bat.
- 94. The ball is dead when a batter fails to enter the box within ten seconds after the call of play ball.
- 95. The ball is dead when a fair-batted ball strikes a groundsman.
- 96. When the batter drops the bat and the ball rolls against it in fair territory the ball is alive.
- 97. The ball is alive when the catcher catches a foul tip.
- 98. The ball is dead when a thrown ball accidentally strikes a coach.
- 99. The ball is dead when another runner assists a runner.
- 100. The ball is dead immediately when a runner is obstructed.

ANSWER SHEET 100 QUESTIONS													
FILL IN CIRCLE FOR THE CORRECT ANSWER								CANDIDATE No					
	T/Y	F/N		T/Y	F/N		T/Y	F/N	T	Γ/Υ	F/N		
1.	0	0	26.	0	0	51.	0	0	76.	0	0		
2.	0	0	27.	0	0	52.	0	0	77.	0	0		
3.	0	0	28.	0	0	53.	0	0	78.	0	0		
4.	0	0	29.	0	0	54.	0	0	79.	0	0		
5.	0	0	30.	0	0	55.	0	0	80.	0	0		
6.	0	0	31.	0	0	56.	0	0	81.	0	0		
7.	0	0	32.	0	0	57.	0	0	82.	0	0		
8.	0	0	33.	0	0	58.	0	0	83.	0	0		
9.	0	0	34.	0	0	59.	0	0	84.	0	0		
10.	0	0	35.	0	0	60.	0	0	85.	0	0		
11.	0	0	36.	0	0	61.	0	0	86.	0	0		
12.	0	0	37.	0	0	62.	0	0	87.	0	0		
13.	0	0	38.	0	0	63.	0	0	88.	0	0		
14.	0	0	39.	0	0	64.	0	0	89.	0	0		
15.	0	0	40.	0	0	65.	0	0	90.	0	0		
16.	0	0	41.	0	0	66.	0	0	91.	0	0		
17.	0	0	42.	0	0	67.	0	0	92.	0	0		
18.	0	0	43.	0	0	68.	0	0	93.	0	0		
19.	0	0	44.	0	0	69.	0	0	94.	0	0		
20.	0	0	45.	0	0	70.	0	0	95.	0	0		
21.	0	0	46.	0	0	71.	0	0	96.	0	0		
22.	0	0	47.	0	0	72.	0	0	97.	0	0		
23.	0	0	48.	0	0	73.	0	0	98.	0	0		
24.	0	0	49.	0	0	74.	0	0	99.	0	0		
25.	0	0	50.	0	0	75.	0	0	100.	0	0		