# Softball New Zealand Scorers Theory

## Examination 2018

The entire exam will be answered in this booklet.

Marks:

Section 1: Theory questions - 35 Marks

Some of these questions are multiple choice questions.

Section 2: Game Scoring - 35 Marks

You are asked to score one side of a game - you will need to do the end of innings analysis. The commentary for this game is at the end of the booklet. Detach it and use the scoresheet on page 8.

Section 3: Analysis - 25 Marks

You will need to analyse a game – The end of innings analysis has been done for you along with some other analysis.

Section 4: Neatness - 5 marks

The pass mark is 70%.

Time:

You will have 3 hours to complete the examination.

Scorers may have up to 10 minutes reading time before the exam. Ensure that you leave enough time for the whole exam.

General Information:

If there is something you don't know, leave it and move on - you may have time to come back to it.

This is an open book exam which means that you may use Softball New Zealand Scorers Manual and/or the Softball New Zealand Rule Book to refer to during the exam.

Please complete the details below:

Name:
Address:
Email:
Phone
Association

Marks

Section 1	/35
Section 2	/35
Section 3	/25
Section 4	/5
Final Mark	
	%

## Section 1 Theory Questions

Where you are given two options either circle your answer OR delete the incorrect answer.

1. Give the full symbols for: (batter numbers not required).

а	On a good throw from shortstop the baserunner is called safe at 2nd base, because the second baseman dropped the ball.	6E4
b	The batter/baserunner is safe at first, on the same play.	FC64
С	Batter hit by a pitch.	HP
d	Foul fly ball dropped by first baseman.	FFE3
е	Baserunner runs into shortstop fielding a ball - OUT.	RI6
f	Batter is OUT for bunting foul on the third strike.	KFB
g	A pop up bunt caught by the catcher	B
		FF2
h	Infield fly caught by third base	IF5
j	Batter hitting a ball to right field who takes the batter/runner out at first	93
k	A hit which hits the ground midway between centre and right field and goes	+
	over the fence	89A

(5 Marks)

#### 2. Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE?

а	If a baserunner is called OUT for leaving early, it is a strike on the batter.	TRUE/FALSE
b	A foul tip caught on the 3rd strike is a strikeout.	TRUE/FALSE
С	A player who is legally re-entered may play any position on defence.	TRUE/FALSE
d	When fielders attempting to catch a fly ball collide the batter must get a hit.	TRUE/FALSE
е	If the batter makes base on Catcher's Interference, it is a Reach Base.	TRUE/FALSE
f	A batter who picks a walk with loaded bases gets an RBI.	TRUE/FALSE
g	A short stop who throws a ball to first base, who drops it, resulting in the	TRUE/FALSE
	runner making base safely does not get an assist.	
h	To get the PO (putout) figure in the box score, you add up the number of innings and multiply by three.	TRUE/FALSE
		(4 Marka)

(4 Marks)

3 Depending on what happens to other batters later on in the innings, can a run possibly be an Earned Run if a baserunner scores on:

а	РВ		YES/NO
b	HP		YES/NO
С	IP		YES/NO
d	6E2		¥ES/NO
е	(6)E2		YES/NO
f	E62 ¥ES/NC		¥ES/NO
g	Explain the difference between d) e) and f) with respect to Earned Runs.The key answer for here is (along the lines of), if the next batter got a hit: d) is an OUT error - can not possibly be an Earned Run e) is an ADVANCE error - would have scored on the hit - Earned Run f) could be either an OUT error or an ADVANCE error - so therefore could possibly be an Earned Run		Run e hit - Earned Run

(4 Marks)

4 There are loaded bases and 2 outs. How many runs score if:

а	The batter bounces the ball over the fence.	2
b	The batter hits the ball over the fence on the full.	4
С	The batter hits the ball over the fence on the full, but is called OUT on appeal for missing first base.	0
d	The batter hits the ball over the fence on the full, but is called OUT on appeal for missing home plate.	3

(2 Marks)

5 Name four different situations where a catcher gets a put out. (If you're not sure if they are different, name more than 4 – you will be given 1 mark for each correct answer up to 4) Answers in brackets are considered the same

а	Strike-out	(К, Кс, КҒВ, КА)
b	Catch	(F2, FF2, IF2)
С	Force out	(12, 42, 62 etc)
d	Tag out	(1T2, 4T2, 6T2 etc including avoiding tag - 1AT2 etc)
	Illegal Batting	(IG2 - out of box, illegal bat, hit ball twice etc)
	Batting out of order	(L2)
	Hit by batted ball	(H2)
	<b>Runners Interference</b>	(RI2 including Teams Interference - TI2)
	Illegal Running	(IR2)
	Missed Base	(MB2)
	Illegal Substitute	(IS2)
		(4 Marks)

6 Batter 7 picks a walk. Batter 9 bats next, and hits a double which scores Batter 7 from 1st base. Then the fielding side appeal for batting out of order.

а	Who is out?	Batter 8
b	How do you score it?	L2
С	Who is the correct next batter?	Batter 9
d	What happens to batter 7?	Goes back to 1 <sup>st</sup> base
	If the fielding side did not appeal for batting out of order, what should you do as official scorer?	Say nothing.
	In situation (e) above, how would you score batter 8?	MTB

(3 Marks)

#### 7 Can the tie breaker runner be:

а	An Earned Run (ER)	¥ES/NO
b	A Designated Runner (DR)	YES/NO
С	An At Bat (AB)	¥es/No
d	An RBI for the next batter	YES/NO
		(2 Marks)

8 The starting pitcher is replaced in the 1<sup>st</sup> innings when the team is losing 0-4. There are no outs and the count on the batter in the box is 3 balls and 1 strike.

а	If the batter gets a hit, which pitcher gets charged with the hit?	STARTING / REPLACEMENT
b	If the batter gets a walk, which pitcher gets charged with the walk?	STARTING / REPLACEMENT
(c)	If the batter gets struck out, which pitcher gets the strike out?	STARTING / REPLACEMENT
(d)	How many innings is the first pitcher credited with pitching?	0

(2 Marks)

9 Give the formulas for, and work out the following averages. There is 1 mark for each formula and working, and 1 mark for each correct average written in the correct format.

a) A batter comes into the batters box 29 times for 9 Hits, 4 Walks, 3 SHs and is hit once by a pitched ball. His batting average is....

Formula	Working	Average
<u>H</u>	<u>9</u>	.429
AB	21	
		(2 Marks)

b) A pitcher pitches 42 innings and gives up 4 Earned Runs. The Earned Run Average is.....

Formula	Working	Average
<u>ER x 7</u>	<u>4 x 7</u>	0.67
IP	42	

(2 Marks)

10 List at least 10 things you should check or cross-check at the end of a game to ensure that your analysis is accurate.

Any 10 of the following (or similar wording)

- Prove the box score this will pick up most errors (but not all errors).
- Most important remember that the POs figure is found by adding up the PO column in the fielding analysis from the opposite side of the scoresheet.
- The Box Score total should equal the total BF by all pitchers on the opposing team, and also the total of the IB column. (If the box score doesn't balance this check will show you which side of the box score total is wrong).
- The PO's should equal the number of times the team batted, times the number of out per innings (be careful with partly completed innings).
- If there have been any batting changes, make sure that all the batting analysis has been split (and don't forget PRs and DRs).
- If there have been any fielding changes, make sure that the fielding analysis (especially pitching and catching), has been split.
- Check RBIs by counting the runs in the body of the scoresheet that qualify as RBIs, and then make sure that this equals the total of the RBI column.
- Count the dots in the Earned Runs in the body of the scoresheet, and make sure that the correct number have been charged against the pitchers.
- The total BB, HP, H, 2B, 3B, HR and Ks in the pitchers stats should equal the total of the BB, HP, H, 2B, 3B, HR and K columns on the other side of the scoresheet.
- The total BB, H and Ks in the pitchers stats should also equal the total of the BB, H, and Ks at the bottom of the innings columns on the other side.
- Check that all Assists and Errors have been transferred to the bottom of the innings and then to the fielding stats (It is a good idea to count the E's in the body of the scoresheet).
- •RAB (Reach At Bats) should equal the box score totals minus any SH's (not counting SHE or SHFC).
- Make sure you have recorded the Umpires names, and your name.
- Make sure you have recorded the start and finish times.
- Make sure you have the team names, venue and date information on both sides. (The reason for this is that games are often photocopied on A4 paper).

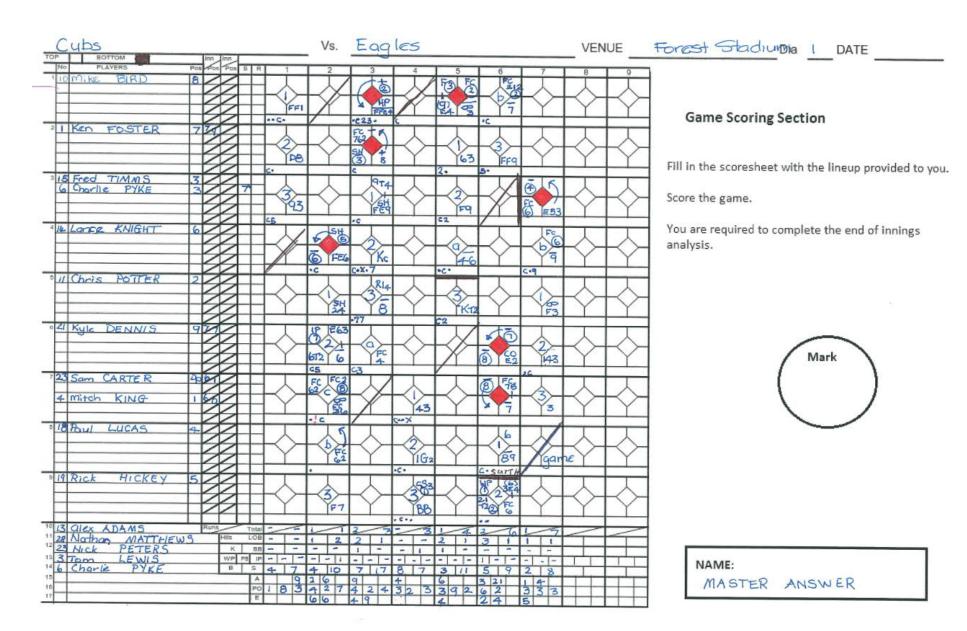
(5 Marks)

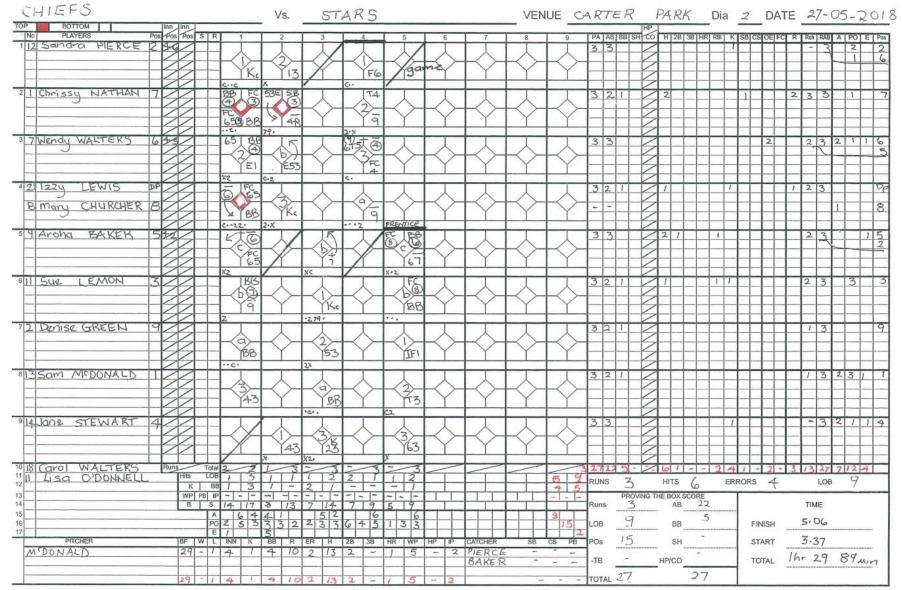
#### Section 2

## Game Scoring Marker Notes

Inn	Batter	Comment		
1	1	This was caught by the pitcher in foul territory – therefore FF1		
2	4	Key wording here is "batter-baserunner already safe at first". This tells you that the batter reached base on the FE6 rather than the E63.		
	5	1st base has slipped over, therefore it must be the 2nd Base who takes the throw.		
	6	Key wording – "makes a great diving save and attempts to make a throw to first off the ground". This indicates that the short stop made more than ordinary effort. Therefore give the batter a hit to reach first. Then the wild throw would take the runner the extra base to second.		
	6	Some forgot to advance the runner at second on the Illegal Pitch.		
	6	With runners on 2nd and 3rd the out at home is not a force out so this would have been a tag play.		
	7	As no runner advanced on the bunt, this is not scored as a SH. The unsuccessful bunt symbol show is needed.		
3	1	Key words – "drops an easy catch" – FFE4		
	3	With a runner on 3rd Base that was tagging up, should the catch in deep right field have been caught this would have been scored as a SH, therefore with the dropped catch score this as SHFE9.		
	6	Baserunner running into the second base – out. Batter baserunner reaches 1st on the FC.		
4	9	Four balls gives the batter the walk - BB		
4	1	The umpire has ruled that the baserunner has left the base early – Batter #9 becomes the 3rd out. This is a dead ball, so the pitch is not recorded in the pitch count and batter #1 will come back into the box as the first batter of the 5th innings.		
5	1	This is scored as a safe bunt. The Scorers Manual (3.s.2) indicates that slow handing is not considered to be an error unless some other misplay takes place as well.		

7	5	3	Advance the runner on 2nd to 3 with the F play and then using the connecting, put the runner safe at home with the (9)E4. The brackets show that this is an advance error. There was no chance of an out – but it allowed the runner to advance.
-	5	5	Don't forget the fielding change line to show that the opposition have made a substitution.
	6	6	You should have made the pitching change for the Cubs team. Show in the fielding change columns by putting Carter into position 1. For King put a 0 in the position area to show that he has been taken out of the field.
	6	6	Don't forget to put the error on the catcher in the catcher's obstruction (COE2) down into the end of inning analysis.
	6	9	Don't forget to show the pitching change line
	6	9	The batter reaches base on the FC. After the short stop has thrown the ball to 1st, the 1st base then throws the ball to 2nd base to try and get the runner who is now heading to 2nd. As 2nd base would have had him out (has him cold but drops the ball) score an error on the 2nd base and give an assist to 1st
			base. Shortstop does not get an assist as well as it is not the play at 2nd that the short stop was trying to make the out on – but the play at 1st. However you do show the shortstop's throw to first by using brackets – (6)3E4. Don't forget to put 1st base's assist down in the fielding end of inning analysis.
	6	2	As the out is taken at home, the other runner advances to 2nd on the FC. It is not a caught stealing home as the runner going from 3rd was not stealing home.
	7		Don't forget the substitution and fielding changes.
_	7	4	Some of you may have forgotten that you need to make assumptions based on your knowledge of game play. If there is a single to right field (although it's shallow) it is probable that the runner on 2nd base will have moved to 3rd base. This becomes crucial in subsequent plays.
	7	5	Don't forget the unsuccessful bunt symbol.
	7	6	The pitcher should also get an assist here as the hit ball significantly altered course that led to the out.





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