

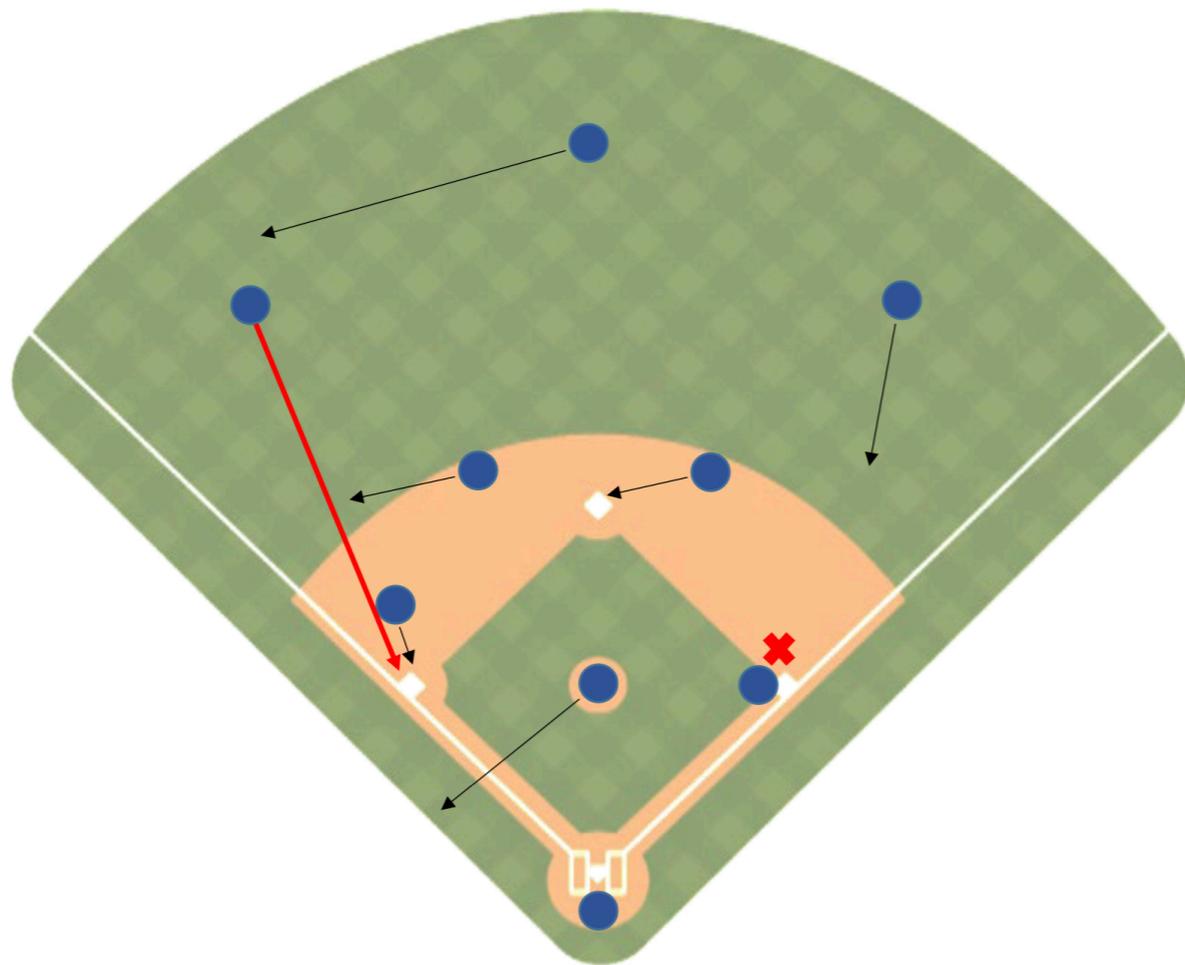


Spring 2026: Baseball Study Guide



AZA's: Lesson 1 - Cutoffs & Relays

Test next practice: you need to demonstrate the following scenario from each position on the field.



Single to left, runner on 1st base.

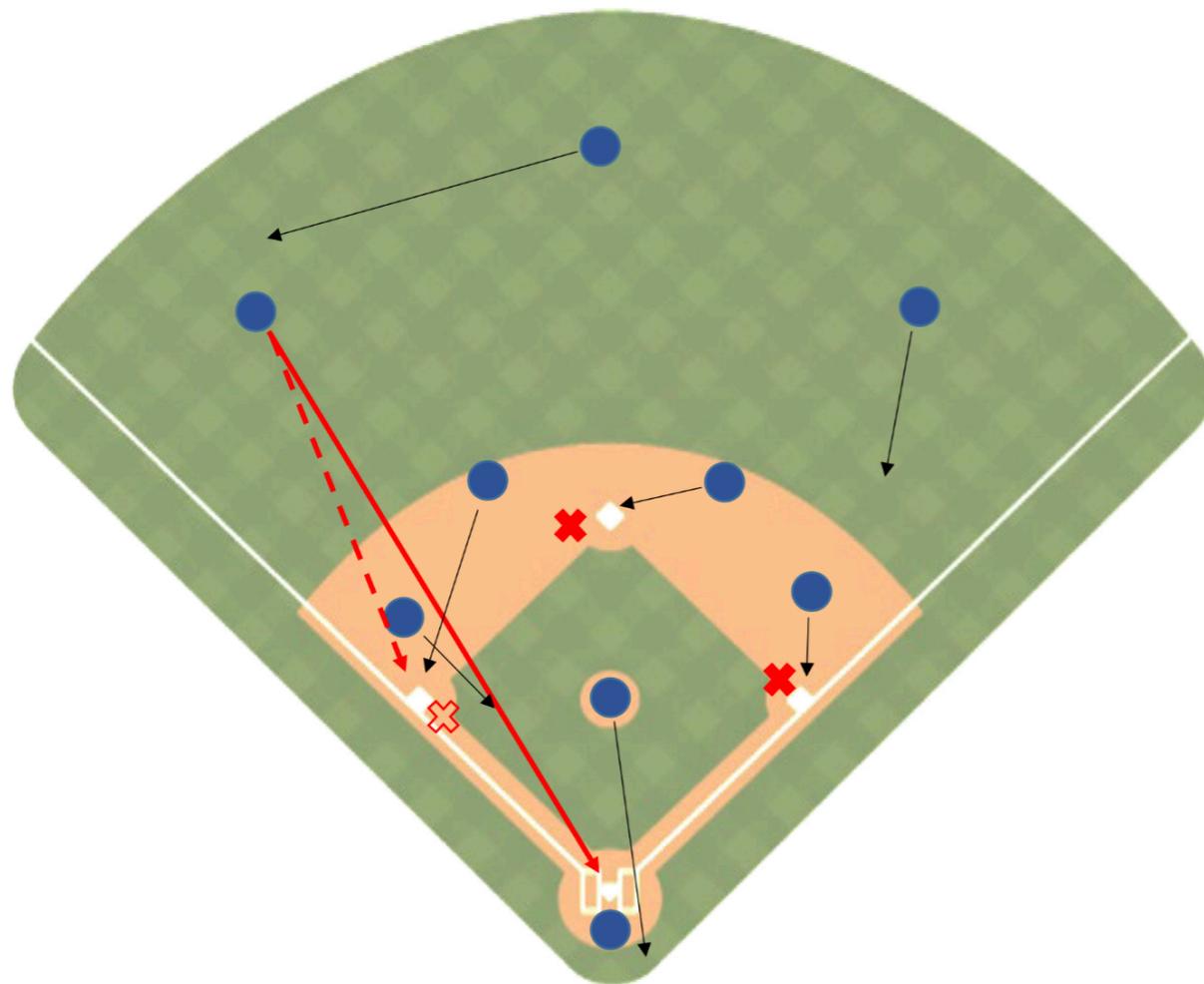
Throw goes to 3rd base. Shortstop is cutoff. Shortstop should always be prepared for a cutoff to throw to 3rd or back to 2nd if the base runner over runs the base.

Team with most World Series Wins in MLB History?

Leadership Question: when in the field before the pitch, what are you thinking about?

AZA's: Lesson 2 - Cutoffs & Relays

Test next practice: you need to demonstrate the following scenario from each position on the field.



Single to left, runners on 1st and 2nd base.

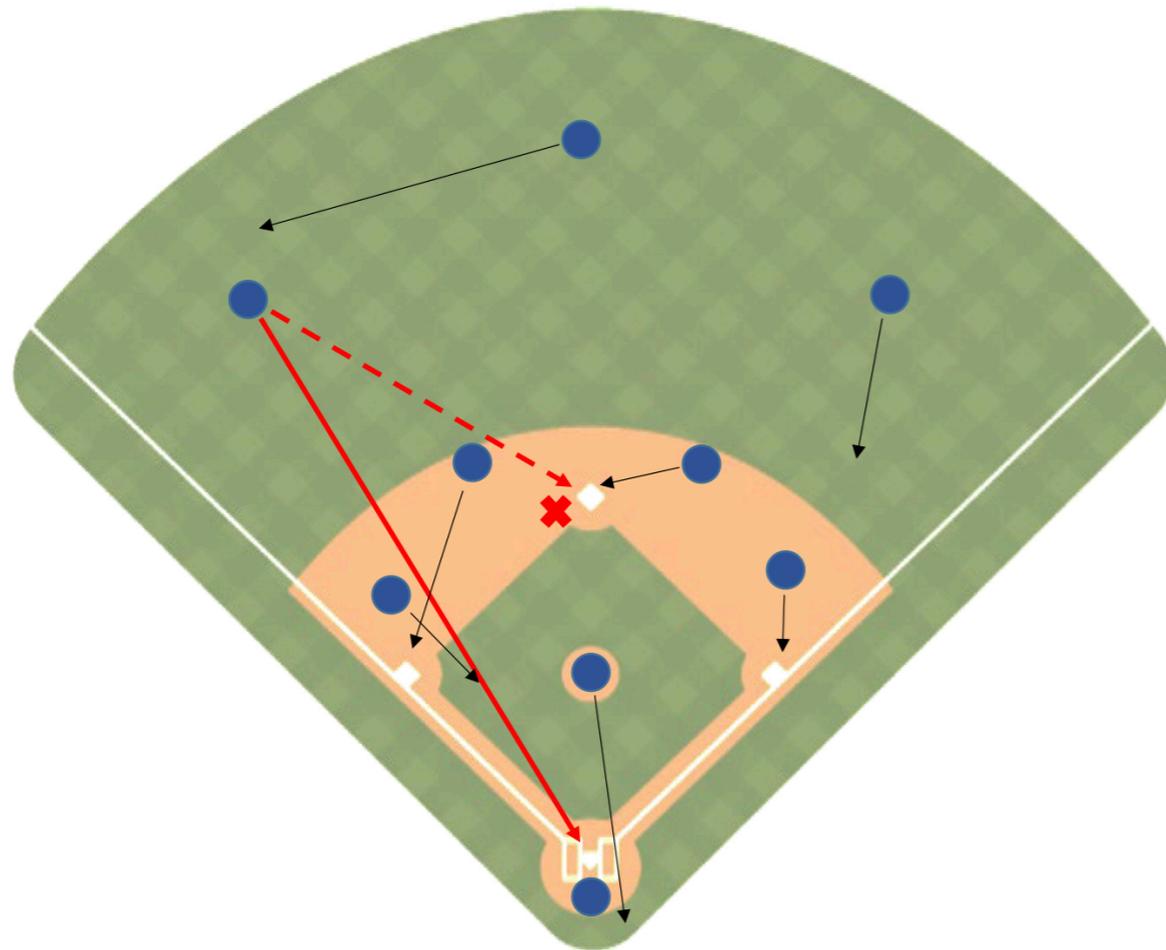
The throw will go to home. Third baseman is the cutoff to the plate. The third baseman should always be looking for a relay to another base, looking for an overly aggressive turn or bad ready by the base runner. THIS WILL ALSO BE USED FOR A SACRIFICE FLY TO LEFT FIELD. The game situation and/or the depth of the fly ball will determine where the ball will be thrown.

How many feet is it from Home-plate to first base in little league ?

Leadership Question: what are two things you will focus on to be a great leader?

AZA's: Lesson 3 - Cutoffs & Relays

Test next practice: you need to demonstrate the following scenario from each position on the field.



Single to left, runner on 2nd base.

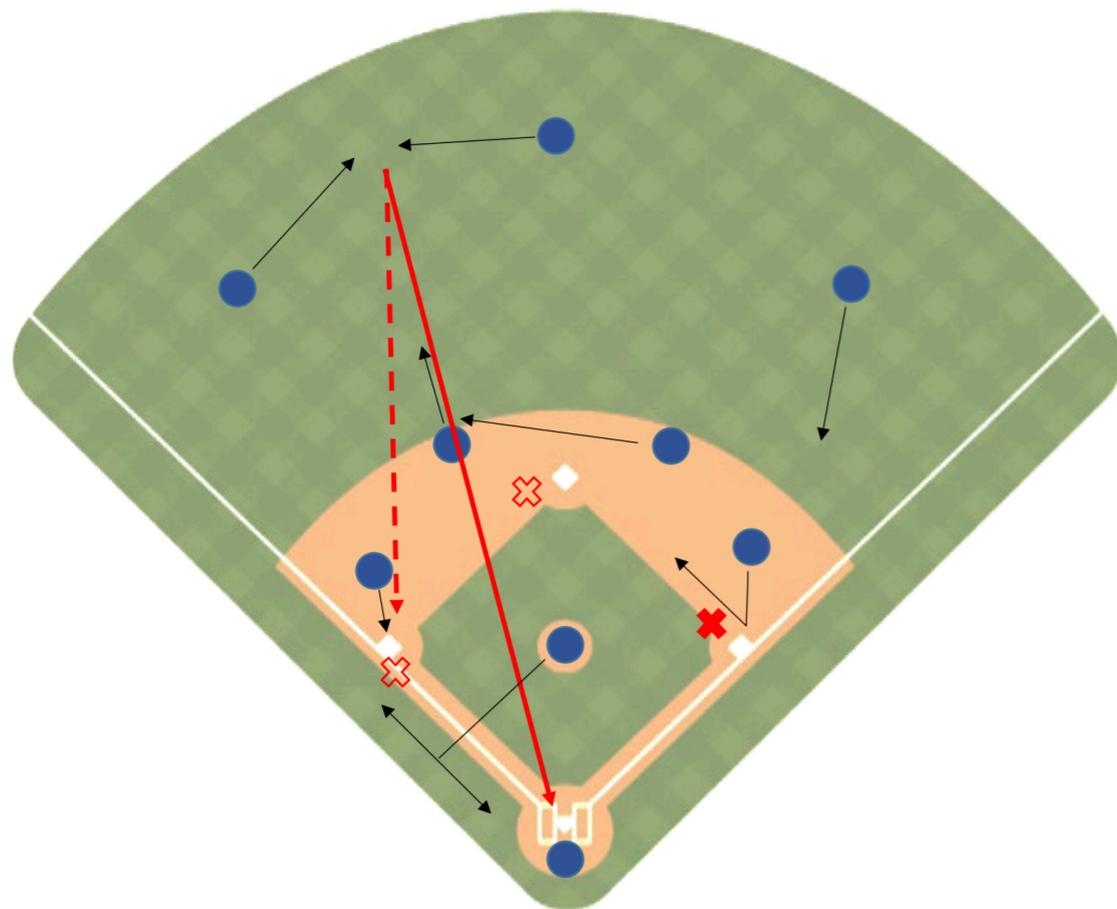
The throw will go to home. Third baseman is the cutoff to the plate. The throw must be made through the cutoff man to prevent the batter/runner from advancing to second base.

The speed of the hit ball, location of the hit ball, along with the speed of the runner on base will determine if this ball goes home or directly to second base.

Leadership Question: what do you do when you when you make a mistake? Why?

AZA's: Lesson 4 - Cutoffs & Relays

Test next practice: you need to demonstrate the following scenario from each position on the field.



Double or triple to left center, runner on 1st and 2nd base, or bases loaded.

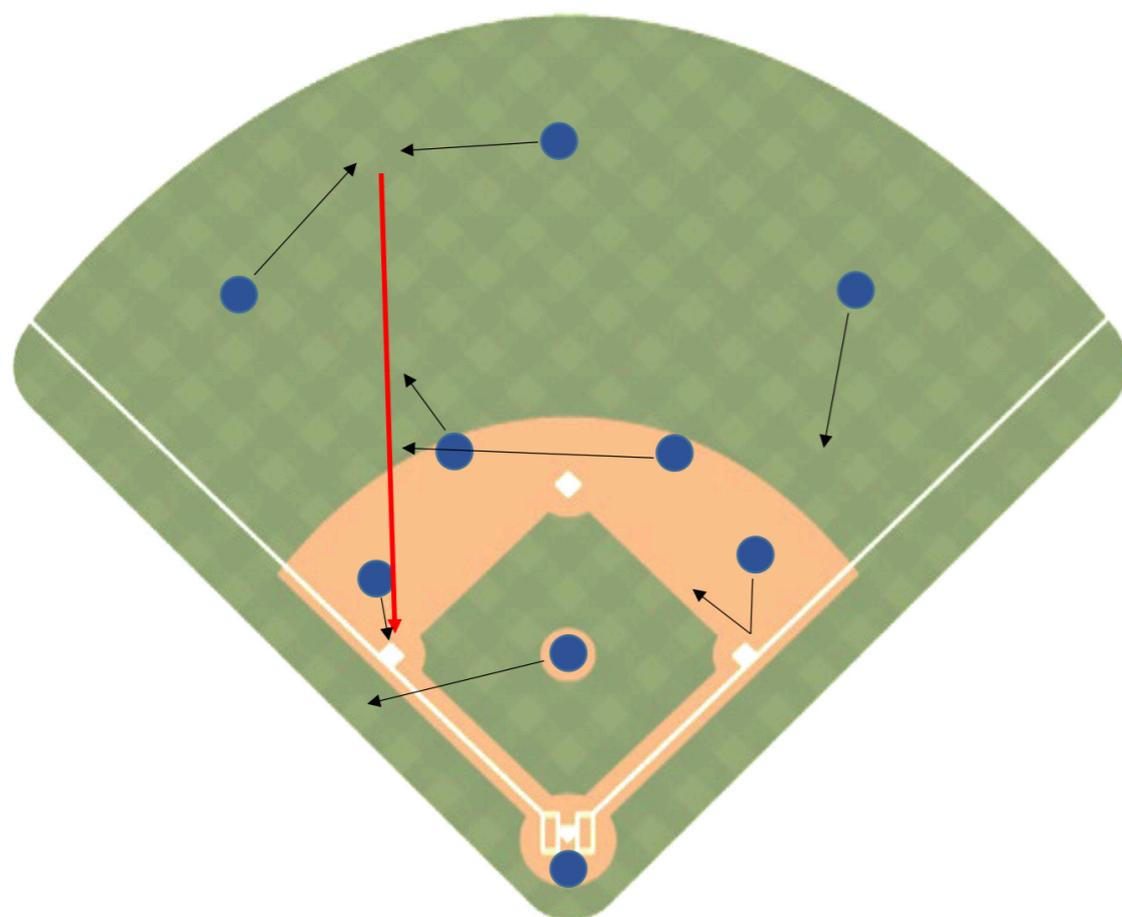
The throw will go to home. Shortstop and second baseman are the double cutoff to home.

The trail cutoff man will help the lead with the call (cut/base). The lead cutoff man should always be looking for a relay to second or third base on a cut call, looking for an overly aggressive turn or bad read by the base runner. The speed of the hit ball, location of the hit ball, along with the speed of the runners on base will determine if this ball goes home or is relayed to third base.

Leadership: before and after each batter everyone in the field should be yelling number of outs and plays at which base. Ex. 1 down plays at 2.

AZA's: Lesson 5 - Cutoffs & Relays

Test next practice: you need to demonstrate the following scenario from each position on the field.



Double or triple to left center, no one on base.

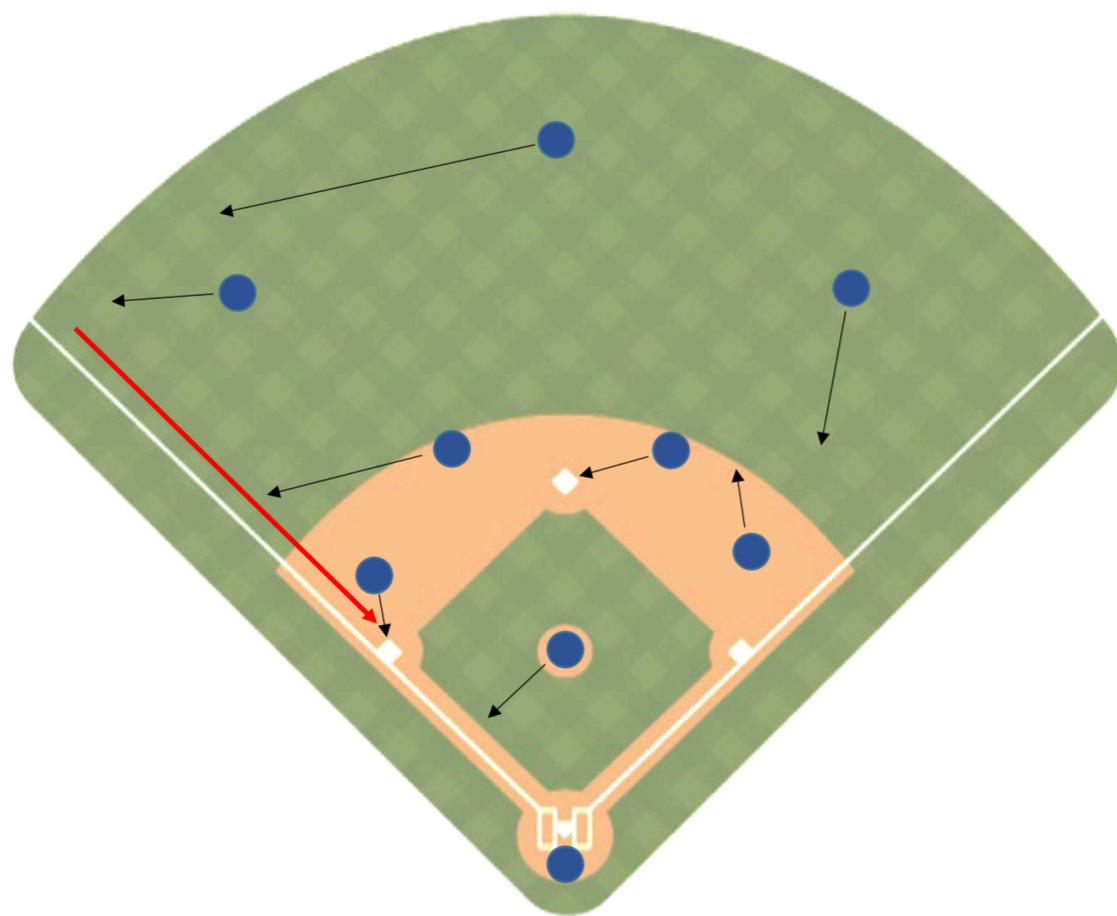
The throw will go to third base. Shortstop and second baseman are the double cutoff to third base.

The trail cutoff man will help the lead with the call (cut/base). The lead cutoff man should always be looking for a relay to second base on a cut call, looking for an overly aggressive turn or bad read by the base runner.

Leadership Question: what is the meaning of discipline?

AZA's: Lesson 6 - Cutoffs & Relays

Test next practice: you need to demonstrate the following scenario from each position on the field.



Double or triple down left field line, no one on base.

The throw will go to third base. Shortstop is the cutoff to third base.

The shortstop should always be looking for a relay to second base, looking for an overly aggressive turn or bad read by the base runner.

Question: How many feet is it from Home Plate to the pitchers mound in Little league?

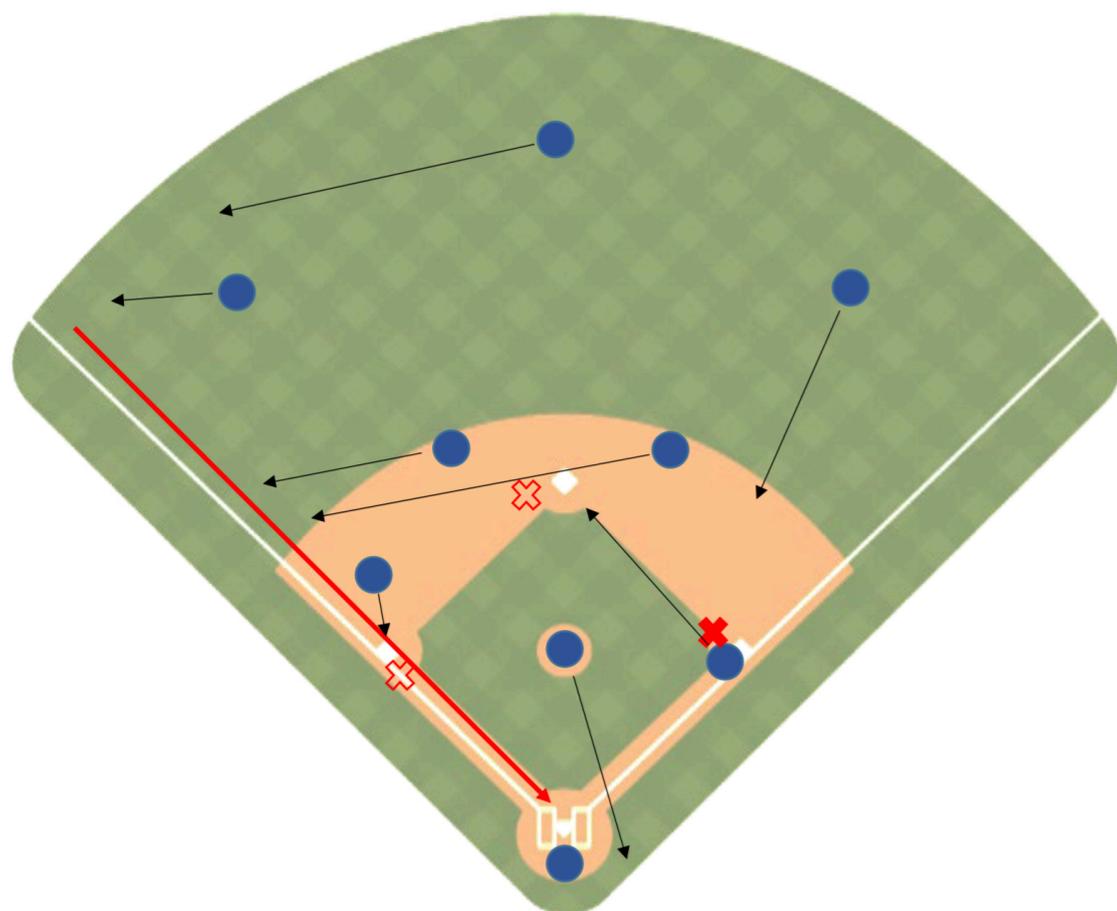
Question: How wide is Home Plate?

AZA's: Lesson 7 - Cutoffs & Relays

Test next practice: you need to demonstrate the following scenario from each position on the field.

Double or triple down left field line, runner on 1st, & 2nd base or bases loaded.

The throw will go to home. Shortstop and second baseman are the double cutoff to home. The cutoff men must lineup in fair territory to create a throwing lane to home plate.

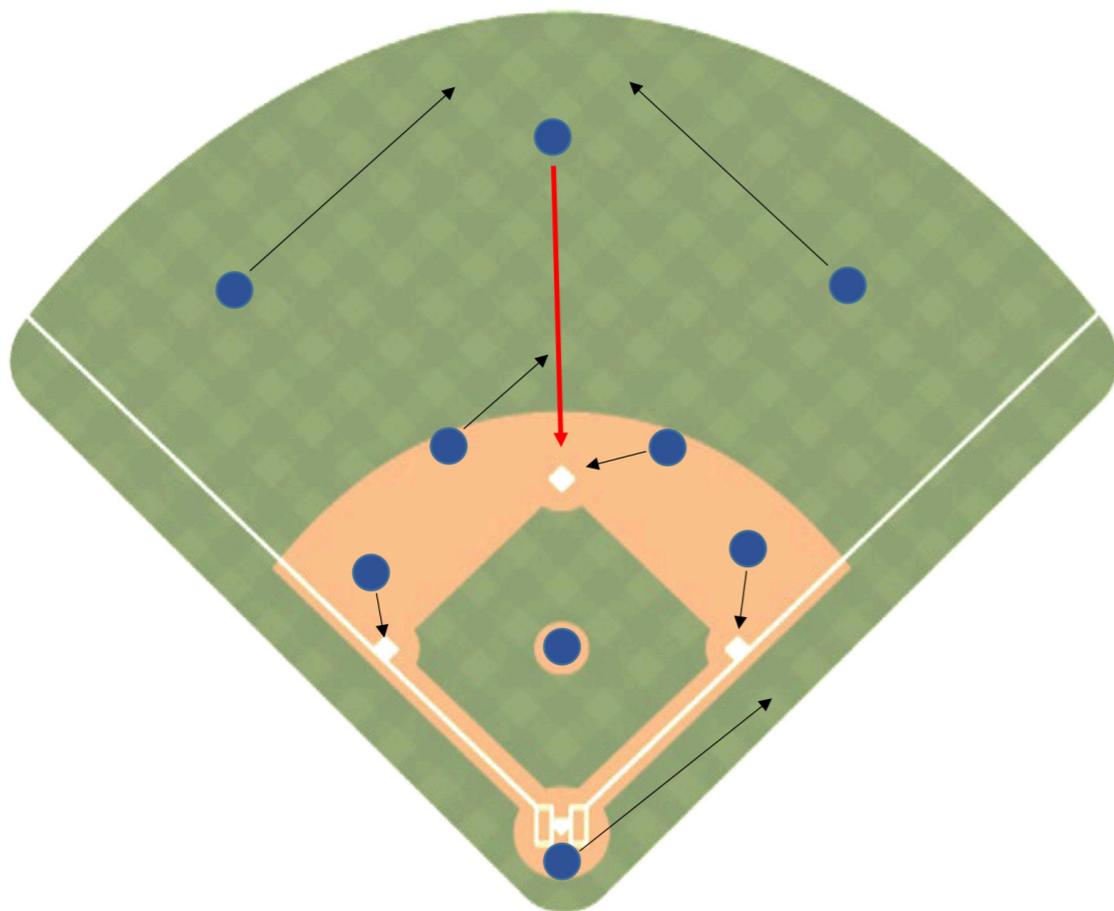


The trail cutoff man will help the lead with the call (cut/base). The lead cutoff man should always be looking for a relay to second or third base on a cut call, looking for an overly aggressive turn or bad read by the base runner. The speed of the hit ball, location of the hit ball, along with the speed of the runners on base will determine if this ball goes home or is relayed to third base.

Trivia: which Baseball player started the most consecutive games in MLB History?

AZ ACES: Lesson 8 - Cutoffs & Relays

Test next practice: you need to demonstrate the following scenario from each position on the field.



Single to center, no one on base.

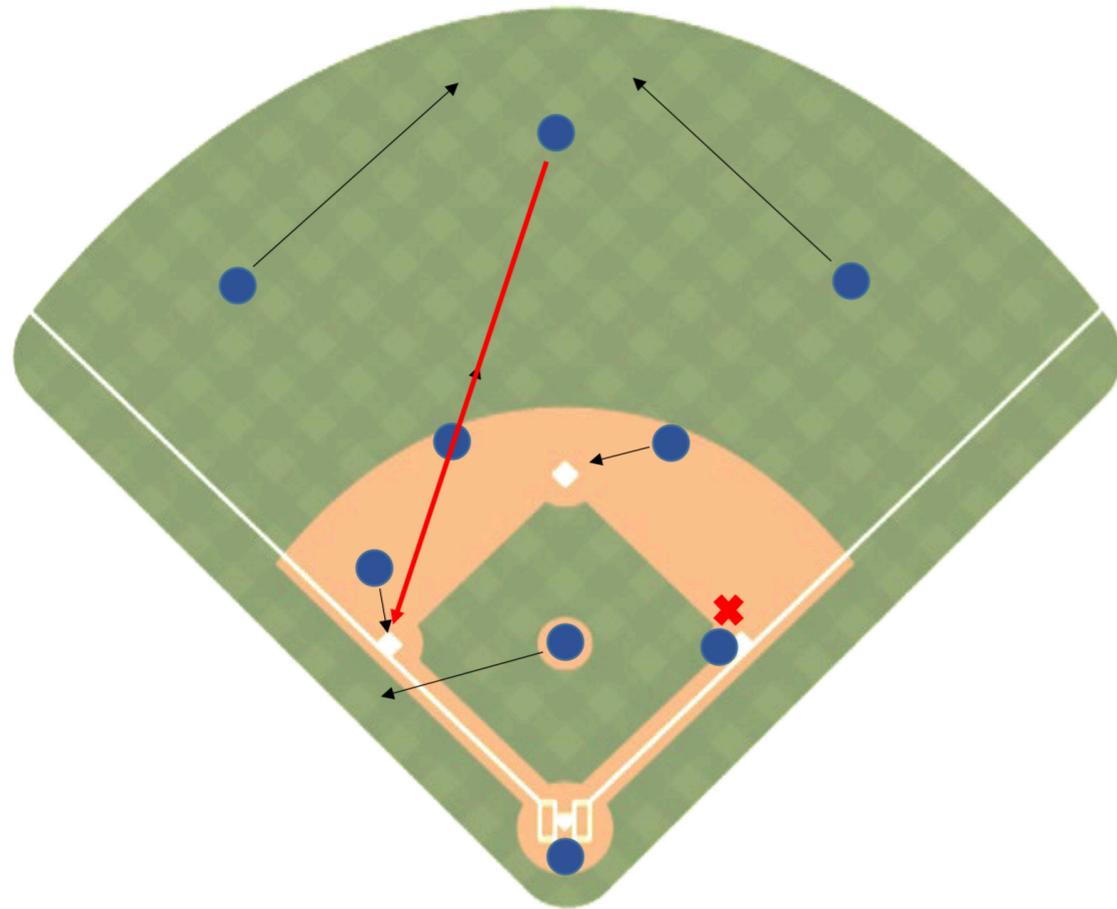
The throw will go to second base. Shortstop is the cutoff to second base. If the ball takes the second baseman up the middle or to right-center field, the second baseman will become the cutoff man and the shortstop will cover second base.

The shortstop should always be looking for a relay to first base, looking for an overly aggressive turn or bad read by the base runner>

Leadership Question: is it ok to cry on a baseball field?

AZA's: Lesson 9 - Cutoffs & Relays

Test next practice: you need to demonstrate the following scenario from each position on the field.



Single to center, runner on 1st base.

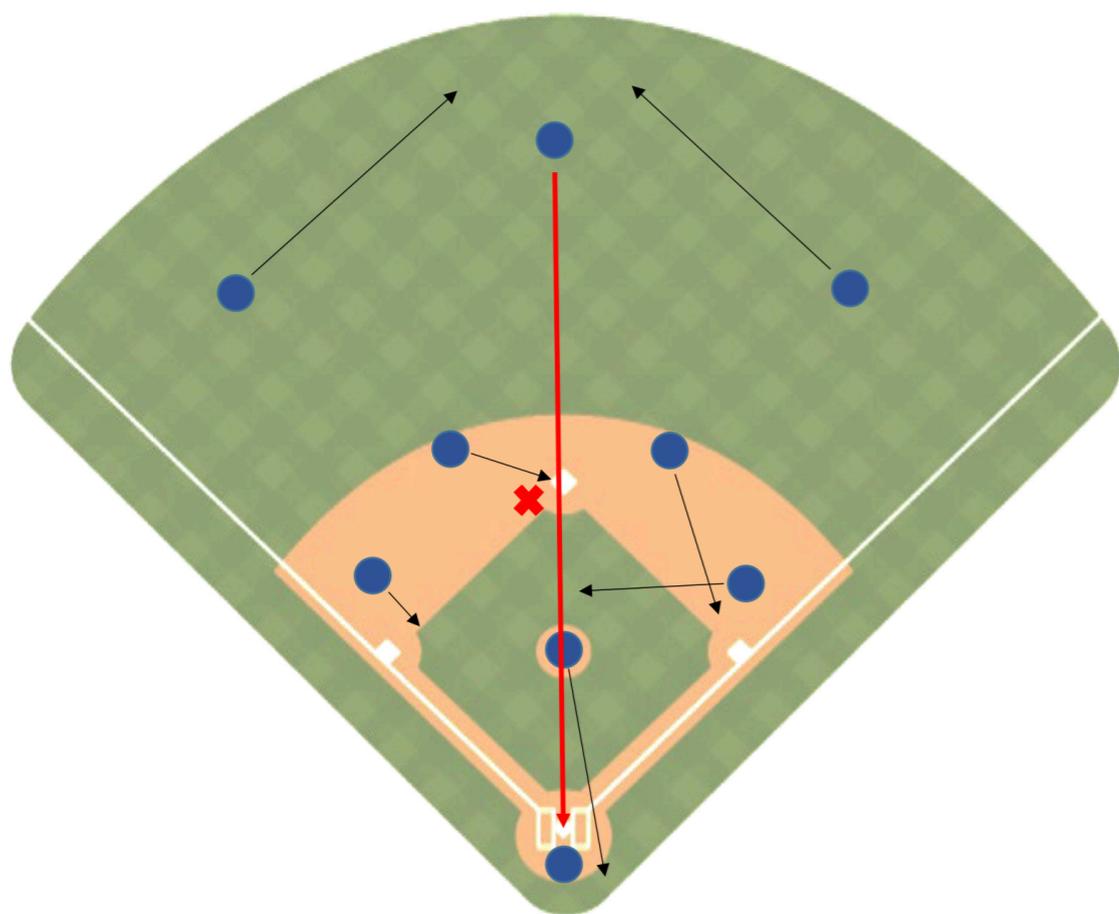
The throw will go to third base. Shortstop is the cutoff to third base.

The shortstop should always be looking for a relay to first or second base, looking for an overly aggressive turn or bad read by the base runner.

Leadership Question: what does it mean to leave it all on the field?

AZA's: Lesson 10 - Cutoffs & Relays

Test next practice: you need to demonstrate the following scenario from each position on the field.



Single to center, runner on 2nd base.

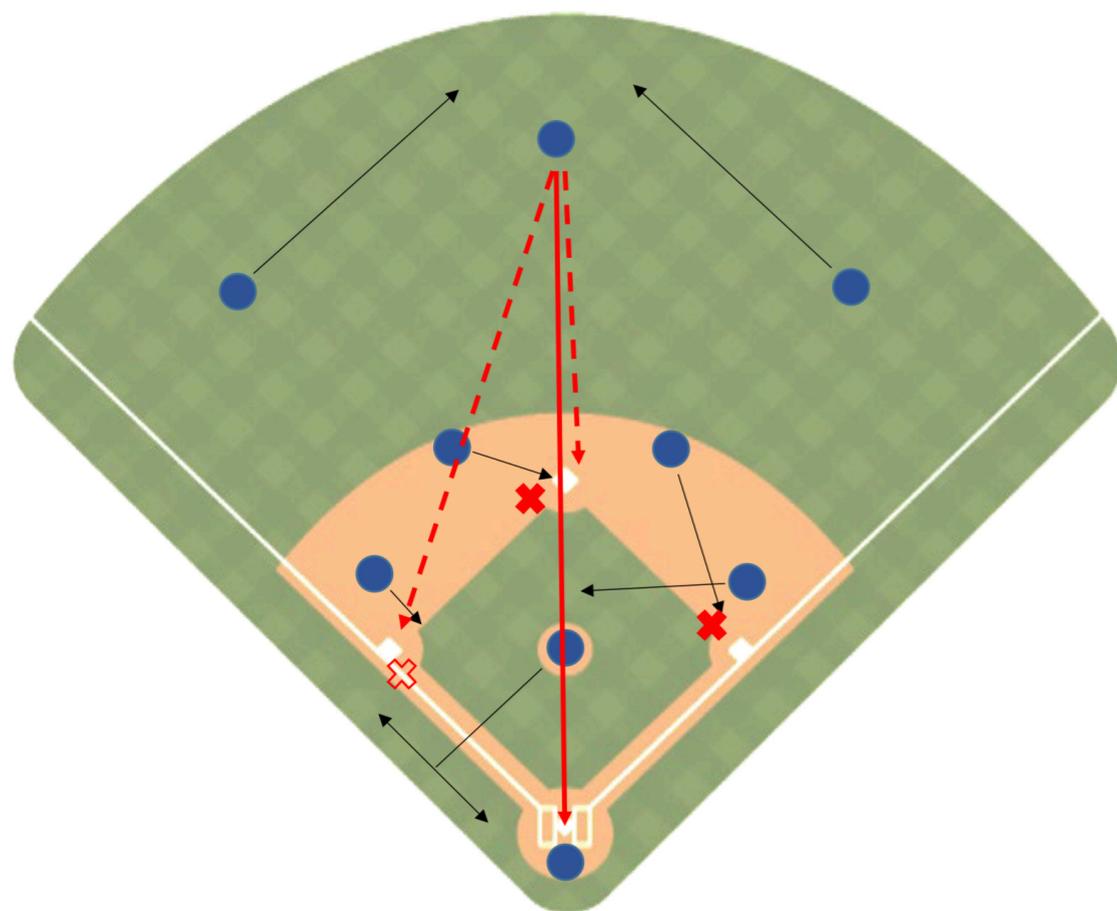
The throw will go to home. The first baseman is the cutoff to home.

The first baseman should always be looking for a relay to first or second base, looking for an overly aggressive turn or bad read by the base runner. The speed of the hit ball, location of the hit ball, along with the speed of the runner on base will determine if this ball goes home or is relayed to second base.

Leadership Question: what do you do when players around you are not paying attention?

AZA's: Lesson 11 - Cutoffs & Relays

Test next practice: you need to demonstrate the following scenario from each position on the field.



Single to center, runner on 1st, 2nd base or bases loaded.

The throw will go to home. The first baseman is the cutoff to home. The shortstop will float for coverage at second base or to be the cutoff man to third base.

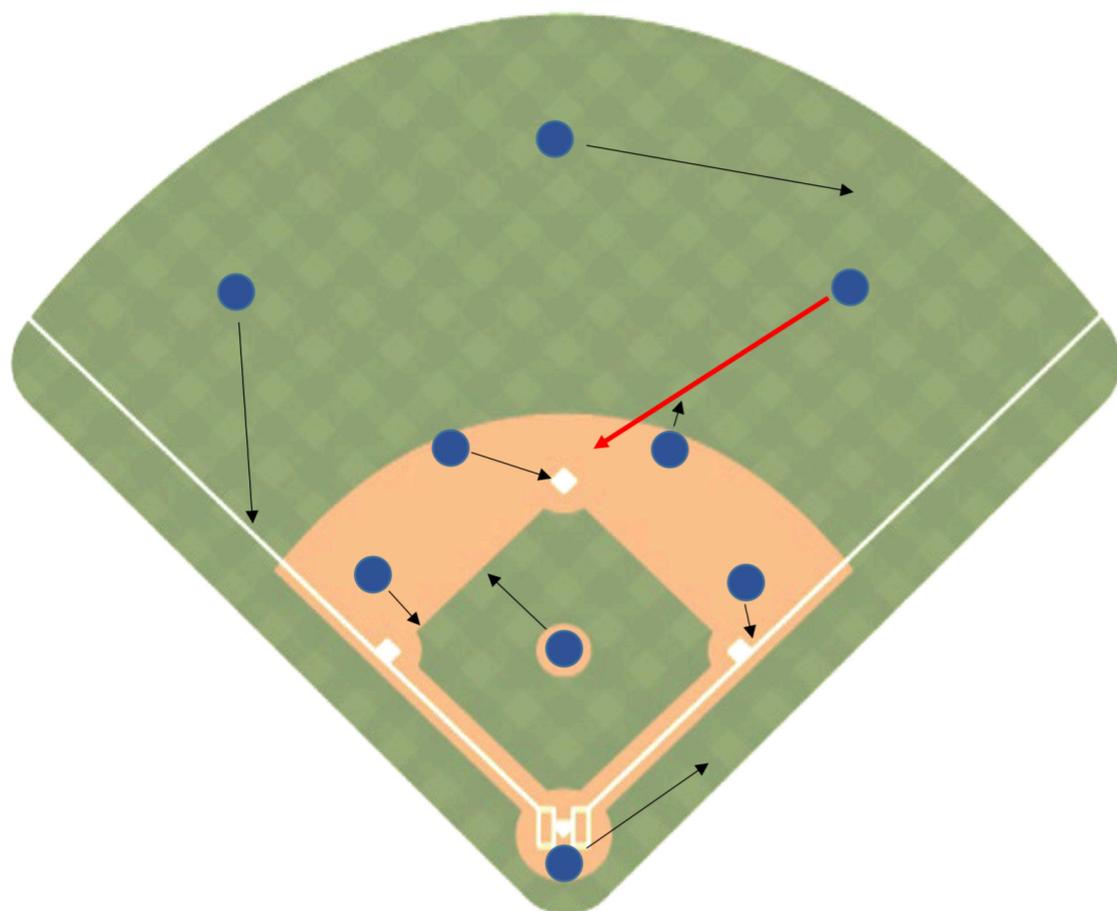
The first baseman should always be looking for a relay to first or second base, looking for an overly aggressive turn or bad read by the base runner. The speed of the hit ball, location of the hit ball, along with the speed of the runners on base will determine if this ball goes home or is relayed to second or third base.

THIS WILL ALSO BE USED FOR A SACRIFICE FLY WITH RUNNERS ON FIRST AND THIRD BASE OR WITH THE BASES LOADED. The game situation and/or the depth of the fly ball will determine where the ball will be thrown.

Leadership Question: what do you do when you when a teammate makes a mistake?

AZA's: Lesson 11 - Cutoffs & Relays

Test next practice: you need to demonstrate the following scenario from each position on the field.



Single to right, no one on base.

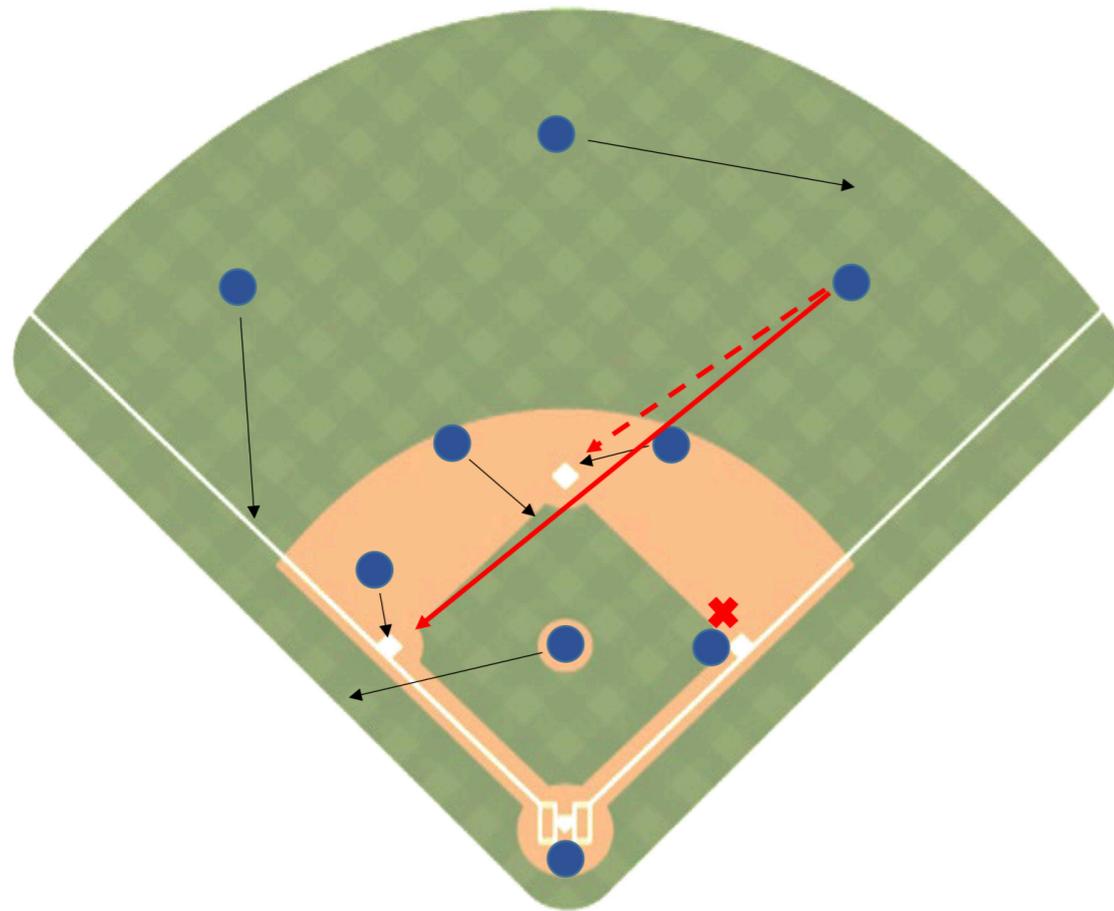
The throw will go to second base. The second baseman is the cutoff to second base.

The second baseman should always be looking for a relay to first base, looking for an overly aggressive turn or bad read by the base runner.

Leadership Question: which Major League Baseball player has a nickname The Captain, Captain Clutch or Mr November? How did he earn these nicknames?

AZA's: Lesson 12 - Cutoffs & Relays

Test next practice: you need to demonstrate the following scenario from each position on the field.



Single to right, runner on 1st base.

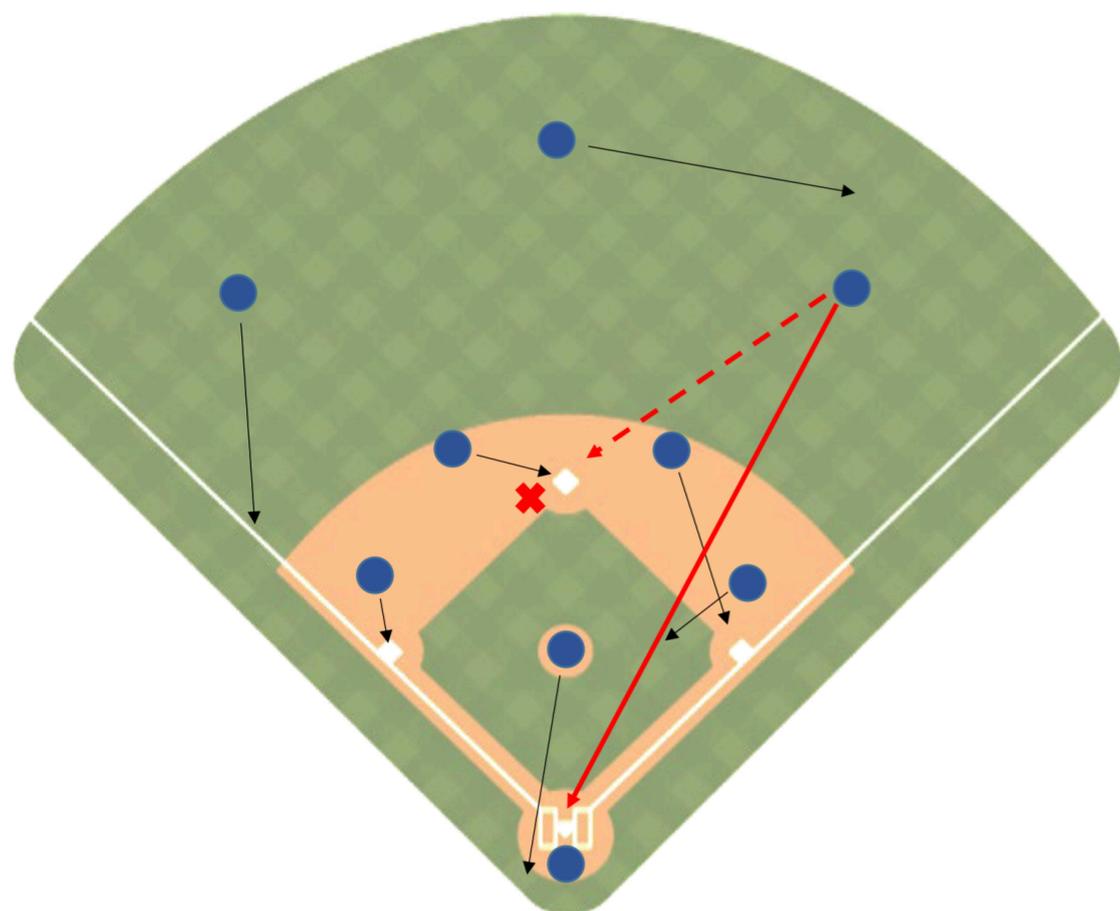
The throw will go to third base. The shortstop is the cutoff to third base.

The shortstop should always be looking for a relay to first or second base, looking for an overly aggressive turn or bad read by the base runner. The speed of the hit ball, location of the hit ball, along with the speed of the runners on base will determine if this ball goes to third base or is relayed to second base.

Leadership Question: what do you do when you when you make a mistake? Why?

AZA's: Lesson 13 - Cutoffs & Relays

Test next practice: you need to demonstrate the following scenario from each position on the field.



Single to right, runner on 2nd base.

The throw will go to home. The first baseman is the cutoff to home.

The first baseman should always be looking for a relay to first base, looking for an overly aggressive turn or bad read by the base runner. The speed of the hit ball, location of the hit ball, along with the speed of the runners on base will determine if this ball goes to home or is relayed to second base.

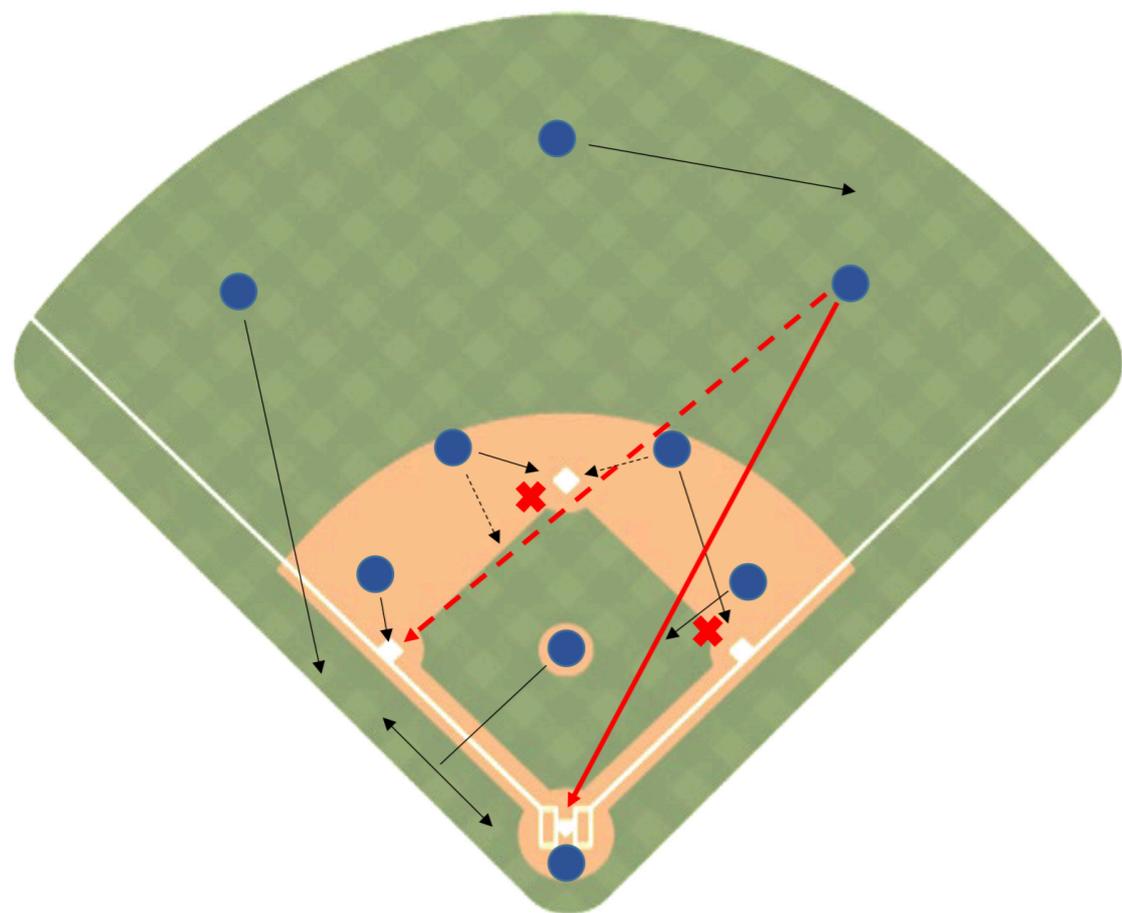
3. Trivia Question: which MLB Pro made the most consecutive plays without making an error?

AZA's: Lesson 14 - Cutoffs & Relays

Test next practice: you need to demonstrate the following scenario from each position on the field.

Single to right, runner on 1st & 2nd base.

The throw will go to home. The first baseman is the cutoff to home.

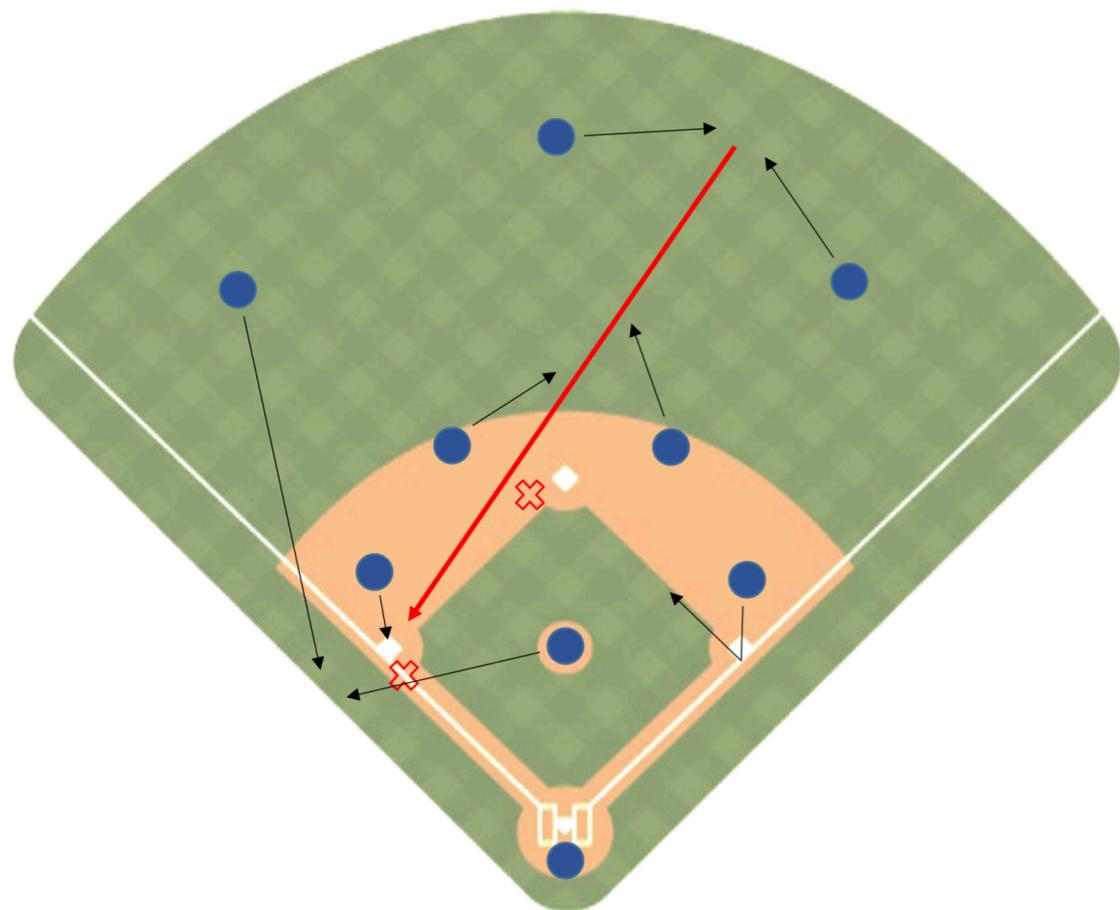


The first baseman should always be looking for a relay to first or second base, looking for an overly aggressive turn or bad read by the base runner. The speed of the hit ball, location of the hit ball, along with the speed of the runners on base will determine if this ball goes to home or is relayed to first or second base.

Baseball Fact: a “can of corn” is an easy fly ball. The term comes from when old-time grocers used their aprons to catch cans knocked from a high shelf.

AZA's: Lesson 15 - Cutoffs & Relays

Test next practice: you need to demonstrate the following scenario from each position on the field.



Double or triple to right center, no one on base.

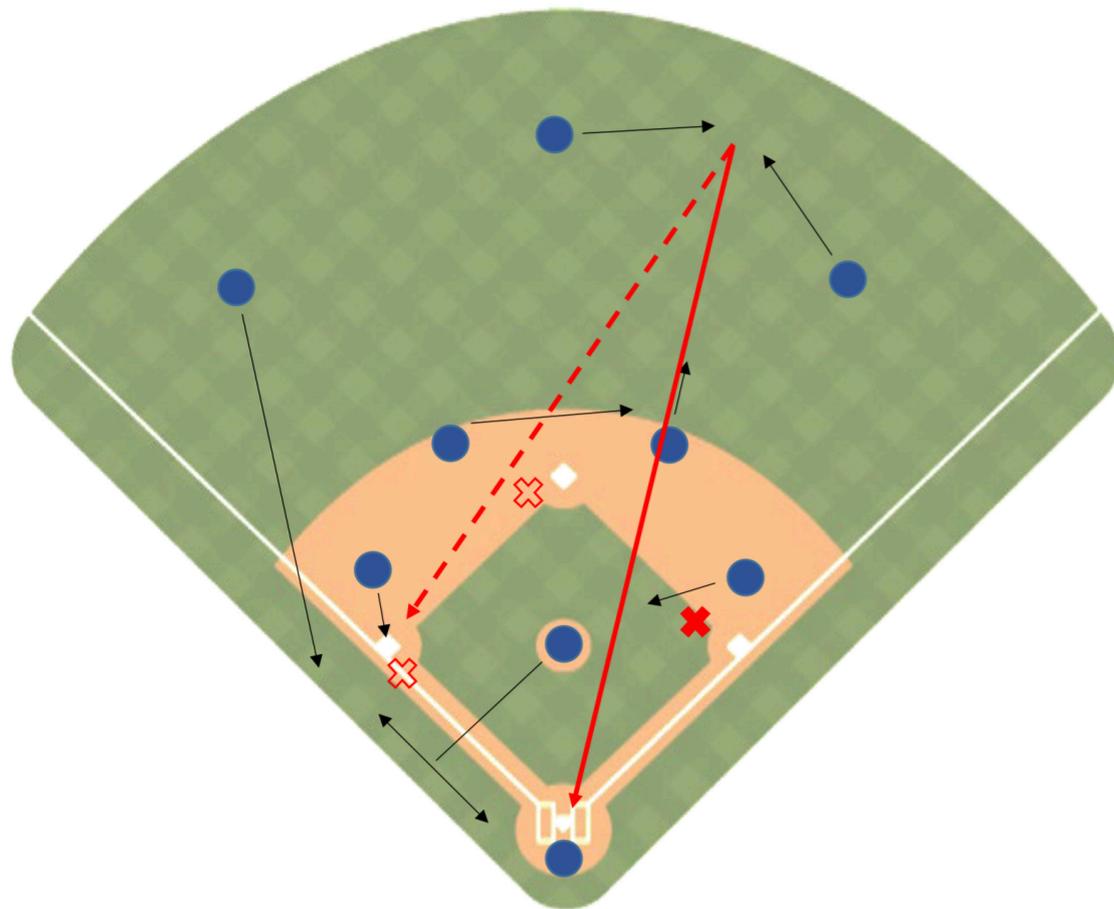
The throw will go to third base. The shortstop and second baseman are the cutoff to third base.

The trail cutoff man will help the lead with the call (cut/base). The lead cutoff man should always be ready to relay the ball immediately. Infielders need to be careful not to go out too far – the outfielder should be making the longer throw.

Baseball Fact: Professional Baseball's are typically used for 6 pitches then retired.

AZA's: Lesson 16 - Cutoffs & Relays

Test next practice: you need to demonstrate the following scenario from each position on the field.



Double or triple to right center, runner on 1st, or 1st and 2nd base.

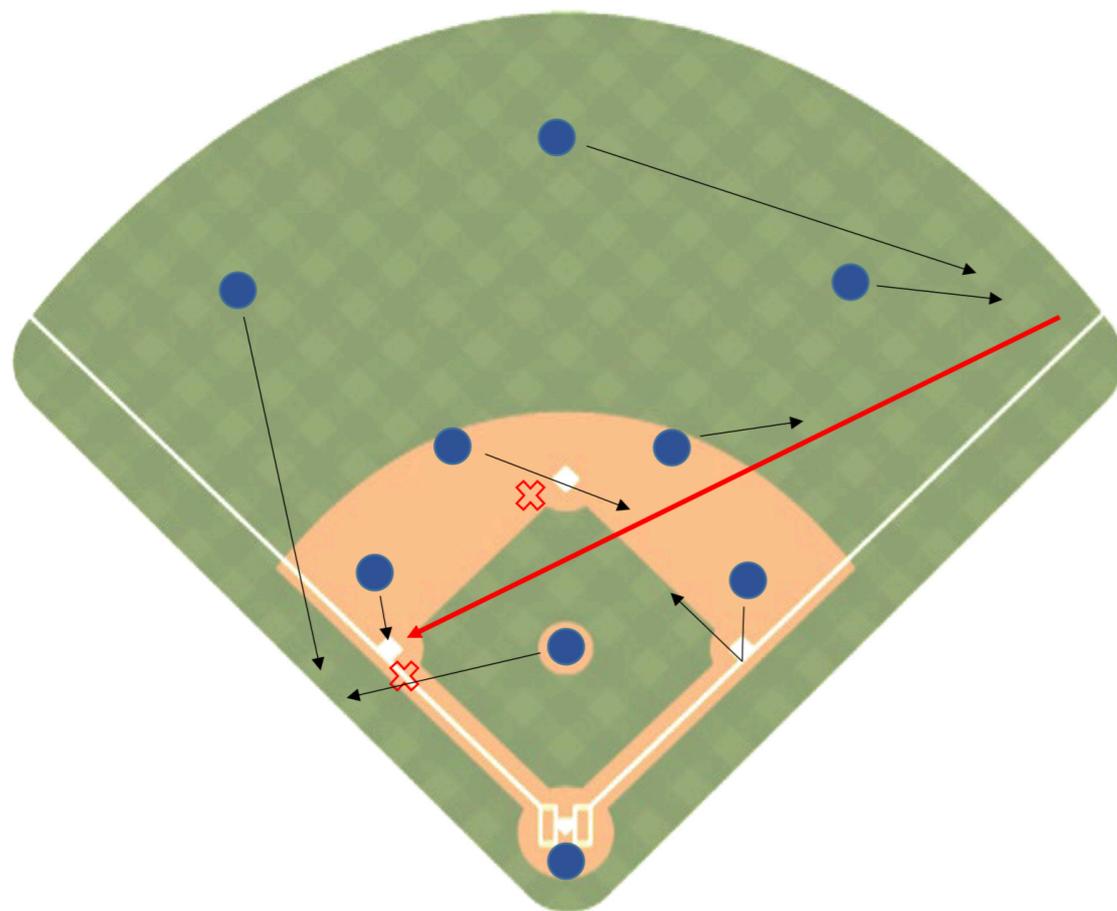
The throw will go to home. The shortstop and second baseman are the cutoff to home and the first baseman will float in the middle of the infield.

The trail cutoff man will help the lead with the call (cut/base). The lead cutoff man should always be looking for a relay to third base on a cut call, looking for an overly aggressive turn or bad read by the base runner. The first baseman will also look for an overly aggressive turn or bad read and can relay the ball to third base. The speed of the hit ball, location of the hit ball, along with the speed of the runners on base will determine if this ball goes home or is relayed to third base.

Baseball Fact: On May 2004, Randy Johnson became the oldest pitcher (34) to throw a perfect game. At 6' 10", he was among the tallest players to play in the MLB. He is a 10-time MLB All-Star.

AZA's: Lesson 17 - Cutoffs & Relays

Test next practice: you need to demonstrate the following scenario from each position on the field.



Double or triple down right field line, no one on base.

The throw will go to third base. The shortstop and second baseman are the cutoff to third base.

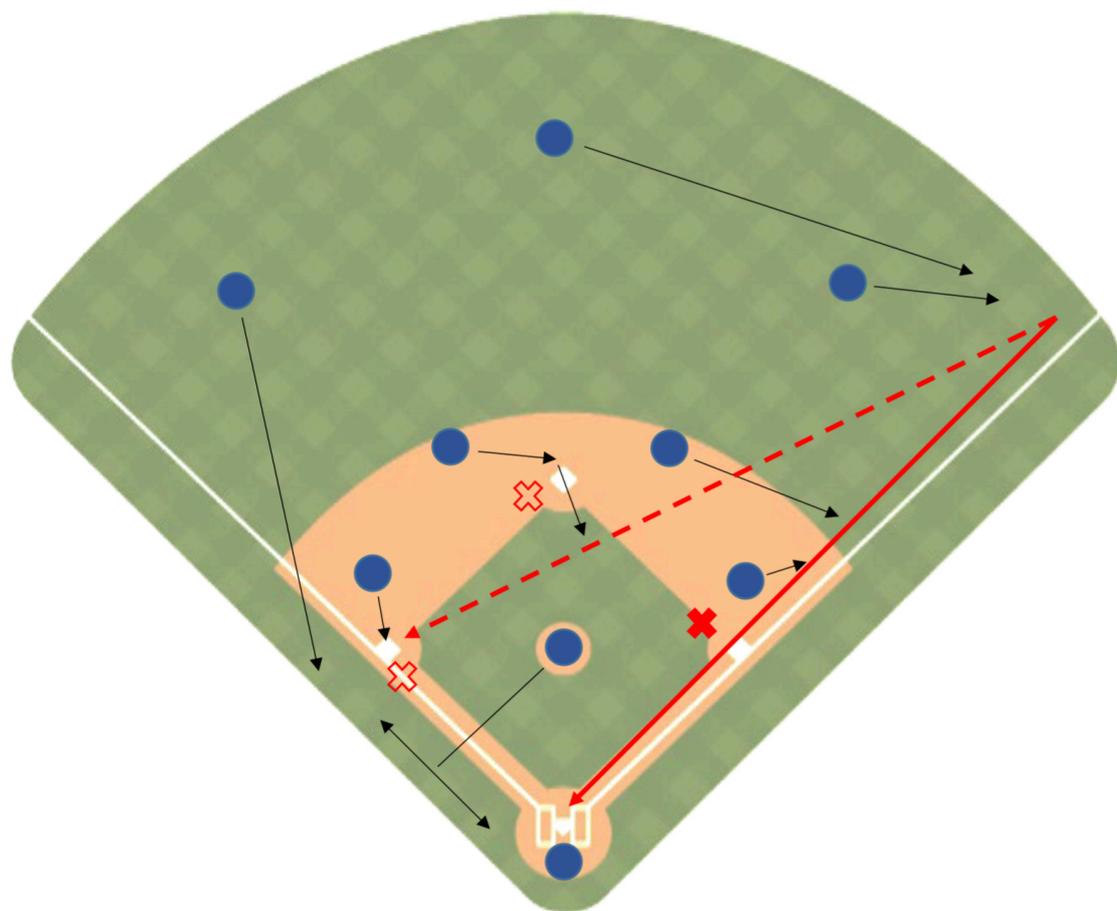
The trail cutoff man will help the lead with the call (cut/base).

The lead cutoff man should always be ready to relay the ball immediately. Infielders need to be careful not to go out too far – the outfielder should be making the longer throw.

Baseball Fact: Major League baseball, the home base must be at the exact same level as all the other bases. The infield should always be 90 ft on each side with the outfield being the area formed by extending the sides from home base to third base and home base to first base outwards

AZA's: Lesson 18 - Cutoffs & Relays

Test next practice: you need to demonstrate the following scenario from each position on the field.



Double or triple down right field line, runner on 1st, 2nd base or bases loaded.

The throw will go to home. The second and first baseman are the cutoff to home.

The trail cutoff man will help the lead with the call (cut/base). The lead cutoff man should always be looking for a relay to third base on a cut call, looking for an overly aggressive turn or bad read by the base runner. The speed of the hit ball, location of the hit ball, along with the speed of the runners on base will determine if this ball goes home or is relayed to third base.

Baseball Fact: Ted Williams is known as the last MLB player to bat over .400 in a season. He was called up during World War 2 as a pilot. He flew 39 missions during the Korean War as a Marine fighter pilot. Astronaut John Glenn was a fellow squadron member of his.



AZA's: Lesson 19 - Cutoffs & Relays

Test next practice: you need to demonstrate the following scenario from each position on the field.

Pop-Up Priority

Have to be loud on all communication. The call on fly balls and pop-ups is "I Got It!"

When an infielder is going back and gets camped under a fly ball, they must wave their arms while screaming "I Got It!" to wave all outfielders off.

On an in-between pop-up, infielders going back will not dive for the ball. Outfielders coming in will slide to avoid a collision if possible. If the outfielder knows that they cannot get to the ball, they can communicate with the infielder that they can dive to get to it without a collision.

If someone is camped under a pop-up or fly ball, let them have it, especially when playing on the road.

If defensive player cannot find the ball (twilight, lost in lights, didn't see off bat, etc.), player must put arms out to the side and call for help.

Defensive Fly Ball Priority

CF: Priority over all other defensive players

LF: Priority over SS, 3B, 2B, 1B

RF: Priority over 2B, 1B, SS, 3B

SS: Priority over 3B, 2B, 1B, C, P

2B: Priority over 1B, C, P

3B: Priority over C, P

1B: Priority over C, P

C: Priority over P

P: No priority

Double or triple down right field line, runner on 1st, 2nd base or bases loaded.

The throw will go to home. The second and first baseman are the cutoff to home.

The trail cutoff man will help the lead with the call (cut/base). The lead cutoff man should always be looking for a relay to third base on a cut call, looking for an overly aggressive turn or bad read by the base runner. The speed of the hit ball, location of the hit ball, along with the speed of the runners on base will determine if this ball goes home or is relayed to third base.

3. Leadership Question: what do you do when you when you make a mistake? Why?