

NOTE: In the exam situations, F refers to a fielder, B refers to a batter and R refers to a runner. All situations and acts are legal, and no errors or mistakes are involved unless otherwise noted.

Question Position	Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4	Answer5	Answer6	Rule Reference
	1 If a thrown ball is touched with an illegal glove or mitt, and is discovered by the umpire, the coach may choose to take the result of the play or the award of:	Four bases.	Three bases.	Two bases.	One base.			1-5-7, 8-3-3c(1)
	2 If loose equipment interferes with play, the umpire may, based on his judgment and the circumstances of the play:	Call an out(s).	Award bases.	Return runners.	A, B and C.			1-3-7 PENALTY
	3 The batter comes to bat wearing a batting helmet that meets all NOCSAE requirements but has a mirror-like surface.	This is a legal helmet.	This is not a legal helmet and must be replaced.	If the defensive coach has no issues with the helmet, the batter may wear it.	The batter is declared out and ejected when he enters the batter's box wearing the helmet.			1-5-1
	4 The pitcher, second baseman and shortstop may wear face/head protection:	If it meets NOCSAE standards.	If it is acceptable to have a mirror-like surface.	If it is accompanied by a note from a parent/guardian.	If it does not have a mirror-like surface.			1-5-1, 1-5-2, 1-5-5
	5 When the dugout area is temporarily extended:	The home team may only extend its dugout and not the visitor's.	It may be extended toward home plate if agreed to by all parties.	It is never legal to expand the dugout area.	It shall be extended toward the outfield on a line parallel to the foul line, equally applied for both teams.			1-2-4
	6 A fair ball is a batted ball which:	First falls on fair ground on or beyond first or third base.	Is over fair ground when it leaves the field over a fence.	While on or over fair territory, touches the person of an umpire or player, their clothing or equipment.	A, B and C.			2-5-1d, f, g(1)
	7 A fake tag is an act by a defensive player without the ball that simulates a tag and:	Is considered obstruction.	Requires a warning to the coach of the team involved and the next offender on that team shall be ejected.	Is considered to be a legal play.	A and B.			2-22-2, 3-3-1b PENALTY
	8 An infield fly is a fair fly that is hit before there are two outs and at a time when at least first and second bases are occupied and:	Can be a line drive.	Can be an attempted bunt.	Can be caught by an infielder with ordinary effort.	Must be over the area of the infield grass.			2-19
	9 An intentional base on balls can be given under the following circumstances:	The coach of the defensive team can alert the plate umpire.	The catcher of the defensive team can alert the plate umpire.	The awarding of first base can occur prior to pitching to the batter or on any ball and strike count.	All of the above.			2-4-3
	10 B1 is crowding the front edge of the batter's box and legally hits the pitch. His stride through with his swing places his front foot on the ground in front and outside the batter's box while his back foot remains in the box. The batted ball bounces up and accidentally hits B1's front leg.	Foul Ball.	Fair Ball.	B1 is immediately declared out.	B1 is awarded first base.			7-3-2 (penalty)
	11 B1's batted ball strikes the ground and bounces up to accidentally make contact with the barrel of B1's bat while the bat is over fair ground. B1, at the time, is in the batter's box and is holding his bat.	Foul Ball.	Fair Ball.	B1 is immediately declared out.	B1 is awarded first base.			2-16-1g

12	Backswing interference is when:	The batter contacts the catcher or his equipment after the time of the pitch.	The batter contacts the catcher or his equipment prior to the time of the pitch.	The batter's swing goes all the way around and his bat hits the catcher on his back.				2-21-5
13	During the pregame conference:	The defense may have its pitcher taking his warm-up pitches while on the pitching mound.	Umpires shall ask the head coaches if their players are legally and properly equipped.	It is mandatory that all coaches and captains be present.	Since everyone knows the importance of playing nicely, any mention of expecting good sporting behavior is not needed.			2-10-2, 4-1-3b
14	Follow-through interference occurs when:	The pitcher's arm motion distracts the batter.	The batter contacts the catcher prior to the time of the pitch.	The bat hits the catcher after the batter has swung at a pitch and hinders action at home plate or the catcher's attempt to play on a runner.				2-21-4
15	Offensive interference is an act by the team at bat:	That can be either physical or verbal and interferes with, obstructs, impedes, hinders or confuses any fielder attempting to make a play.	That creates malicious contact with any fielder regardless of whether the fielder had the ball or was in or out of the baseline.	When a coach physically assists a runner during playing action.	A and B.			2-21-1
16	With R2 on second base, B3 swings and misses the pitch for strike two. His follow-through hits F2 while he is attempting to throw out R2, who successfully steals third base.	There is no interference, the play stands.	This is follow-through interference; R2 is declared out.	This is follow-through interference; both R2 and B3 are declared out.	This is follow-through interference, B3 is declared out and R2 is returned to second base.			2-21-4, 7-3-5c PENALTY
17	With R3 on third base, B2 takes a practice swing that contacts the catcher's glove. The pitcher was still in the process of getting his sign from the catcher and had not started any motion to pitch.	Time should be declared by the plate umpire.	All players should be given the opportunity to reset in their positions.	The batter is declared out.	A and B			2-21-5, 5-1-1n
18	A defensive charged conference is held at the pitching mound with the head coach and all the infielders. The conference is considered to be concluded when:	One of the players initially starts to return to his position.	The coach leaves the area of the pitching mound.	The coach crosses the foul line.	The coach provides instructions to the outfield.			3-4-3
19	If the first-base coach leaves the vicinity of his coaching box to argue a close call at second base:	The umpire shall instruct the first-base coach to return to the coaching box by screaming loudly in his direction.	Both the first-base coach and the head coach are immediately ejected.	The first-base coach and the head coach both receive a written warning and shall be restricted to the bench for the remainder of the game.	The first-base coach is restricted to the bench for his action.			3-3-1f6
20	If the home team has a charged conference, the visiting team:	May also have a conference, which is not charged, provided that it concludes its conference when the home team ends its conference and the game is not further delayed.	Cannot have a conference.	May have a conference, but it will count as a charged conference.	May have a conference if the home team has no objection.			3-4-5

21	Jones, the starting designated hitter (DH) (when the team is using a 10th starter), is pinch-hit for by Smith, a legal substitute.	The role of the designated hitter is now terminated.	Jones cannot return to the game even if it is the first time he has been a pinch-hitter or pinch-runner.	The DH is locked into the position of the DH and can never be replaced.	Smith is now the designated hitter.			3-1-4
22	The second baseman, with the ball in his glove, maliciously slaps the runner before he reaches second base.	The ball is immediately dead and the second baseman is ejected.	The runner is declared to be out.	Other runners will be awarded appropriate bases they would have obtained had the malicious contact not occurred.	A, B and C.			3-3-1m PENALTY
23	A team has only eight players at the field.	The game cannot begin until the team has at least nine players.	The game may begin if the head coach verifies the ninth player will be at the game soon.	The game may begin with an out called each time that spot in the batting order comes to bat.	Both B and C.			4-4-1f
24	Prior to the start of the game, the umpire-in-chief shall receive verification from each head coach that his participants:	Understand the rules and agree to abide by them.	Are properly equipped and as far as he knows some of the bats and a few helmets are OK.	Are properly equipped and are using only legal equipment, including bats that are unaltered and meet 1-3-2, and helmets that are free of cracks and damage and meet 1-5-1.	Have signed affidavits stating they have not altered their bats from the original design and production.			4-1-3b
25	The batter enters the batter's box with a helmet that is cracked.	The batter is declared out and the head coach is restricted to the dugout/bench.	The batter is instructed to secure a legal helmet and the damaged helmet is removed from play.	Both the batter and the head coach are ejected.	The head coach and the assistant coach are restricted to the bench for the balance of the game.			4-1-3b PENALTY
26	The first batter of the game enters the batter's box with an illegal bat.	The batter is declared out and the head coach is restricted to the dugout/bench.	The batter is allowed to secure a legal bat since a pitch has not been thrown.	The batter and the head coach are ejected.	The batter is out and the assistant coach must go sit on the bus.			4-1-3b PENALTY
27	A batted ball sharply hits the ground and rebounds high in the air. It comes down inside the second baseman's shirt.	Provided the umpire can pull the ball out immediately, it stays live and in play.	The ball is dead immediately.	The batter is awarded two bases.	B and C.			5-1-1f(5), 8-3-3c
28	A pop fly hits the bat which is lying in foul territory and then touches fair ground.	The ball is deemed to be a fair ball and stays in play.	It is a dead ball and the batter is awarded two bases.	The batter is declared out.	It is a foul ball and immediately dead.			2-16-1d, 5-1-1d(1)
29	The ball is immediately dead when malicious contact:	Occurs by the offense.	Occurs by the defense.	Both A and B.	Neither A nor B; the ball stays live and in play.			5-1-1m
30	The base umpire declares "Foul" on a fly ball that is caught by the right fielder in fair ground and thrown to second to double up the runner who left the base too soon.	It is a foul ball and the ball is immediately dead.	It is a fair ball and the catch stands, but the ball is immediately dead.	The ball stays live and in play, and the catch is recorded along with the out at second base.	The offensive team coach gets to decide which out will stand.			5-1-1h
31	The runner on first base steals second while the batter enters the batter's box with a bat that has been altered.	The play stands and the batter is instructed to secure a legal bat.	The ball is immediately dead. The batter is declared out and the runner is returned to first base.	The runner is declared out and the batter is ejected.	No penalty may be imposed until the defense appeals the illegal bat.			5-1-1c, 7-4-1a

32	With a runner advancing to third base, the second out is recorded at first base. The first baseman, wrongly thinking the play was the third out, tosses the ball to the base umpire who catches the ball and holds it.	With the runner advancing, the ball stays live and in play.	The ball is immediately dead.	The runner is awarded third base.	B and C.			5-1-1h
33	A pitch dropped during delivery and which crosses a foul line shall be called:	A strike.	A balk with at least one runner on base.	A ball.	A no-pitch with the bases empty.			6-1-4
34	If a pitcher defaces a ball:	The ball is dead immediately.	He may be ejected by the umpire.	If he delivers a pitch with the defaced ball and detected, it is an illegal pitch.	A, B and C.			6-2-1 PENALTY
35	If the pitcher's non-pivot foot is on or behind a line extending through the front edge of the pitcher's plate:	He is in the wind-up position.	He is in the set position.					6-1-2
36	In the set pitching position, the pitcher (before starting his delivery) shall stand with his entire non-pivot foot in front of a line extending through the front edge of the pitcher's plate and with his _____ in contact with or directly in front of and _____ to the pitcher's plate.	entire toe and perpendicular	pivot foot and close	heel and perpendicular	pivot foot and parallel			6-1-3
37	It is illegal for a pitcher to:	Wear a glove/mitt that includes the colors white or gray.	Wear exposed undershirt sleeves that are white or gray.	Neither A nor B.	Both A and B.			6-2-1h, i
38	Pitching from the wind-up position, the pitcher pauses for a couple of seconds with both hands together above his head.	This is legal provided the stop was complete and discernible.	This would be legal if the pitcher had stopped with his hands at or below his chin.	This is illegal. After he starts his movement to pitch, he must continue the motion without interruption or alteration.	A and B.			6-1-2
39	The pitcher has the right to throw or feint to a base the same as that of any other infielder when:	His non-pivot foot is on the ground behind the pitcher's plate.	Both of his feet are on the ground behind the pitcher's plate.	His pivot foot is on the ground clearly behind the pitcher's plate.	He steps off the pitcher's plate in any direction or with either or both feet.			6-1-3
40	The pitcher, in the wind-up position, may:	Deliver a pitch.	Legally step backward off the pitcher's plate.	Legally attempt a pick-off at an occupied base.	A and B.			6-1-2
41	The pitcher, with a runner on third base, stopped his delivery because the batter held up his hand to request "Time" from the plate umpire.	A strike shall be called on the batter.	A ball will be awarded to the batter.	A warning will be given to both players.	There is no penalty on either the batter or the pitcher.			6-2-4d(1)
42	The starting pitcher may warm up by:	Using not more than five throws timed from when the infielders take their positions.	Using not more than eight throws timed from the first throw.	Using not more than five throws timed from the first throw.	Using not more than 10 throws from when he gets to the pitcher's mound.			6-2-2c EXCEPTION
43	The umpire may authorize more than eight warm-up throws because of:	An injury.	An ejection.	Inclement weather.	A, B and C.			6-2-2c EXCEPTION
44	A strike will be charged to the batter when:	A pitch is struck at and missed, but the ball hits the batter on the wrist.	The pitcher commits an illegal pitch with no runners on base.	The pitcher commits an illegal pitch with runners on base.	A, B and C.			7-2-1, 7-2-2
45	After an improper batter has completed his time at bat and is on first base:	Only the umpire may discover the infraction.	Only the offense may appeal the infraction.	Only the defense may appeal batting out of order.	The offense, defense or the plate umpire may discover the batting out of order and appeal the infraction.			7-1-1

46	The ball is dead immediately and the batter is out when:	He hits the ball fair with a foot touching home plate.	He hits the ball foul with a foot on the ground completely outside the lines of the batter's box.	He bunts the ball fair with his knee touching the ground completely outside the lines of the batter's box.	A, B and C.		7-3-2
47	The batting order is Abel, Baker, Charles, Daniel. Baker is at bat when Abel is caught stealing for the third out. When the team returns to offense in the next inning, the first batter shall be:	Abel.	Baker.	Charles.	Daniel.		2-39, 7-1-2
48	The official scorekeeper informs the plate umpire that the player who just completed his at bat batted out of order.	The umpire shall ignore the information until the defense legally appeals.	The umpire shall ignore the information until the offense tells him.	The umpire, being aware of the infraction, must enforce the penalty.			7-1-1
49	When a batted ball contacts the batter while he is in the batter's box:	He is declared out.	A strike is charged to the batter as a foul ball.	The ball is live and in play.	It is declared to be a no-pitch.		7-2-1f
50	When an improper batter's actions are made legal, the batting order picks up with the name:	Of the batter who was skipped over by the improper batter.	Of the batter the defense chooses to bat next.	Of the batter following that of the legalized improper batter.	The inning will be declared over.		7-1-2 PENALTY 4
51	A dead-ball appeal:	Is not legal.	Can be made by the coach or defensive player verbally after all runners have completed their advancement.	Can be made only by a defensive player with the baseball.	May be made immediately when the ball becomes dead.		8-2-6c
52	An appeal on the last play of the game may be made by the defense:	While an umpire is still on the field of play.	If all umpires are still on the field of play.	If all umpires have not left the parking lot.	Can never be made.		8-2-6j
53	An obstructed runner returning to a base is awarded:	The base to which he was returning.	A mandatory two bases.	A minimum of one base beyond his position on base when the obstruction occurred.	There is no award for an obstructed runner returning to a base.		8-3-2
54	Jones, advancing from first to third, fails to touch second base and is standing on third when the throw from the outfield goes into the dugout.	The umpire is to immediately declare Jones out for missing second base.	Because Jones missed second base, he cannot be awarded home from the errant throw to the dugout.	If Jones attempts to return to second base, the defense cannot appeal his missing second until Jones has completed his opportunity to correct the mistake.	Jones cannot legally return to his missed base and is subject to being declared out upon proper and successful appeal.		8-2-5
55	Obstruction of a batter is ignored if:	The batter-runner reaches first base.	All other runners advance at least one base.	Both A and B.	Obstruction of a batter can never be ignored.		8-1-1e
56	When a runner dives over a fielder:	The runner is out and the ball is immediately dead.	Unless interference occurred, the ball remains in play and the runner is only out if he was tagged.	The runner is out and the ball remains live unless interference occurs.	The runner will be warned for committing a dangerous act.		8-4-2d PENALTY
57	With R2 on second base, B2 bunts to the first baseman, who fields the ball a few steps in fair ground in front of first base. B2 stops his advance and retreats toward home. B2 does not leave the base path nor does he touch or go beyond home plate. The first baseman throws to third base, but R2 is safe. The return throw to first is after B2 has touched first base.	B2 is declared out.	B2 is safe.	R2 must return to second base.	A and C.		8-1-1, Casebook 8.1.1A

58	With the bases loaded and one out, B5 hits a line drive to the right-field fence. R3 and R2 both score, but R1 is thrown out at home. B5 safely arrives at third, but missed first base. The defense properly appeals B5's missing first base.	Two runs score.	One run will count.	No runs will be scored.				9-1-1 EXCEPTION d
59	With two outs, the runner from third is off with the pitch as the batter grounds back to the pitcher. The runner crosses the plate before the out is recorded at first base.	One run will score.	No runs will score.					9-1-1 EXCEPTION a
60	The head coach has recorded a clear video of a close play at home plate. Before the next pitch, the plate umpire may review a replay of the recording to render a decision.	Legal.	Illegal.					10-1-5
61	Umpire jurisdiction begins:	Upon the umpires arriving within the confines of the field.	When the umpires arrive in the parking lot prior to the game.	At the pregame conference.	When the plate umpire starts the game by announcing "Play."			10-1-2
62	With the bases empty, B1 swings and misses the third strike. The ball lodges behind the catcher's chest protector. While everyone is looking for the ball, B1 touches first base and advances to second base before the ball is discovered.	B1 is out.	B1 is awarded second base.	B1 is awarded only first base.	The umpire may declare an out or award any base depending upon his judgment of the play.			8-3-3d, Baserunning Awards Table; Casebook 5.2.1B
63	Baker was used as the courtesy runner for the catcher in the fifth inning. In the sixth inning, he is used as a courtesy runner for the pitcher.	This is legal.	This is not allowed.	Baker would be an illegal substitute when he serves as the courtesy runner for the pitcher.	B and C.			Speed-Up Rules, Courtesy Runners 2 and 7
64	The pitcher singles to right field at the beginning of the third inning. CR1 (Courtesy Runner) is inserted for the pitcher. In the fourth inning, the catcher hits a double and the head coach wants to insert CR1 for the catcher. The umpire:	Restricts the coach to the bench/dugout for attempting to insert an illegal substitute.	Does not allow CR1 to run for the catcher. When CR1 was assigned to the pitcher in the third inning, he was locked into courtesy running for the pitcher only.	Removes the catcher from the game and CR1 becomes the new catcher.	Allows CR1 in for the catcher.			Courtesy Runner Rule #1
65	The state association has adopted the use of speed-up rules. As a leadoff batter, the catcher gets a single and has a courtesy runner run for him. Later in the same half-inning, the catcher comes back up to bat again and receives a base on balls.	The same courtesy runner is required to run for the catcher again.	The same courtesy runner is allowed to run for the catcher again.	The catcher may run for himself.	B and C.			Speed-Up Rules, Courtesy Runners 1
66	The batter comes to the plate in the first inning with a wrapping on the knob on his bat. The batter:	Shall be called out upon entering the batter's box.	Shall be ejected.	Shall be allowed to use the bat provided it does not cause the knob to become flush with the bat.	Shall provide the umpire with the bat for inspection and approval for use.			1-3-2b1
67	Lineups become official when:	The head coaches hands their respective lineups to the umpire-in-chief.	They have been exchanged, verified and then accepted by the umpire during the pregame conference.	The plate umpire says "Play Ball."	The two head coaches hand their lineup cards to each other.			1-1-2
68	Prior to the start of the game, Carter is listed as the P/DH for the game. The coach wants to replace Carter with Jones as the pitcher but leave Carter in the DH role. This is:	Permissible.	Not allowed.	Permissible if the opposing team agrees.	A warning on the coach for illegal substitution.			3-1-4

69	Sullivan is the SS/DH. In the fourth inning, Drake comes in to play shortstop. In the fifth inning, the coach wants Drake to pinch hit. What is the ruling?	This is legal. Sullivan may re-enter later as a defensive player batting for himself.	Legal.	The role of the DH is ended.	All of the above.			3-1-4
70	What is the "Fair Ball" signal?	Emphatically point both arms toward the ground to show where the ball passes in fair territory and shout "Fair Ball."	Stand still and not say anything.	Pat the top of the bill of your hat to indicate it is in fair territory.	Point toward fair ground with index finger. No verbal call.			NFHS Umpire Signals
71	What is the Foul Ball, Time-out and Dead Ball Signal?	Place one hand on top of the other hand to form a "T."	Both hands open above the head, signal foul ball, time-out or ball is dead immediately.	They are three separate and distinct signals.	There is no signal, just the umpire verbally explaining his action/call.			NFHS Umpire Signals
72	When the umpire extends his right arm straight out front with palm outward and fingers up, this signifies:	Five runs have scored in that half-inning.	Greetings to the pitcher.	Television time-out.	Do not pitch, the ball is dead.			Official NFHS Baseball Signals
73	Smith, as the pitcher, gets the signal for the next pitch from the dugout or through a legal wristband. The next action is looking into the catcher confirming the signal, and then delivers a pitch.	To be legal, the pitcher must take the pitch signal or simulate taking the pitch signal from the catcher.	Once the pitcher receives the signal from the dugout, the pitcher is allowed to immediately pitch.					6-1-1
74	The pitcher, with a runner on third, takes the sign from a poster on the dugout fence. The pitcher steps on the pitching plate, and without looking into the catcher, comes set and delivers a pitch.	This is legal.	This is illegal.	The ball is dead and the runner is awarded home.	Both B & C.			6-1-1
75	The batter will be declared out when:	With a 2-1 count, an attempt to bunt is foul.	The third-base coach interferes with the third baseman attempting to catch a foul fly ball.	With two outs and a runner on first base, the missed swinging third strike is not caught.				7-4-1f