



## 2024 NFHS Baseball Exam II

1. Jones comes to pinch-hit in the fifth inning. The plate umpire checks the lineup card and finds that Jones is not listed on the card. The plate umpire shall:
  - A. Not allow Jones to hit.
  - B. Restrict Jones' head coach to the bench for failure to list all substitutes.
  - C. Allow Jones to pinch-hit and mark the change on the lineup card.
  - D. Allow the substitution, but issue a warning to the head coach.
  
2. At the time of the pitch, the following fielders must be in fair ground:
  - A. All fielders must be in fair ground.
  - B. All fielders except for the catcher, who shall be in the catcher's box.
  - C. All fielders, except for the first baseman.
  - D. No fielders are required to be in fair ground.
  
3. If a media area is to be used:
  - A. It shall be established before the game begins.
  - B. The home team or game management shall designate a lined area for the media.
  - C. It is considered dead-ball area.
  - D. A, B and C.
  
4. Bats that become broken, cracked or dented during the course of a play shall be removed and:
  - A. The batter shall be declared out.
  - B. The coach shall be restricted to the bench.
  - C. There is no additional penalty.
  - D. Both A and B.
  
5. During the pregame conference:
  - A. The defense may have its pitcher taking warm-up pitches while on the pitching mound.
  - B. Umpires shall ask the head coaches if their players are legally and properly equipped.
  - C. It is mandatory that all coaches and captains be present.
  - D. Since everyone knows the importance of playing nicely, any mention of expecting good sporting behavior is not needed.
  
6. A foul tip is a batted ball that:
  - A. Goes directly to the catcher's hands and is legally caught by the catcher.
  - B. Counts as a strike and the ball becomes dead.
  - C. Bounces off the catcher and is then caught by the pitcher.
  - D. A, B, and C.

7. An infield fly is a fair fly ball that is hit before there are two outs and at a time when at least first and second bases are occupied and:
- A. Can be a line drive.
  - B. Can be an attempted bunt.
  - C. Can be caught by an infielder with ordinary effort.
  - D. Must be caught over the area of the infield grass.
8. Offensive malicious contact is defined as being:
- A. Obstruction.
  - B. Interference.
  - C. Depends on the runner who committed the act.
  - D. Nothing.
9. Follow-through interference occurs when:
- A. The pitcher's arm motion distracts the batter.
  - B. The catcher's mitt is contacted during the swing.
  - C. The batter contacts the catcher prior to the time of the pitch.
  - D. 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.
10. Which of the following statements on obstruction is correct:
- A. The ball is delayed dead.
  - B. Obstruction is declared when a fielder without the ball simulates a tag on a runner.
  - C. Obstruction occurs when a fielder without possession of the ball denies access to the base the runner is attempting to achieve.
  - D. All the above.
11. When an illegal player on defense was involved in the play and is discovered before the first pitch to the next batter of either team:
- A. The offensive team has no options.
  - B. The team on offense may choose to let the play stand.
  - C. The team on offense may choose to have the batter bat again.
  - D. Both B & C.
12. A starter, batting in the sixth spot in the lineup, is removed and returns later to bat in the fifth spot.
- A. The penalty for both illegal substitution and batting out of order will be enforced.
  - B. Only the penalty for batting out of order will be enforced.
  - C. The penalty for illegal substitution shall supersede the penalty for batting out of order.
  - D. The player who is substituted for by the illegal substitute is restricted to the bench for the balance of the game.

- 13 . Concerning the discovery of an illegal player,
- A. Only an umpire may discover.
  - B. Only the opposing team may discover.
  - C. Only the player's team may discover.
  - D. An umpire or either team may discover.
- 14 . The lineup cards are official, and the starting pitcher is taking warmup throws. During these throws, the pitcher's elbow begins to hurt, and the pitcher cannot start the game.
- A. The pitcher must start the game and issue a base-on-balls if a pitch cannot be thrown.
  - B. If the starting pitcher does not face one batter, the pitcher cannot play later in the game.
  - C. If the starting pitcher does not face one batter, but later is able to play, he may return to pitch.
  - D. If the starting pitcher does not face one batter, but later is able to play, he may play another position, but not return to pitch.
- 15 . In the fourth inning, having faced one batter, the starting pitcher is replaced as the pitcher. After one pitch, the substitute pitcher picks off the runner at first base for the second out.
- A. The substitute pitcher now may be replaced as a pitcher.
  - B. The substitute pitcher cannot be replaced as a pitcher until the first batter faced is put out or reaches first base, or a third out is made.
  - C. If the substitute pitcher is injured or commits a flagrant unsportsmanlike act, the substitute pitcher may be replaced.
  - D. B and C.
- 16 . If the player for whom the DH is batting subsequently bats:
- A. The role of the DH is terminated.
  - B. The DH may no longer participate in the game.
  - C. The DH may re-enter the game and DH for another player.
  - D. The DH may return to play on defense for another player in a different batting position.
- 17 . Jones, the starting designated hitter (DH) (when the team is using a 10th starter), is pinch-hit for by Smith, a legal substitute.
- A. The role of the designated hitter is now terminated.
  - B. Jones cannot return to the game even if it is the first time Jones has been a pinch-hitter or pinch-runner.
  - C. The DH is locked into the position of the DH and can never be replaced.
  - D. Smith is now the designated hitter.
- 18 . The home team is utilizing Smith as the P/DH. In the second inning, Smith hits a double. The home team coach now comes to the plate umpire and tells the umpire that No. 45 will be a courtesy runner for Smith.
- A. The home plate umpire shall mark the use of No. 45 as a courtesy runner and inform the visiting team.
  - B. The home plate umpire shall tell the coach to get agreement from the opposing coach.
  - C. The use of the DH will be ended for the game.
  - D. The home plate umpire will deny the use of No. 45 as a courtesy runner for Smith. When Smith comes to bat, Smith bats as a DH and not a pitcher. Courtesy runners are not allowed for a DH.

- 19 . After the game starts, the sole judge of whether conditions are fit for play:
- A. Is the home coach.
  - B. Is the visiting coach.
  - C. Are the umpires.
  - D. Both coaches must agree.
- 20 . Prior to starting a game, the home team's coach shall:
- A. Determine whether the grounds and other conditions are suitable for starting the game.
  - B. Decide if there are unusual conditions, such as spectators or obstacles located near the playing field, that they would propose special ground rules.
  - C. A and B.
  - D. Make sure both teams have ice, water and access to a first-aid kit.
- 21 . Provided a ground rule does not supersede a rule book rule, it becomes in force when:
- A. Both coaches agree to the proposed ground rule.
  - B. The umpires formulate the ground rules if the teams cannot agree.
  - C. Both A & B.
  - D. Neither A nor B.
- 22 . The visiting team travels to the game in several cars. One of the starting player's car breaks down and there are only eight players present at game time. An assistant coach leaves to pick them up and will be back quickly.
- A. The game may begin provided the coach places the missing player in the No. 9 position in the lineup.
  - B. The game may begin, but the coach is restricted to the bench.
  - C. The game may begin if the home team's coach approves.
  - D. The game may not start until the visiting team has nine players present.
- 23 . Prior to the start of the game:
- A. The umpire-in-chief shall receive verification from each head coach that all participants are properly equipped per NFHS rules.
  - B. Each coach shall verify that participants are using only legal equipment, including bats that are unaltered and helmets free of cracks and damage.
  - C. The umpire-in-chief shall emphasize to both head coaches and captains that all participants are expected to exhibit good sporting behavior.
  - D. All of the above.
- 24 . It is an immediate dead ball when:
- A. An umpire interferes with the catcher attempting to make a throw.
  - B. A runner sprains an ankle touching second base and falls to the ground.
  - C. The ball is batted with an illegal bat.
  - D. A member of the offensive team creates a distraction for the purpose of causing the opposing pitcher to balk.

- 25 . The penalty for the use of an illegal bat that is discovered before the next pitch is:
- A. The batter is out.
  - B. Other runners return to the base occupied at the time of the pitch.
  - C. The defense has the option of taking the penalty or the result of the play.
  - D. All of the above.
- 26 . When does the ball become dead after malicious contact?
- A. Immediately.
  - B. At the end of playing action.
  - C. It is a delayed dead ball.
  - D. It is based on who created the malicious contact.
- 27 . The base umpire declares "Foul" on a fly ball that is caught by the right fielder in fair ground and is then thrown to second to double up the runner who left the base too soon.
- A. It is a foul ball and the ball is immediately dead.
  - B. The ball stays live and in play, and the catch is recorded along with the out at second base.
  - C. It is a fair ball and the catch stands, but the ball is immediately dead.
  - D. The offensive team coach gets to decide which out will stand.
- 28 . It is a delayed dead ball when:
- A. Backswing interference occurs.
  - B. An umpire handles a live ball.
  - C. The umpire interferes with the catcher who is attempting to throw.
  - D. A thrown ball touches anything that is partially in the designated media area.
- 29 . What conditions must be met for a dead ball to be made live?
- A. The pitcher has engaged the pitcher's plate while holding the ball in a legal pitching position.
  - B. The batter and the catcher are in their respective boxes.
  - C. The umpire calls "Play" and gives the appropriate signal.
  - D. All of the above.
- 30 . A pitcher may turn his shoulders:
- A. From the windup position.
  - B. From the set position after bringing the hands together during the stretch.
  - C. From the set position before bringing the hands together during or after the stretch.
  - D. A, B and C.
- 31 . The position the pitcher is using to pitch is determined by:
- A. The position of the non-pivot foot.
  - B. The position of both the pivot and the non-pivot feet.
  - C. The position of the pivot foot only.
  - D. The position of the pitcher's chest when on the pitching plate.

- 32 . To legally take the pitching sign:
- A. The pitcher's pivot foot must be in contact with the pitching plate.
  - B. The pitcher may take the sign from the catcher.
  - C. The pitcher may simulate taking the sign from the catcher.
  - D. A, B and C
- 33 . In the windup position, the pitcher pauses for several seconds with both hands together above the head.
- A. This is legal provided the pause was complete and discernible.
  - B. This would be legal had the pitcher stopped with hands together at or below the chin.
  - C. This is illegal. After the pitcher starts the movement to pitch, the pitcher must continue motion without interruption or alteration.
  - D. Both A & B.
- 34 . With runners on base, it is a balk:
- A. When the pitcher feints a pitch toward the batter.
  - B. When the pitcher comes to a stop at chin level, and then stops again at the chest.
  - C. While on the pitching plate, the pitcher goes to the mouth with the pitching hand.
  - D. A, B and C.
- 35 . A pitch dropped during a delivery with the bases empty is:
- A. An illegal pitch.
  - B. A ball if it crosses the foul line.
  - C. A dead ball and declared a no pitch if it stops prior to crossing the foul line.
  - D. B & C.
- 36 . When a pitcher is replaced during an inning or prior to an inning, the relief pitcher:
- A. May not use more than eight throws.
  - B. May not use more than five throws.
  - C. May be authorized by the plate umpire for more throws in case of injury or inclement weather.
  - D. Both A & C.
- 37 . During a live ball, with a runner on first base and the ball in the first baseman's glove, the pitcher places feet astride the pitcher's plate.
- A. This is a legal play.
  - B. It is a balk.
- 38 . Once a batter has completed a turn at bat:
- A. Only the offensive team may appeal batting out of order.
  - B. Only the umpire may detect batting out of order.
  - C. Only the defensive team may appeal batting out of order.
  - D. A, B and C.

- 39 . The batting order is Armstrong, Boyd, Campbell, Davis. Boyd is at bat when Armstrong is caught stealing for the third out. When the team returns to offense in the next inning, the first batter shall be:
- A. Armstrong.
  - B. Boyd.
  - C. Campbell.
  - D. Davis.
- 40 . A strike will be charged to the batter when:
- A. A pitch is struck at and missed, but the ball hits the batter on the wrist.
  - B. A batted ball hits the batter in the batter's box.
  - C. A pitch becomes a foul tip.
  - D. A, B and C
- 41 . A batter may leave the batter's box with no penalty when:
- A. The pitcher attempts a pickoff.
  - B. Time is granted to either team.
  - C. The catcher leaves the catcher's box to give defensive signals.
  - D. All of the above.
- 42 . With a runner on second base, the batter hits a high pop fly that drifts over foul territory. The third baseman is accidentally prevented from catching the ball by the head coach in the coach's box.
- A. The batter is out and the runner is returned to second base.
  - B. The runner is out, and the batter continues the time at bat.
  - C. Both the batter and the runner are out.
  - D. Neither the batter nor the runner are out. The runner is returned to second base and the batter continues the at-bat with a strike added to the count.
- 43 . The runner is attempting to score when the catcher, without the ball, blocks home plate allowing the runner no access. The runner maliciously runs over the catcher attempting to score. The umpire will:
- A. Declare the runner out and eject the runner.
  - B. Score the runner on the obstruction by the catcher and then eject the runner.
  - C. Return the runner to third base.
  - D. Eject the catcher for obstructing the runner.
- 44 . With two outs and a runner on third only, the batter hits a home run, but misses second base and the defense properly appeals the base-running error.
- A. Two runs will score.
  - B. One run will score.
  - C. No runs will score.
  - D. If the runner makes it to the front of their dugout/bench, both runs will score.

- 45 . With two outs, the runner from third is attempting to steal home. The batter tries to check his swing but softly hits the ball back to the pitcher. The runner from third slides across home before the pitcher is able to field the ball and throw the batter-runner out at first base.
- A. The run will count.
  - B. The run does not count.
  - C. It is considered a check-swing and a strike is added to the batter's count.
  - D. The runner will be put back on third base for leaving too soon and there are runners on first and third bases.
- 46 . When a strikeout involves more than one batter, it is charged to:
- A. A strikeout cannot involve more than one batter.
  - B. The first batter the pitcher faces beginning with his half of the inning.
  - C. The batter listed on the lineup card.
  - D. The batter who received at least two strikes. If no batter received more than one strike, it is charged to the batter who received the third strike.
- 47 . A stolen base shall be credited:
- A. When the runner attempts to steal a base.
  - B. When the defense drops the batted ball in flight.
  - C. When a batter is intentionally put on base.
  - D. When a runner advances a base without the aid of a base hit, a putout, a fielding error or fielder's choice.
- 48 . Each player's fielding record shall include:
- A. When the player steps on the field in a defensive position.
  - B. When the player is substituted for while on defense.
  - C. When the player puts out a batter-runner.
  - D. The times the player puts out a batter or runner, the times the player assisted a teammate in putting out a runner, and the number of errors the player committed.
- 49 . A putout is credited when a fielder:
- A. Catches a batted ball in flight.
  - B. Tags out a runner.
  - C. Puts out a runner by holding the ball while touching a base to which a runner is forced to advance or return.
  - D. All the above.
- 50 . Umpires may use videotape or equipment to render a decision:
- A. In a game-ending situation.
  - B. When requested by a coach.
  - C. Umpires are prohibited from using such equipment to make a call or render a decision.
  - D. When both coaches request it.