



2023 NFHS Baseball Part II Exam

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.

1. 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.

2. Any questions regarding legality of a player's equipment shall be resolved by:
 - A. The opposing team's head coach
 - B. The head coach of the player whose equipment is in question.
 - C. By a consensus of the two head coaches and the umpires.
 - D. By the umpire-in-chief.

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. To start the game, the umpire shall be provided:
 - A. A minimum of one baseball.
 - B. A minimum of two baseballs.
 - C. A minimum of three baseballs.
 - D. A minimum of one dozen baseballs.

5. Following a home run, a pitch has been thrown to the next batter when the catcher goes and picks up the bat used by the previous batter, which was lying a few yards away. The catcher hands it to the plate umpire, showing the umpire that the bat rattles.
 - A. The home run will be negated and the previous batter will be declared out.
 - B. The home run will be negated and the previous batter will be returned to bat.
 - C. Unless the umpire knows that the bat previously rattled, the umpire must assume that the bat became illegal because of the contact with the pitch. The home run will count and the bat will be removed from the game.
 - D. The home run will be negated and both batters will be declared out.

6. 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 penalty.
 - D. Both A and B.

7. Gloves/mitts shall conform to height, width and webbing specifications:
 - A. For all players.
 - B. For all players except the catcher.
 - C. For all players except the first baseman.
 - D. Both B and C.

8. Each player shall be numbered with a plain number of solid color contrasting with the color of the shirt:
 - A. On the front of the jersey.
 - B. On the back of the jersey.
 - C. Both the front and the back of the jersey.
 - D. Not important that the jersey be numbered.

9. The catcher shall wear a body/chest protector that meets the NOCSAE standard at the time of manufacture. The body/chest protector options are:
 - A. Traditional chest protector with a NOCSAE-approved pad attached.
 - B. A compression shirt that has a NOCSAE-approved cardiac cavity protector built into the shirt.
 - C. A newly manufactured traditional chest protector that meets the NOCSAE standard.
 - D. All of the above.

10. When a foul fly is caught by an illegal glove:
 - A. The out is nullified and the batter is awarded first base.
 - B. The out is nullified and treated as a foul ball.
 - C. The team at bat may elect to take the result of the play.
 - D. Both B & C.

11. Who has the authority to request an intentional walk?
 - A. The catcher.
 - B. The coach.
 - C. The pitcher.
 - D. A & B.

12. A ball is determined as a lodged ball if it is:
 - A. stuck.
 - B. wedged.
 - C. unreachable.
 - D. All of the above.

13. A batted ball is judged to be fair when the ball:
 - A. Lands on fair ground after touching a player who was over foul ground.
 - B. First falls on foul ground past third base, but settles on fair territory.
 - C. Touches first, second or third base.
 - D. As a ground ball touches a bat resting on foul ground and rebounds into fair territory.

- 14 . It is not a catch when:
- A. The fielder traps the ball against the chest with the elbow.
 - B. A fielder catches a fly ball and falls over the outfield fence.
 - C. The thrown ball is in the fielder's glove and the glove is in contact with the ground.
 - D. The pitcher's glove touches a batted ball in flight and then the second baseman catches the ball before it touches the ground.
- 15 . During the pre-game conference:
- A. Head coaches verify that all players are legally equipped and using only legal equipment.
 - B. Lineup cards are exchanged and checked.
 - C. Umpires share an expectation of good sporting behavior throughout the game.
 - D. All of the above.
- 16 . The following are acts of offensive interference:
- A. A runner yelling at a shortstop causing him to drop a fly ball.
 - B. A runner maliciously contacting a fielder without the ball.
 - C. A coach who physically assists a runner during playing action.
 - D. A & B.
- 17 . It is umpire interference:
- A. When the umpire inadvertently moves so as to hinder a catcher's attempt to throw.
 - B. Whenever a batted ball contacts the umpire in fair territory.
 - C. Whenever a thrown ball contacts the umpire.
 - D. A, B and C.
- 18 . 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.
- 19 . An illegal slide occurs when:
- A. The runner slides head first.
 - B. The runner, on a force play, slides in a direction away from the fielder making the play at the base.
 - C. The runner goes beyond the base and alters the play of the fielder.
 - D. The runner slides feet first with one leg and buttock on the ground.
- 20 . It is a legal substitution when:
- A. A player for whom the DH is batting enters the game as a batter in a different position than the DH in the batting order.
 - B. A player eligible to enter or re-enter the game does so without reporting.
 - C. A player re-enters the game in the wrong position in the batting order.
 - D. None of the above.

- 21 . 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.
- 22 . The head coach takes his position in the coach's box dressed in sweatpants and a sweatshirt. This clothing combination is not part of the state association-approved coaching apparel.
- A. The coach is ejected from the game.
 - B. The coach is restricted to the dugout for the remainder of the game.
 - C. The coach may not coach the team or provide direction to players on the field.
 - D. If a player is injured, the coach must continue to remain in the dugout.
- 23 . If an assistant coach leaves the coaching box to argue a judgment call by the base umpire:
- A. A warning shall be issued to the team.
 - B. Both the head coach and the assistant coach are restricted to the dugout on the first offense.
 - C. Both the head coach and the assistant coach are automatically ejected.
 - D. Only the assistant coach is restricted to the bench.
- 24 . If a player on the bench leaves the bench area during a fight:
- A. The player is ejected.
 - B. Provided the player did not participate, there is no penalty.
 - C. If the player made no threatening gestures, there is no penalty.
 - D. Both B and C.
- 25 . An offensive conference will be charged when:
- A. A coach meets with a base runner after the opposing coach has been granted a conference to talk with the pitcher.
 - B. Time is granted for an obviously injured player.
 - C. An assistant coach is granted time to confer with the base runner on first base.
 - D. All of the above.
- 26 . A defensive conference, held at the pitcher's mound, is concluded when:
- A. The coach leaves the dirt area of the mound.
 - B. The infielders leave to go to their positions.
 - C. A minute has elapsed.
 - D. The coach crosses the foul line.
- 27 . 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.

- 28 . 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.
- 29 . A team must provide:
- A. At least nine players to start the game.
 - B. Eight players to finish a game.
 - C. A and B.
 - D. One coach to occupy a coach's box.
- 30 . When a team is playing with eight players, and the missing player's batting spot is to bat:
- A. The empty batting spot is skipped over with no penalty.
 - B. The most recent player not on base may bat in that position.
 - C. An out is called each time that spot in the order comes to bat.
 - D. The game is forfeited when the empty spot in the batting order comes up.
- 31 . In the sixth inning, an eligible player arrives and the visiting coach wants to substitute the new player in the lineup for the injured player and return the team to nine players.
- A. The game was over when the team went to eight players.
 - B. A team may return to nine players provided the opposing coach agrees to the substitution.
 - C. This is legal.
 - D. A team playing with eight players may return to nine if the player coming in to substitute is listed on the lineup card as a possible substitute.
- 32 . 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.
- 33 . The plate umpire gives the "Do Not Pitch" signal.
- A. The ball remains live and in play.
 - B. The ball becomes dead immediately.
 - C. It is a delayed dead ball.
- 34 . With runners on second and third, the pitcher intentionally drops a fair bunt in flight.
- A. The ball remains live and in play.
 - B. The ball becomes dead immediately.
 - C. It is a delayed dead ball.
 - D. The batter is out due to a fielder's choice.

- 35 . A thrown ball strikes the leg of a camera tripod that is partially in the designated media area.
- A. The ball remains live and in play.
 - B. The ball becomes dead immediately.
 - C. It is a delayed dead ball.
- 36 . Defensive malicious contact causes the ball to be:
- A. Immediately dead.
 - B. Delayed dead.
- 37 . A pitcher may turn the shoulders to check runners while in contact with the pitcher's plate and in the:
- A. Windup position.
 - B. Set position.
 - C. Both A & B.
 - D. Neither A nor B. It is always illegal for a pitcher to turn the shoulders to check a runner.
- 38 . The pitching regulations begin when:
- A. The batter steps into the batter's box.
 - B. The pitcher intentionally contacts the pitcher's plate.
 - C. The catcher gives a "sign" to the pitcher.
 - D. It is umpire judgment as to when the pitching regulations are in force.
- 39 . The pitcher, after having made the stretch and with hands together, turns the shoulders to check the runner at first base.
- A. This is a legal move.
 - B. This is a balk.
 - C. Provided no one was deceived, it is a legal move.
 - D. If the pitcher turns the shoulders after becoming set every time with a runner on first base, it is legal.
- 40 . The batter is a switch-hitter and the pitcher is ambidextrous. During the batter's time at bat:
- A. The batter may switch batter's boxes and the pitcher may change from a right-hander to a left-hander.
 - B. The pitcher may switch from a right-hander to a left-hander, but the batter must choose one batter's box and not change.
 - C. Neither the batter nor the pitcher may change how they bat or pitch.
 - D. The batter may change batter's boxes but the pitcher must face the batter as either a left-hander or right-hander but not both.
- 41 . The pitcher shall take the sign:
- A. From the coach in the dugout.
 - B. From the catcher or simulate taking the sign from the catcher.
 - C. With the pivot foot in contact with the pitcher's plate.
 - D. B and C.

- 42 . With the weather being chilly, the relief pitcher asks for more throws to warm up.
- A. The plate umpire cannot legally authorize additional warm-up throws.
 - B. The plate umpire must grant the request.
 - C. The plate umpire may grant the request and shall ban the pitching coach from the bullpen.
 - D. The plate umpire may grant the request. The pitcher being replaced may not return to pitch for the balance of the game.
- 43 . 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.
- 44 . An improper batter is discovered at bat with a count of 1-2.
- A. Only the defense can appeal or discover the infraction.
 - B. The improper batter shall be declared out and the proper batter will come to bat.
 - C. The proper batter will replace the improper batter with the 1-2 count.
 - D. The improper batter shall be declared out and restricted to the bench.
- 45 . When the defense successfully appeals batting out of order:
- A. The proper batter is declared out.
 - B. Any outs made on the play stand.
 - C. An advance by a runner from a wild pitch, while the improper batter is at bat, is legal.
 - D. A, B, & C
- 46 . 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.
- 47 . If the penalty for catcher's obstruction on a batter is enforced:
- A. The batter shall be awarded first base.
 - B. Runners attempting to advance shall be awarded the base attempted.
 - C. Runners not attempting to advance will be returned to the base occupied at the time of pitch, unless forced to advance because of the batter's award of first base.
 - D. All of the above.
- 48 . With runners on second and third and one out, the batter hits a deep fly ball to center field which is caught. The runner at third legally tags on the play and touches home. The runner at second leaves the base early and the throw beats the runner to the base but after the runner had scored.
- A. The run will count. This is a "timing" play.
 - B. The run will not count. This is a force out for the third out.

- 49 . 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.
- 50 . When the umpire's fist is up and then out away from the body in a hammering motion, the umpire is signifying:
- A. That the umpire is "chopping" the clock to indicate the time-out is completed.
 - B. The offending coach is making threatening gestures.
 - C. Celebrating a great play made by the catcher.
 - D. A strike or an out.