



2019 NFHS Baseball Exam II

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. In the fifth inning, Smith reports to the plate umpire to pinch-hit for Jones. The plate umpire checks the lineup card and sees that Smith is not listed as a possible substitute. The plate umpire will:
 - A. Allow Smith to pinch-hit for Jones, make the change on the lineup card and inform the opposing team.
 - B. Not allow the substitution since Smith was not listed as a possible substitute.
 - C. Not allow the substitution and restrict the head coach to the bench for the duration of the game.
 - D. Allow Smith to pinch-hit provided the opposing team has no objections.

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. 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. Bats that are not made of a single piece of wood shall:
 - A. Meet the BESR performance standard.
 - B. Meet the BBCOR performance standard.
 - C. Be approved by the umpires during a pre-game bat check.

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. Depending on the circumstances of the play, if loose equipment interferes with play, the umpire may:
- A. Call an out or outs.
 - B. Award bases.
 - C. Return runners.
 - D. A, B and C.
9. 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.
10. Non adult ball/bat shaggers in a live-ball area are required to wear batting helmets:
- A. Only when the ball is live.
 - B. At all times including when the ball is dead.
 - C. May wear a "skull" type of helmet.
 - D. Are not required to wear a helmet.
11. Knee and ankle braces which are unaltered from the manufacturer's original design/production:
- A. Do not require any additional padding.
 - B. Must be padded with a closed-cell, slow-recovery foam padding no less than 1/2 inch thick.
 - C. May never be used.
12. When an umpire observes an offensive player deliberately removing his batting helmet while in live-ball territory with the ball live, the penalty is:
- A. Ejection.
 - B. Team warning with the next offender being ejected.
 - C. There is no penalty.
 - D. Individual warning followed by an ejection for a repeat offense.
13. Jewelry may:
- A. Never be worn.
 - B. Be worn at any time.
 - C. Not be worn except for religious or medical medals.
 - D. Be worn if it is for a good cause.

14. A batted ball is fair when:
- A. It contacts first base and ricochets into foul ground.
 - B. It hits the foul pole in flight.
 - C. It bounds from fair ground directly over third base and lands in foul territory.
 - D. A, B and C.
15. It is not a catch when:
- A. The fielder traps the ball against his chest with his 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.
16. During the pregame conference:
- A. The defense may have its pitcher taking his 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.
17. During the pregame conference:
- A. Umpires shall ask the two head coaches to verify their players are legally and properly equipped.
 - B. An expectation of good sporting behavior is shared with both teams.
 - C. Both teams shall remain in their dugout/bench or bullpen area.
 - D. A, B and C.
18. It is umpire interference:
- A. When he inadvertently moves so as to hinder a catcher's attempt to throw.
 - B. Whenever a batted ball contacts him in fair territory.
 - C. Whenever a thrown ball contacts him.
 - D. A, B and C.
19. Obstruction is an act:
- A. That can be intentional or unintentional.
 - B. By a defensive player without the ball that simulates a tag.
 - C. By a fielder without possession of the ball who denies access to the base the runner is attempting to achieve.
 - D. All of the above.
20. A legal slide:
- A. May be feet first.
 - B. May be head first.
 - C. On a non-force play, occurs with the runner sliding within reach of the base with either a hand or a foot.
 - D. A, B and C.

21. An illegal substitute is:
- A. A player who, by rule, can be in the game but does so without reporting.
 - B. A player who enters the game in the wrong position in the batting order.
 - C. Any starting player who re-enters the game.
 - D. A, B and C.
22. A player's time at bat ends:
- A. When he is put out.
 - B. When he becomes a runner.
 - C. A and B.
 - D. Neither A nor B.
23. If an illegal player is involved in the game-ending double play, the offense must make the discovery known:
- A. Before the defensive players enter their dugout.
 - B. Before the two teams line up to shake hands.
 - C. Before all infielders have crossed the foul lines.
 - D. Before the outfielders have crossed the foul lines.
24. An illegal substitute may be discovered by the:
- A. Umpire.
 - B. Home team.
 - C. Visiting team.
 - D. A, B and C.
25. Any player who has been removed from a game because he exhibited signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion may return when cleared by:
- A. An appropriate health-care professional.
 - B. His head coach.
 - C. His parents or legal guardians.
 - D. A, B and C.
26. A warning to the coach of the team involved will be issued, with the next offender on that team ejected, for:
- A. Faking a tag without the ball.
 - B. Carelessly throwing a bat.
 - C. Wearing a bandanna.
 - D. A, B and C.
27. A coach may have in his possession while in a coach's box:
- A. Stopwatch, smartphone with scorekeeping capability, and rules book.
 - B. Stopwatch, hard copy of a rules book and a scorebook.
 - C. Stopwatch, tablet computer with scorekeeping capability and stored copy of rule book.
 - D. Any object that will assist the coach in his duties.

28. A coach, player, substitute, attendant or other bench personnel shall not:
- A. Use any object in his possession in the coach's box other than a stopwatch, rules book (hard copy), scorebook.
 - B. Be outside the designated dugout (bench) or bullpen area if not a batter, runner, on-deck batter, in the coach's box or one of the nine players on defense.
 - C. Charge an umpire.
 - D. All the above.
29. A coach leaves the dugout to assist in restoring order when a physical confrontation occurs on a hard slide at second base.
- A. The coach shall be ejected.
 - B. The coach shall be restricted to the dugout/bench.
 - C. The coach is not in violation of the rule.
 - D. The game shall be forfeited.
30. If a coach is ejected in the third inning:
- A. He shall leave the vicinity of the playing area immediately.
 - B. He is prohibited from further contact, direct or indirect, with the team for the remainder of the game.
 - C. He may return when requested to attend to an ill or injured player.
 - D. A, B and C.
31. A defensive charged conference held at the pitching mound is concluded when:
- A. The players involved initially start to return to their positions.
 - B. The coach involved initially starts to return to the dugout/bench area.
 - C. The coach involved crosses the foul line.
 - D. The offensive coach tells the umpire it is time to resume the game.
32. A coach who has been restricted to the dugout/bench may:
- A. Not be involved in a charged conference with his team.
 - B. Be involved in a charged conference at the mound.
 - C. Be involved in a charged conference at the dugout/bench area.
 - D. Be involved in a charged conference with the permission of the opposing coach.
33. If an illegal substitute on defense is involved in a play, the offense has the option to let the play stand or to allow the batter to bat again if:
- A. The infraction is discovered prior to the first pitch to the next batter of either team.
 - B. The infraction is discovered before all the infielders have crossed the foul lines.
 - C. The infraction is discovered prior to the next pitch to the next batter of the offensive team.
 - D. If the infraction is discovered prior to the next batter stepping into the batter's box.

34. If the starting pitcher does not face one batter:
- A. He is ejected.
 - B. He may not return to play for the remainder of the game.
 - C. He may return to pitch later in the game.
 - D. He may play another position, but not return to pitch.
35. The role of the DH is terminated for the remainder of the game when:
- A. The DH assumes a defensive position.
 - B. When a pinch-runner is used for the DH.
 - C. When the DH is ejected for arguing a strike three call.
 - D. A, B and C.
36. The length of time a player who is bleeding has before he must leave the game is:
- A. Five minutes.
 - B. Three minutes.
 - C. Umpire judgment.
 - D. Unlimited.
37. The team may have in the coaching box while on offense:
- A. Any member of the team who has not been ejected for unsportsmanlike conduct.
 - B. Any coach who is in the uniform of the team.
 - C. Only the head coach.
 - D. A and B.
38. When a coach physically assists a runner during playing action:
- A. The ball is delayed-dead until the end of playing action.
 - B. The coach who assisted the runner is restricted to the bench.
 - C. Runners not put out return to bases occupied at the time of the infraction.
 - D. The runner shall be called out immediately.
39. If the head coach refuses to attend the pregame conference.
- A. The game will not start.
 - B. The coach shall be restricted to the dugout/bench.
 - C. The head coach will be ejected.
 - D. The first batter for his team will be declared out.
40. In the fifth inning, the assistant coach leaves the first-base coaching box and advances toward the base umpire to mildly dispute an out call.
- A. The assistant coach is automatically ejected.
 - B. The assistant coach is restricted to the dugout for the remainder of the game.
 - C. The head coach is restricted to the dugout for the remainder of the game.
 - D. B and C.

41. The defensive team is having a charged conference. The offensive team wants to now also have a conference.
- A. The conference will not be charged, provided the conference ends when the opposing team's conference concludes.
 - B. It is not permissible for the offense to have a conference at the same time.
 - C. The offense may have a conference provided it has not already used its one charged offensive conference in the inning.
 - D. If the defensive head coach has no objection, the offense may briefly meet with the conference being charged.
42. 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.
43. 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 his 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.
44. Following a previous warning, the head coach shall be ejected for a repeat violation when:
- A. A player of his team enters the batter's box with an illegal bat.
 - B. A player of his team is found using a damaged batting helmet.
 - C. He requests to substitute a player who is not listed on the lineup card.
 - D. A, B and C.
45. For the second time in the game, a player from the visiting team gets a leadoff single and is discovered to have used an illegal bat before the next pitch is delivered.
- A. The game is forfeited.
 - B. The batter is declared out and the head coach is ejected.
 - C. Both the batter and the head coach are ejected.
 - D. The batter is allowed to bat again with a legal bat.
46. The game begins when:
- A. All infielders, pitcher and catcher are in position to start the game.
 - B. When the batter is in position to start the game.
 - C. When the Umpire calls "Play" after all infielders, pitcher, catcher and batter are in position to start the game.
 - D. When the first pitch is delivered.

47. In a tied game, if a bases loaded over-the-fence home run is hit to win the game, all runs score before the game is terminated.
- A. True
 - B. False
48. A double-header is:
- A. Two five-inning games.
 - B. Two seven-inning games.
49. 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.
50. The visiting team's center fielder is unable to continue to play and there are no substitutes available.
- A. The game is forfeited to the home team since the visiting team has only eight players.
 - B. The game may continue with the visiting team having only eight players.
51. A team playing with eight players may later return to play with nine players.
- A. True.
 - B. False.
52. In the sixth inning, an eligible player arrives and the visiting coach wants to substitute him in the lineup for the injured player and return his 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.
53. The ball remains live and in play when the batter enters the batter's box with an illegal bat.
- A. True.
 - B. False.
54. The ball is immediately dead when:
- A. The umpire handles a live ball.
 - B. A thrown ball touches a camera tripod that is partially in and partially out of the designated media area.
 - C. A pitch is intentionally touched by a non-participating squad member.
 - D. A, B and C.

55. With a runner on first base and less than two outs, the ball is immediately dead when:
- A. An infielder intentionally drops a fair bunt.
 - B. An infielder intentionally drops a fair fly.
 - C. Both A and B.
 - D. A runner on base deliberately removes his helmet with a play being made as he slides home.
56. It is a delayed dead ball when:
- A. A fielder obstructs the ball through use of detached player equipment.
 - B. A ball touches an illegal glove.
 - C. The umpire interferes with the catcher who is attempting a throw.
 - D. A, B and C.
57. After a dead ball, the ball becomes live when:
- A. It is held by the pitcher in a legal pitching position provided the pitcher has engaged the pitcher's plate.
 - B. The batter and the catcher are in their respective boxes.
 - C. The umpire calls "Play" and gives the appropriate signal.
 - D. A, B and C.
58. When a player is incapacitated during play:
- A. Time should be called except when the injury occurs during a live-ball play and a putout is possible.
 - B. Time would be called if further play could jeopardize the injured player's safety.
 - C. Time would never be called.
 - D. Both A and B.
59. When the ball is dead, no action by the defense can cause a player to be put out, unless it is a dead-ball appeal.
- A. True.
 - B. False.
60. 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 his hands together during or after the stretch.
 - D. A, B and C.
61. The pitcher shall take his sign:
- A. From the coach in the dugout.
 - B. From the catcher.
 - C. With his pivot foot in contact with the pitcher's plate.
 - D. B and C.

62. With his feet in the wind-up position, the pitcher may:
- A. Deliver a pitch.
 - B. Attempt a legal pick-off move.
 - C. Change to the set position by stepping forward with his non-pivot foot.
 - D. A, B and C.
63. A change of direction is considered to be an acceptable stop for a pitcher in the set position.
- A. True.
 - B. False.
64. A pitch dropped during delivery and which crosses a foul line is:
- A. A balk with runners on base.
 - B. An illegal pitch with no runners on base.
 - C. To be ignored by the plate umpire.
 - D. Called a ball.
65. Team A's pitcher has exceeded his number of allowed pitches for this outing. Team B's coach wants to protest the game and have the umpire-in-chief issue Team B the forfeit victory. The umpire-in-chief does the following:
- A. Acknowledges that the pitching policy has been violated and awards the forfeiture to Team B.
 - B. Ejects Team A's pitcher for violating the state pitching policy.
 - C. Has a conference between both Team A and Team B coaches to work out an agreement.
 - D. Advises Team B's coach that any protest or forfeiture should be handled by the state association.
66. For defacing the ball:
- A. The ball is dead immediately.
 - B. The pitcher may be ejected.
 - C. If the ball is pitched and detected, it is an illegal pitch.
 - D. A, B and C.
67. The pitcher is wearing a white sweatband on the wrist of his throwing hand and delivers a pitch.
- A. A balk is declared.
 - B. A ball is awarded to the batter.
 - C. The pitcher must remove the sweatband before the next pitch.
 - D. The head coach is warned.
68. 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 his chin, and then stops again at his chest.
 - C. While on the pitching plate, the pitcher goes to his mouth with his pitching hand.
 - D. A, B and C.

69. The starting pitcher may warm up by:
- A. Using not more than five throws timed from when the infielders take their positions.
 - B. Using not more than eight throws timed from the first throw.
 - C. Using not more than five throws timed from the first throw.
 - D. Using not more than 10 throws from when he gets to the pitcher's mound.
70. The umpire may authorize more than eight warm-up throws because of:
- A. An injury.
 - B. An ejection.
 - C. Inclement weather.
 - D. A, B and C.
71. With runners on first and third, it is legal for the pitcher to step directly to third with his non-pivot foot and then pivot and throw to first base.
- A. True.
 - B. False.
72. With a runner on first, the batter asks for time, which is not granted, and steps out of the batter's box with both feet.
- A. If the pitcher stops his motion, a strike shall be called on the batter.
 - B. If the pitcher delivers the ball, the pitch shall be called a strike.
 - C. A and B. Thus, two strikes are called on the batter.
 - D. There is no penalty on either the batter or the pitcher.
73. During a live ball, with a runner on first base and the ball in the first baseman's glove, the pitcher places his feet astride the pitcher's plate.
- A. This is a legal play.
 - B. It is a balk.
74. Once a batter has completed his 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.
75. The improper batter becomes a proper batter when:
- A. He takes the first pitch.
 - B. A legal or illegal pitch has been delivered to the next batter.
 - C. He acquires first base.
 - D. A, B and C.

76. A batter may leave the batter's box with no penalty when:
- A. The catcher feints a throw on the runner at first base.
 - B. The pitcher steps back off the pitching plate.
 - C. He takes a called strike.
 - D. A, B and C.
77. A batter is out when:
- A. The third-base coach interferes with the third baseman attempting to field a foul fly ball.
 - B. The batter enters the batter's box with an illegal bat.
 - C. He hits the ball foul with a foot touching home plate.
 - D. A, B and C.
78. Upon proper discovery of a batter using an illegal bat, the defense has the option of taking the penalty or the result of the play.
- A. True.
 - B. False.
79. With a count of 3-2, the batter permits a pitched ball outside the strike zone to touch him.
- A. The batter will remain at bat with a count of 3-2.
 - B. The batter will be awarded first base.
 - C. The batter is declared out.
 - D. The batter is replaced by the next proper batter who will assume a count of 3-2.
80. Catcher's obstruction of a batter is ignored:
- A. The obstruction is never ignored and the penalty must be enforced.
 - B. If the batter-runner reaches first and all other runners advance at least one base.
81. The catcher obstructs the batter as he hits a fly ball to right field that scores the runner from third base.
- A. The obstruction must be enforced.
 - B. The obstruction must be ignored.
 - C. The defensive coach may choose to take the penalty or the result of the play.
 - D. The offensive team coach may choose to take the penalty for obstruction or the result of the play.
82. A runner who misses a base while advancing may not return to touch it after a following runner has scored.
- A. True.
 - B. False.
83. A runner who leaves second base too soon on a caught fly ball and is on third base when the ball becomes dead:
- A. Shall be automatically called out by the umpire.
 - B. Shall be called out upon proper and successful appeal.
 - C. Cannot be declared out.
 - D. Is ejected from the game and replaced by a substitute.

84. A dead-ball appeal may be made by:
- A. A dead-ball appeal is not possible by rule.
 - B. A coach.
 - C. A defensive player with or without the ball.
 - D. B and C.
85. The following statements about appeals are true:
- A. An appeal must be honored even if the base missed was before or after an award.
 - B. Once the last out in a game has been recorded, no further appeals are possible.
 - C. Multiple appeals are not permitted.
 - D. Runners may not advance during a live-ball appeal.
86. R1 is returning to first base when he is obstructed and tagged out. He will be awarded:
- A. First base.
 - B. Second base.
 - C. Third base.
 - D. He is declared out.
87. When two runners are between the same bases on an overthrow into dead-ball territory:
- A. Both runners are awarded two bases.
 - B. The lead runner receives two bases and the following runner is awarded one.
 - C. Both runners are awarded three bases.
 - D. The lead runner is awarded one base and the following runner must return to the base occupied at the time of the throw.
88. F1's pitch strikes F2 in the shinguard and rolls away. The ball rolls directly into dead-ball territory without being touched again. The umpire:
- A. Takes no action and is a "do-over."
 - B. Issues a ball to the batter.
 - C. Awards one base from the time of the pitch.
 - D. Issues a strike to the batter.
89. An award for an infraction of the use of detached player equipment is:
- A. From the base occupied at the time of the infraction.
 - B. From the time of the pitch.
 - C. From the time the ball became dead.
 - D. From the time of the throw or batted ball.
90. When a runner dives over a fielder:
- A. The runner is out and the ball is immediately dead.
 - B. Unless interference occurred, the ball remains in play and the runner is only out if he was tagged.
 - C. The runner is out and the ball remains live unless interference occurs.
 - D. The runner will be warned for committing a dangerous act.

91. R1 is attempting to score when the catcher, without the ball, is blocking home plate allowing R1 no access to score. R1 runs over the catcher and the umpire correctly calls malicious contact. The umpire will:

- A. Declare R1 out and eject.
- B. Allow R1 to score on the obstruction and then eject.
- C. Return R1 to third base.
- D. Eject the catcher for obstructing R1.

92. 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.

93. A run does not score if the preceding runner is declared out on appeal for the third out due to leaving a base too soon on a caught fly ball.

- A. True.
- B. False.

94. Bases loaded with one out. The batter hits a line drive to the right-field fence. The runners from third and second score, but the runner from first is thrown out at home. The batter safely arrives at third base, but is declared out for missing first base

- A. Two runs will score.
- B. One run will score.
- C. No runs will count.

95. With the bases loaded and two outs, the batter hits a home run. The runner from second fails to touch third and the defense properly appeals the mistake.

- A. Four runs will score.
- B. Three runs will score.
- C. One run will score.
- D. No runs will score.

96. The game has ended and both umpires are still on the field as well as the head coach and the player who was called out to end the game. The coach violently protests the judgment call and runs to confront the umpire.

- A. A report should be made, but the umpires do not have authority to eject since the game has ended.
- B. The umpires still have the authority to eject the player and the coach.
- C. The umpires have no responsibility or authority once the game has ended and they should run off the field.
- D. The umpires should throw any remaining baseballs at the coach.

97. Umpires have authority to perform certain duties, such as:

- A. Monitoring the pitching rule for each starting pitcher.
- B. Retaining clerical authority through completion of any game reports.
- C. Inspecting bats and batting helmets while in the teams' dugout.

98. 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.

99. If a coach loses confidence in a umpire during the course of the game, he may request that the umpire be removed and the game continue with one umpire.

- A. True.
- B. False.

100. The umpire-in-chief makes final decisions on points that are not covered by the rules.

- A. True
- B. False