

The exam to follow will have 100 questions. You may "Flag" a question for review. You can review Flagged questions at any time while taking your exam. You can "Save & Exit" your exam at any time to complete at a later date. All questions must be answered prior to submitting the exam. Please select the best possible answer for each question.

**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. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

**7. 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.

**8. 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.

**9. 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.

**10. 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.

**11. 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.

**12. 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.

**13. 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.

**14. 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.

**15. 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.

**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 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.

**19. 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.

**20. 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.

**21. 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.

**22. 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.

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. 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.

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. An illegal substitute may be discovered by the:

- A) Umpire.
- B) Home team.
- C) Visiting team.
- D) A, B and C.

28. 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.

29. 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.

30. 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.

31. 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.

32. 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.

33. 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.

34. 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.

35. 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.

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 DH is the 10th starter on the team. That role 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.

38. 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.

39. 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.

40. A doubleheader is:

- A) Two five-inning games.
- B) Two seven-inning games.
- C) Two games that both head coaches decide on the inning length prior to playing.
- D) Two nine-inning games.

41. 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.

42. 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.

43. 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.

44. 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.

45. 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.

46. 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.

47. 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.

48. 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.

49. A team only has baseballs for the game that do not have the SEI/NOCSAE seal on them. The resolving procedure is:

- A) Coach is restricted to the bench.
- B) The game cannot be played.
- C) The game is played but the umpire must send a report to the state office.
- D) Both A & B.

50. 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.

51. 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.

52. 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.

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. 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.

55. 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.

56. 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.

57. 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.

58. 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.

59. 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.

60. 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.

61. The pitcher shall take his sign:

- A) From the coach in the dugout.
- B) From the catcher or simulate taking the sign from the catcher.
- C) With his pivot foot in contact with the pitcher's plate.
- D) B and C.

62. 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.

63. 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.

64. 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.



65. 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.

66. 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.

67. 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.

68. 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.

69. While an improper batter is at bat, if a runner advances because of a wild pitch or a passed ball:

- A) The runner must return when the improper batter is discovered.
- B) The runner's advance is legal.
- C) The runner is declared out when the improper batter obtains first base.
- D) Both the improper batter and the runner are declared out if the batting out of order is discovered.

70. 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.

71. 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.

72. 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.

73. 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.

74. 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.

75. 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.

76. 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.

77. 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.

78. 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.

79. 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.

80. 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.

81. 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.

82. With a runner on first base, the batter hits a ground ball to the third baseman. He fields the ball and immediately throws to first, but the ball sails into a dead-ball area. The runner and the batter-runner are awarded:

- A) Two bases from their positions at the time of the pitch.
- B) Two bases from the time of the throw.
- C) Two bases from the time the ball became dead.
- D) One base.

83. With one out and a runner on first base, the second baseman allows the fair fly ball to drop untouched to the ground.

- A) The ball is dead and the batter is out.
- B) The ball is dead and the runner on first is out.
- C) The ball stays live and no one is yet out.
- D) The runner and the batter-runner are awarded one base.

84. With the bases loaded, the batter hits a high pop fly that is easily catchable, but (the ball) hits the runner who is standing on second base.

- A) The ball is dead and the batter is out.
- B) The ball is dead and both the batter and the runner at second are out.
- C) The ball is dead and only the runner is out.
- D) The ball remains in play and no outs are yet declared.

85. 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 upon appeal for missing first base. How many runs will score:

- A) Two runs will score.
- B) One run will score.
- C) No runs will count.
- D) All the runs will score.

86. 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.

87. 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.

88. An umpire's jurisdiction ends when:

- A) The last out of the game has been declared.
- B) One umpire has left the confines of the field.
- C) All umpires have left the confines of the field at the conclusion of the game.
- D) The scorekeeper announces there are no issues with the scorebook.

89. The plate umpire shall keep a written record of:

- A) All offensive and defensive charged conferences.
- B) All substitutions and team warnings.
- C) Courtesy Runner participation.
- D) All of the above.

90. 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.

91. 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.

92. Umpires may use videotape or equipment to render a decision:

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- 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.

93. The umpire-in-chief's duties include:

- A) Inspecting the condition of the field.
- B) Formulating special ground rules if the two teams cannot agree.
- C) Designating the official scorer.
- D) All of the above.

94. Courtesy Runner (CR1) enters the game as courtesy runner for the catcher (F2) in the second inning. He then pinch-runs for F7 in the fourth inning and remains in the game. In the seventh inning, F2 reaches base on a single for the first time since the second inning. CR1 enters the game as a courtesy runner for F2. The umpire takes the following action:

- A) No action is necessary, CR1 is eligible.
- B) The umpire restricts the coach to the bench/dugout for allowing an illegal substitute.
- C) CR1 can run for either the pitcher or catcher, only one inning at a time.
- D) CR1 is ineligible since he is currently in the lineup. CR1 is out and restricted to the bench/dugout. The team will replace CR1 in the lineup when it is his turn to bat or when his team takes the field since CR1 has been restricted to the bench/dugout.

95. S1 (Substitute 1) pinch-hits for the catcher and singles. The head coach wants to insert a courtesy runner (CR1) for S1, who is going to enter the game as the new catcher. The umpire takes the following action:

- A) Allows CR1 to replace S1.
- B) Removes the catcher for CR1.
- C) Does not allow it because S1 is not the catcher of record, but is not eligible because he participated in the game in another capacity.
- D) Does nothing because it was not indicated prior to the start of the game that courtesy runners were going to be used.

96. 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:

- A) Restricts the coach to the bench/dugout for attempting to insert an illegal substitute.
- B) 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.
- C) Removes the catcher from the game and CR1 becomes the new catcher.
- D) Allows CR1 in for the catcher.

97. When the umpire points with his right index finger while facing the pitcher signifies:

- A) warning to the pitcher for pitching too close to the batter.
- B) illegal pitch.
- C) acknowledgment that the pitcher has a game ball.
- D) play is to start or be resumed and simultaneously calls "Play."

98. When the umpire raises both open hands above the head, it signifies:

- A) calming down upset coaches and spectators.
- B) letting runners reset after vigorous infield play.
- C) communicating with his partners that everything is set to begin play.
- D) foul ball, time-out or ball is dead immediately.

99. A bat would be considered legal for the game:

- A) If it had a BBCOR certification mark.
- B) If it only had a BESR certification mark.
- C) If the temperature of the bat had been artificially controlled.
- D) If it had been altered from the manufacturer's original design and production.

100. Failure by a player to wear proper equipment after being so ordered by the umpire shall result in:

- A) The player being restricted to the bench.
- B) The player being ejected.
- C) The coach being restricted to the bench.
- D) The coach being ejected.