



2016 NFHS Baseball Exam I

**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. With a count of 3-0, the batter permits a pitch that is a ball to hit him.
  - A. The batter stays at bat with the same count of 3-0.
  - B. The batter stays at bat with a count of 3-1.
  - C. The batter is awarded first base for being hit by the pitch.
  - D. The batter is awarded first base for receiving ball four.
2. Because of the amount of exposure to thrown and batted balls, the catcher is required to wear:
  - A. Skull cap, a mask with a throat protector, body protector, protective cup and baseball protective shinguards.
  - B. Head protector, a mask with a throat protector (that meets the NOCSAE standard), body protector, protective cup (male only) and baseball protective shin guards.
3. At the pregame conference, the plate umpire asks both head coaches if they have listed all their substitutes on the lineup card. The visiting's team head coach states he did not have time, but will provide them as the game progresses. The plate umpire will:
  - A. Start the game and tell the coach he may add the substitutes as he gets time during the game.
  - B. Inform the visiting team's head coach that there will be no substitutions allowed for his team in the game.
  - C. Not accept the team's lineup card until all substitutes are listed. The game cannot begin until the umpire has received lineup cards from both teams.
  - D. Inform the head coach that as a penalty for not having his lineup card correct, he may not occupy a coaching box for the balance of the game.
4. Defective equipment must be repaired or replaced:
  - A. When a natural pause in the game occurs.
  - B. Before the start of the next half-inning.
  - C. Immediately.
  - D. When a player is able to get around to it.
5. It is permissible, on a cold day, for the bat to be artificially warmed before use.
  - A. True
  - B. False
6. Lineups become official:
  - A. When the head coaches present them to the plate umpire.
  - B. When the head coaches exchange the cards with each other.
  - C. When the plate umpire announces "Play Ball" to start the game.
  - D. After the lineup cards have been exchanged, verified and then accepted by the umpire during the pregame conference.
7. Players may change to a different fielding position only after a half-inning has ended.
  - A. True
  - B. False
8. R1 on first base gets a great jump on the pitcher's move and is sliding into second base when B2 swings and misses the pitch for strike three. B2's follow through strikes the catcher.
  - A. Since B2 did not intentionally cause his bat to hit F2, there is no interference.
  - B. B2 is guilty of interference. R1 is declared out and B2 continues to bat.
  - C. Since F2 had no possible play on R1, B2 is declared out and R1 is returned to first base.
  - D. B2 is guilty of interference. Both B2 and R1 are declared out.
9. A batted or thrown ball is in flight until it has touched the ground or some object other than a fielder.
  - A. True
  - B. False
10. A batter with a count of 1-2 sees his teammate picked off first base for the third out of the inning.
  - A. His time at-bat is considered to be complete. The next batter will start off the next half-inning.
  - B. His time at-bat was not over. He will lead off in the next half-inning.
11. A batter-runner is the player of the team at bat who is entitled to occupy either of the two batter's boxes.
  - A. True
  - B. False
12. A fair ball is a batted ball which:
  - A. Touches first, second or third base.
  - B. While on or over fair territory, touches the person of an umpire or player, their clothing or equipment.
  - C. Settles on the third-base foul line between home and third.
  - D. All of the above
13. A fielder will be considered to have caught a ball in flight when:
  - A. He has secured the ball in his cap.
  - B. He has the ball in his glove for two steps before accidentally dropping the ball.
  - C. He has secured possession in foul ground and then steps with both feet into his dugout.
  - D. The batted ball in flight caromed off a runner and was secured by the fielder before touching the ground.



27. After a home run, a teammate comes out to the area around home plate to "high five" the batter. While celebrating, the player taunts the catcher in a minor way.
- The player shall be immediately ejected.
  - With the offense judged to be minor, the player shall be warned of his action and, if repeated, he shall be ejected.
  - The player is to be immediately restricted to the bench because of the warning.
  - Both B and C.
28. An assistant coach directs some extreme profanity at the base umpire that is heard by the dugout. The base umpire should:
- Immediately eject the assistant coach.
  - Have a meeting with the assistant and the head coach to express the desire that this conduct cease.
  - First warn the coach with a written warning. No ejection may occur unless a warning was previously given.
  - Pretend he did not hear the profanity.
29. An assistant coach leaves his dugout to loudly argue a call by the umpire on a play at the plate.
- The assistant coach and the head coach shall be immediately ejected.
  - The assistant coach and the head coach shall both be restricted to the dugout for the duration of the game.
  - If the assistant's actions are severe, he may be ejected and the head coach is still restricted for the balance of the game.
  - Both B and C.
30. An ejected coach:
- May continue to coach from the bench if he is the only coach for the team at the game.
  - May remain in the dugout area but cannot coach any player.
  - Shall leave the vicinity of the playing area immediately and cannot have any further contact with the team.
  - May be reinstated as a coach of the team if he is truly contrite for his actions.
31. An illegal substitution may be discovered by:
- Only the umpire.
  - Only the opposing team.
  - Only the illegal player's team.
  - The umpire or either team.
32. At the beginning of the third inning, the head coach tells the plate umpire that Baker will bat for the fourth batter in the inning, Davis, if the inning lasts that long. Wilson comes to bat instead of Baker and does not tell the plate umpire. With no outs, he hits into a run-scoring double play.
- Wilson is an illegal substitute and is restricted to the bench when discovered.
  - It is permissible for the plate umpire to record the projected substitution of Baker.
  - Wilson is an unreported substitute. Upon discovery, the plate umpire will make the needed changes in the lineup.
  - The opposing coach has the option of accepting the results of the play or having Wilson declared out.
33. If a player on the bench leaves the bench area during a fight:
- He is ejected.
  - Provided he did not participate, there is no penalty.
  - If he made no threatening gestures, there is no penalty.
  - Both B and C.
34. Jones, the starting pitcher for the home team, feels a pull in his elbow during his warm-up throws, and is not able to face the first batter of the game.
- Jones is out for the duration of the game and cannot return at any position.
  - Jones may return to pitch later in the game if his coach feels he is able to do so.
  - Jones may later return to play another position, but he may not pitch.
  - Jones must face the first batter. If he cannot pitch, he must intentionally walk the batter.
35. Moore, the starting pitcher, is removed as pitcher in the third inning.
- Provided he has re-entry eligibility, he may return to another defensive position, but he cannot return as a pitcher.
  - He may return to pitch if he has re-entry eligibility and his removal was not because of a violation of the charged conference rule.
  - He may return to pitch if he has re-entry eligibility and his replacement did not require more than eight warm-up throws.
  - Both B and C.
36. The third-base coach grabs the runner rounding third, forcing him to legally touch third base.
- This is legal action by the coach.
  - This is interference by the coach and the ball is immediately dead.
  - This is interference by the coach and the ball is dead at the end of playing action.
  - The runner at third is declared out and runners not put out may keep the bases they obtained on the play.
37. The visiting team has used one of its three defensive-charged conferences when the game enters the eighth inning. It now has available for use:
- Two charged conferences.
  - Three charged conferences.
  - One charged conference.
  - No conferences are allowed in extra innings.
38. A coach who has received a written warning shall also be restricted to the bench/dugout for the remainder of the game.
- True.
  - False.

39. The assistant coach who is occupying the first-base coaching box is irate over an "out" call on a steal at second base. The assistant coach goes to the area around second base and, while arguing the call, kicks dirt on the base umpire.
- The assistant coach is ejected for kicking dirt. No written warning is needed.
  - The head coach is restricted to the bench for the remainder of the game.
  - No one is ejected or restricted to the bench. A written warning must first be given.
  - Both A and B.
40. The catcher comes to his position wearing a skull cap and an unattached mask. Both pieces of gear are in good shape.
- Unless the opposing team complains, the plate umpire should not have an issue.
  - This is legal. Both pieces of equipment are fine.
  - This is illegal. The catcher must wear a helmet mask combination that meets the NOCSAE standard.
  - The catcher and the head coach shall be ejected.
41. The head coach has been complaining about the officiating for most of the game. Finally, in the sixth inning, the base umpire has had enough and ejects the coach. Is this legal?
- Yes, a coach may be ejected at any time for any violation of 3-3-1.
  - No, unless the verbal complaining was major enough to warrant an ejection at the time of the ejection, a written warning must first be given.
42. The head coach is very upset about a close call at first base and during the discussion, he bumps the base umpire. By rule, the umpire should:
- Eject the head coach because of the physical contact. No written warning is first needed.
  - The base umpire must first provide a written warning before an ejection.
43. With some complaining about game management, the plate umpire puts up his hand in a "stop" motion. Later, the non-profane complaining continues and the plate umpire wants to eject the assistant coach. By rule:
- Yes, the assistant coach may be ejected. The hand motion for a "stop sign" is a warning in itself.
  - No, unless the verbal complaining was major enough to warrant an ejection at the time of the ejection, a written warning must first be given. The hand signal is not a warning.
44. During the second inning of the game, the lead-off batter enters the box with an illegal bat. There has been no previous issue with an illegal bat.
- There is no problem. The batter shall secure a legal bat.
  - The batter is declared out and his head coach is ejected.
  - The batter is declared out and his head coach is restricted to the bench.
  - The player and the coach are warned and a subsequent violation will result in an ejection of the coach and the player.
45. 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.
- This is permissible.
  - A team that must play with eight players may not return to nine players.
  - 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.
  - A team may return to nine players provided the opposing coach agrees to the substitution.
46. Smith, the No. 5 hitter, strains his knee sliding into second base on a double. He is not able to continue and the team does not have a substitute available.
- Smith is declared out.
  - The on-deck batter will run for Smith.
  - The most recent batter not on base is allowed to run for Smith.
  - The game is forfeited to the opposing team.
47. The visiting team traveled to the game by car. One of the starting player's car broke down and there are only eight players present at game time. An assistant coach has gone to pick them up and should arrive quickly.
- The game may begin, since the coach placed the missing starter in the No. 9 position in the lineup.
  - The game may begin, but the coach is restricted to the bench for having the confusion.
  - The game may begin if the home team's coach has no problem starting the game with eight players.
  - The game may not start until the visiting team has nine players present.
48. To start a game, the determination of whether the grounds and other conditions are suitable is made by:
- The umpire-in-chief.
  - The home coach.
  - The visiting coach.
  - Both coaches must be in agreement.
49. With no lights on its field, the home team wants to play a doubleheader but is concerned about losing sunlight. It proposes that they play a doubleheader with both games being only five innings.
- This is permissible.
  - This is not legal. Two seven-inning games shall constitute a doubleheader.
50. A coach interferes by physically assisting a runner.
- The ball remains live and in play.
  - The ball becomes dead immediately.
  - It is a delayed dead ball.

51. A foul fly ball caroms off the first baseman and is caught by the catcher while still in flight.
- The ball remains live and in play.
  - The ball becomes dead immediately.
  - It is a delayed dead ball.
52. A player in the offensive team's dugout uses an air horn in an attempt to cause the opposing pitcher to balk.
- The ball remains live and in play.
  - The ball becomes dead immediately.
  - It is a delayed dead ball.
53. A thrown ball strikes the leg of a camera tripod that is partially in the designated media area.
- The ball remains live and in play.
  - The ball becomes dead immediately.
  - It is a delayed dead ball.
54. A thrown ball touches a tripod that is partially in the designated media area creates an immediate dead ball.
- True.
  - False.
55. Defensive malicious contact causes the ball to be:
- Immediately dead.
  - Delayed dead.
56. If further play could jeopardize an injured player's safety, "Time" shall be called.
- True.
  - False.
57. The ball becomes dead when time is taken to:
- Make an award when a runner is obstructed by a fielder.
  - When an intentional base on balls is to be awarded.
  - When baserunning penalties are imposed.
  - All of the above.
58. The runner advancing from third base to home deliberately removed his helmet as he approached home plate.
- The ball remains live and in play.
  - The ball becomes dead immediately.
  - It is a delayed dead ball.
59. When a batter enters the batter's box with an illegal bat:
- The ball remains live and in play.
  - The ball becomes dead immediately.
  - It is a delayed dead ball.
60. When malicious contact occurs, the ball is:
- Immediately dead.
  - Delayed dead.
61. With runners on second and third, the pitcher intentionally drops a fair bunt in flight.
- The ball remains live and in play.
  - The ball becomes dead immediately.
  - It is a delayed dead ball.
62. A pitcher may assume the wind-up position when:
- His hands are together in front of his body.
  - His hands are at his side.
  - Either hand is in front of the body and the other hand is at his side.
  - All of the above.
63. After the previous batter hit a home run, the pitcher intentionally hits the next batter in the back with the first pitch. The umpire:
- Must first warn the pitcher.
  - Must eject the pitcher if the act was judged to be intentional.
  - Must first warn the pitcher's head coach.
  - Must warn both teams and head coaches.
64. From the set position, if a pitcher wants to change to the wind-up position, he must first:
- Lift his pivot foot in a step backward off the pitcher's plate which must be in or partially within the 24-inch length of the pitcher's plate.
  - Call "Time."
  - Break his hands and put both hands to his side.
  - B or C
65. The batter is a switch hitter and the pitcher is ambidextrous. During the batter's time at bat:
- The batter may switch batter's boxes and the pitcher may change from a right-hander to a left-hander.
  - The pitcher may switch from a right-hander to a left-hander, but the batter must choose one batter's box and not change.
  - Neither the batter nor the pitcher may change how they bat or pitch.
  - 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.

66. The pitcher is not restricted as to how he holds the ball when he is in:
- The wind-up position.
  - The set position.
  - Both positions.
  - Neither position.
67. The pitcher places his entire pivot foot in contact with the pitching plate and his entire non-pivot foot in front of a line extending through the front edge of the pitching plate.
- This is an illegal pitching position.
  - This is a legal wind-up position.
  - This is a legal set position.
68. The pitcher places his entire pivot foot in front of and parallel to the pitching plate. His entire non-pivot foot is in front of a line extending through the front edge of the pitching plate.
- This is an illegal pitching position.
  - This is a legal wind-up position.
  - This is a legal set position.
69. The pitcher places his pivot foot on the pitching plate with the toe of the pivot foot in front of a line through the front edge of the plate and the toe of his pivot foot behind the back edge. His non-pivot foot is in front of a line extending through the front edge of the pitching plate.
- This is an illegal pitching position.
  - This is a legal wind-up position.
  - This is a legal set position.
70. The pitcher places his pivot foot on the pitching plate with the toe of the pivot foot in front of a line through the front edge of the plate and the toe of his pivot foot behind the back edge. His non-pivot foot is on and partially behind a line extending through the front edge of the pitching plate.
- This is an illegal pitching position.
  - This is a legal wind-up position.
  - This is a legal set position.
71. The pitcher, after having made his stretch and with his hands together, turns his shoulders to check the runner at first base.
- This is a legal move.
  - This is a balk.
  - Provided no one was deceived, it is a legal move.
  - If the pitcher turns his shoulders after becoming set every time with a runner on first base, it is legal.
72. The pitching regulations begin when:
- The batter steps into the batter's box.
  - The pitcher intentionally contacts the pitcher's plate.
  - The catcher gives a "sign" to the pitcher.
  - It is umpire judgment as to when the pitching regulations are in force.
73. When a pitcher is replaced during or prior to an inning, the relief pitcher may not use more than eight throws completed in one minute:
- Timed from when the change was made to the plate umpire.
  - Timed from the first throw.
  - Timed from when the pitcher arrives at the pitching mound.
  - Timed from the third out of the previous half-inning.
74. With a runner on third base, the pitcher stops his delivery because the batter stepped out of the box with one foot because the third-base coach was giving a new sign.
- There is no penalty on either the batter or the pitcher. The umpire shall call "Time" and begin play anew.
  - Declare a balk and score the runner from third.
  - Declare an immediate strike on the batter.
  - Both B and C.
75. With his feet in the wind-up position, the pitcher may:
- Step directly to a base in a pick-off attempt.
  - Deliver a pitch.
  - Step backward off the pitcher's plate with his pivot foot first.
  - Either B or C.
76. With runners on base, the pitcher drops the ball during delivery:
- It is an immediate balk.
  - It is declared immediately to be a "no-pitch".
  - If the ball crosses the foul line it shall be declared a ball.
  - If the ball comes to rest on the plate it shall be declared to be a strike.
77. With the weather being chilly, the relief pitcher asks for more throws to warm up.
- The plate umpire cannot legally authorize additional warm-up throws.
  - The plate umpire must grant the request.
  - The plate umpire may grant the request and shall ban the pitching coach from the bullpen.
  - The plate umpire may grant the request. The pitcher being replaced may not return to pitch for the balance of the game.

78. A batter is out when hitting a foul ball while either foot or knee is touching the ground completely outside the lines of the batter's box or touching home plate when one of the following occurs:
- A fair ball.
  - A foul ball.
  - A foul tip.
  - All of the above.
79. R1 on first base attempts to steal second base and is about halfway to second when B2 swings and misses the pitch for strike three. B2's follow through strikes the catcher causing him to drop the ball.
- Since B2 did not intentionally cause his bat to hit F2, there is no interference.
  - B2 is guilty of interference. R1 is declared out and B2 continues to bat.
  - B2 is guilty of interference. B2 is declared out and R1 is returned to first base.
  - B2 is guilty of interference. Since the pitch was a third strike and B2's interference prevented a possible double play, both B2 and R1 are declared out.
80. The batter swings and misses the pitch and the pitch hits him on the hand.
- This is a hit batter, award the batter first base.
  - Charge a strike to the batter.
81. The batter's follow through from his swing contacts the catcher as R1 was standing on first base, making no attempt to advance. Interference should be declared on the batter.
- True.
  - False.
82. When an improper batter reaches first base, he becomes a proper batter and the results of his time at bat become legal when no appeal has been made and:
- A pitch or illegal pitch has been delivered to the succeeding batter.
  - An intentional base on balls has occurred.
  - All the infielders left the diamond when the half-inning ended.
  - All of the above.
83. With a runner from second base stealing third, the batter interferes with the catcher attempting to throw to third. The attempt to put out the runner at third is not successful.
- The batter is out and the runner is returned to second base.
  - The runner is out and the batter continues his time at bat.
  - Both the runner and the batter are out.
  - Neither the runner nor the batter are out. The runner is simply returned to second base.
84. With a runner on third, 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.
- Foul ball.
  - The runner at third is out.
  - The batter is out.
  - The coach is restricted to the bench and the coaching box must remain unoccupied.
85. With no outs, R1 from third base is attempting to steal home. B2's swing contacts the catcher, causing him to not catch the pitch which rolls away as R1 scores.
- Since B2 did not intentionally cause his bat to hit F2, there is no interference.
  - B2 is guilty of interference. R1 is declared out and B2 continues to bat.
  - B2 is guilty of interference. Both B2 and R1 are declared out.
  - B2 is guilty of interference. B2 is declared out and R1 is returned to third base.
86. The runner and the batter-runner are both between first and second bases when the left fielder throws the ball into third base. The ball gets past the third baseman and rolls into the dugout.
- Both runners are awarded third base. Since they cannot both occupy third, the lead runner is awarded home.
  - The lead runner is awarded second and the batter-runner must remain at first.
  - Both the runner and the batter-runner are awarded home.
  - The lead runner is awarded third and the batter-runner is awarded second.
87. The runner is standing on second base when a line drive hits him. The second baseman was playing in front of him and did not contact the ball. The shortstop was behind second base in position to catch the line drive.
- The ball is dead and the batter is out.
  - The ball remains in play since the second baseman had a play.
  - The ball remains in play since a base protects the runner.
  - The ball is dead and the runner is out since the shortstop had a play on the ball.
88. With a runner on first base, the batter hits a ground ball to the second baseman. The second baseman attempts to tag the runner advancing from first, but misses him. The second baseman then throws to first but sails the ball into the dugout. The runner and the batter-runner are awarded:
- Two bases from their positions at the time of the pitch.
  - Two bases from the time of the throw.
  - Two bases from the time the ball became dead.
  - One base.

89. With a runner on third, the batter hits a high pop fly that drifts over foul territory. The third baseman is accidentally prevented from catching the ball by the runner at third base.
- A. Foul ball.
  - B. The runner at third is out.
  - C. The batter is out.
  - D. The coach is restricted to the bench and the coaching box must remain unoccupied.
90. 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 him 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.
91. A putout is credited to a fielder who:
- A. Catches a ball in flight.
  - B. Tags a runner or puts out a runner by holding the ball while touching a base to which a runner is forced to advance or return.
  - C. Makes a live- or dead-ball appeal.
  - D. Both A and B.
92. A run does not score if the third out is made by another runner being forced out.
- A. True.
  - B. False.
93. 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.
94. 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.
95. Umpire jurisdiction ends:
- A. When the scorekeeper announces there are no issues with the official scorebook.
  - B. When one umpire leaves the field at the end of the game.
  - C. When the last out of the game has been declared.
  - D. When all umpires have left the playing field at the conclusion of the game.
96. A coach may challenge a judgment call by an umpire and demand that the umpire confer with his partner.
- A. True.
  - B. False.
97. If video replay equipment is available, a coach may insist that the umpire check his call with the replay.
- A. True.
  - B. False.
98. Provided the umpire is paid, he may be replaced during the game if a head coach so desires.
- A. True.
  - B. False.
99. With his partner having left the field at the end of the game, the umpire-in-chief may correct a scorekeeping error when one team correctly informs him of the mistake.
- A. True
  - B. False
100. A game may be started on a non-regulation facility by mutual agreement of the opposing coaches, but could be protested later for this reason.
- A. True
  - B. False