



# 2023 NFHS Baseball Exam Part 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. When the dugout area is temporarily extended:
  - A. The home team may only extend its dugout and not the visitor's.
  - B. It may be extended toward home plate if agreed to by all parties.
  - C. It is never legal to expand the dugout area.
  - D. It shall be extended toward the outfield on a line parallel to the foul line, equally applied for both teams.
  
2. Bats that are not made of a single piece of wood:
  - A. Are always legal.
  - B. Shall meet the BESR performance standard and be labeled.
  - C. Shall meet the BBCOR performance standard and be labeled.
  - D. Shall be used only in warming up.
  
3. If loose equipment interferes with play, the umpire may, based on his judgment and the circumstances of the play:
  - A. Call an out(s).
  - 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. The batter comes to bat wearing a batting helmet that meets all NOCSAE requirements but has a mirror-like surface.
  - A. This is a legal helmet.
  - B. This is not a legal helmet and must be replaced.
  - C. If the defensive coach has no issues with the helmet, the batter may wear it.
  - D. The batter is declared out and ejected when he enters the batter's box wearing the helmet.
  
6. If a thrown ball is touched with an illegal glove or mitt, and is discovered by the umpire, the coach may choose to take the result of the play or the award of:
  - A. Four bases.
  - B. Three bases.
  - C. Two bases.
  - D. One base.

7. Any question regarding legality of a player's equipment:
  - A. Shall be resolved by the player's respective head coach.
  - B. Shall be resolved by the concurrence of both head coaches.
  - C. Shall be resolved by the umpire-in-chief.
  - D. Shall be resolved by the concurrence of the opposing head coach and the umpire-in-chief.
  
8. The term "ball" is used as:
  - A. A playing implement necessary to conduct a game.
  - B. A designation of a pitch that is not touched by the bat.
  - C. Possible umpire designation of a pitch.
  - D. All of the above.
  
9. To "intentionally" give a batter a base on balls:
  - A. The pitcher must throw four pitches out of the strike zone.
  - B. The catcher or coach must request to award the batter first base before the first pitch to the batter.
  - C. The catcher or coach must request to award the batter first base on any ball-and-strike count.
  - D. Both B and C.
  
10. A ball is determined as a lodged ball if it is:
  - A. stuck.
  - B. wedged.
  - C. unreachable.
  - D. All of the above.
  
11. B1 is crowding the front edge of the batter's box and legally hits the pitch. His stride through with his swing places his front foot on the ground in front and outside the batter's box while his back foot remains in the box. The batted ball bounces up and accidentally hits B1's front leg.
  - A. Foul Ball.
  - B. Fair Ball.
  - C. B1 is immediately declared out.
  - D. B1 is awarded first base.
  
12. An infield fly is a fair fly that is hit before there are two outs and at a time when at least first and second bases are occupied and:
  - A. Can be a line drive.
  - B. Can be an attempted bunt.
  - C. Can be caught by an infielder with ordinary effort.
  - D. Must be over the area of the infield grass.

- 13 . Offensive interference is an act by the team at bat:
- A. That can be either physical or verbal and interferes with, obstructs, impedes, hinders or confuses any fielder attempting to make a play.
  - B. That creates malicious contact with any fielder regardless of whether the fielder had the ball or was in or out of the baseline.
  - C. When a coach physically assists a runner during playing action.
  - D. A and B.
- 14 . Follow-through interference occurs when:
- A. The pitcher's arm motion distracts the batter.
  - B. Wearing jewelry.
  - C. The batter contacts the catcher prior to the time of the pitch.
  - D. The bat hits the catcher after the batter has swung at a pitch and hinders action at home plate or the catcher's attempt to play on a runner.
- 15 . An illegal substitute is:
- A. A player who enters the game without reporting.
  - B. A player who re-enters the game in the wrong position in the batting order.
  - C. Any player who re-enters the game; once any player is removed he can never re-enter the game.
  - D. A, B, and C.
- 16 . If an illegal player on defense is involved in a play, the team on offense has the option to let the play stand or to allow the batter to bat again, provided the infraction is discovered:
- A. Prior to the pitch to the next batter of either team.
  - B. Before the third out of the half-inning is declared.
  - C. Before all infielders cross the foul lines.
  - D. Immediately when the play is made.
- 17 . 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.
- 18 . A coach may have in his possession while in a coach's box:
- A. Stopwatch, smart phone 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 rules book.
  - D. Any object that will assist the coach in his duties.

- 19 . The second baseman, with the ball in his glove, maliciously slaps the runner before he reaches second base.
- A. The ball is immediately dead and the second baseman is ejected.
  - B. The runner is declared to be out.
  - C. Other runners will be awarded appropriate bases they would have obtained had the malicious contact not occurred.
  - D. A, B and C.
- 20 . If the home team has a charged conference, the visiting team:
- A. May also have a conference, which is not charged, provided that it concludes its conference when the home team ends its conference and the game is not further delayed.
  - B. Cannot have a conference.
  - C. May have a conference, but it will count as a charged conference.
  - D. May have a conference if the home team has no objection.
- 21 . To start a game, the determination of whether the grounds and other conditions are suitable is made by:
- A. The umpire-in-chief.
  - B. The home coach.
  - C. The visiting coach.
  - D. Both coaches must be in agreement.
- 22 . Provided a ground rule does not supersede a rules book rule, it becomes in force when:
- A. Both coaches agree to the proposed ground rules.
  - B. The umpires formulate the ground rules if the teams cannot agree.
  - C. Only the umpires can create the ground rules for the game.
  - D. Both A and B.
- 23 . 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.
- A. The game may begin, since the coach placed the missing starter in the No. 9 position in the lineup.
  - B. The game may begin, but the coach is restricted to the bench for having the confusion.
  - C. The game may begin if the home team's coach has no problem starting the game with eight players.
  - D. The game may not start until the visiting team has nine players present.
- 24 . The first batter of the game enters the batter's box with an illegal bat.
- A. The batter is declared out and the head coach is restricted to the dugout/bench.
  - B. The batter is allowed to secure a legal bat since a pitch has not been thrown.
  - C. The batter and the head coach are ejected.
  - D. The batter is out and the assistant coach must go sit on the bus.

- 25 . 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.
- A. Smith is declared out.
  - B. The on-deck batter will run for Smith.
  - C. The most recent batter not on base is allowed to run for Smith.
  - D. The game is forfeited to the opposing team.
- 26 . When a batter enters the batter's box with an illegal bat:
- A. The ball remains live and in play.
  - B. The ball becomes dead immediately.
  - C. The batter calls time to swap out the illegal bat.
  - D. It is a delayed dead ball.
- 27 . 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.
- 28 . The ball becomes dead when time is taken to:
- A. Make an award when a runner is obstructed by a fielder.
  - B. When an intentional base on balls is to be awarded.
  - C. When baserunning penalties are imposed.
  - D. All of the above.
- 29 . 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.
- 30 . 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.
- 31 . The pitcher, after having made his stretch and with his hands together, turns his 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 his shoulders after becoming set every time with a runner on first base, it is legal.

- 32 . The pitcher, in the wind-up position, may:
- A. Deliver a pitch.
  - B. Legally step backward off the pitcher's plate.
  - C. Legally attempt a pick-off at an occupied base.
  - D. A and B.
- 33 . After the pitcher has placed the pivot foot on the ground clearly behind the plate, the pitcher can \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Re-establish the pitching position and legally pitch the ball.
  - B. Do nothing else due to the fact that an illegal pitch would be committed.
  - C. Throw or feint to a base the same as that of any infielder.
  - D. A and C.
- 34 . For the set position, the pitcher shall stand with the:
- A. Entire non-pivot foot in front of a line extending through the front edge of the pitcher's plate and with the entire pivot foot in contact with any part of the pitcher's plate.
  - B. Entire non-pivot foot in front of a line extending through the front edge of the pitcher's plate and with the entire pivot foot in contact and angled 45 degrees toward home plate.
  - C. Pivot foot in contact with or directly in front of and parallel to the pitcher's plate.
  - D. Non-pivot foot in front of a line extending through the front edge of the pitcher's plate and with the entire pivot foot in the vicinity of the pitcher's plate.
- 35 . With runners on base, the pitcher drops the ball during delivery:
- A. It is an immediate balk.
  - B. It is declared immediately to be a "no-pitch".
  - C. If the ball crosses the foul line it shall be declared a ball.
  - D. If the ball comes to rest on the plate it shall be declared to be a strike.
- 36 . After F1 has started his delivery, B1 requests but is not granted time and steps out of the batter's box.
- A. The pitch is a strike regardless of the location.
  - B. The ball remains live.
  - C. The ball is dead and the batter is allowed to re-enter the batter's box with no penalty.
  - D. A and B.
- 37 . When an improper batter's actions are made legal, the batting order picks up with the name:
- A. Of the batter who was skipped over by the improper batter.
  - B. Of the batter the defense chooses to bat next.
  - C. Of the batter following that of the legalized improper batter.
  - D. The inning will be declared over.
- 38 . When a batted ball contacts the batter while he is in the batter's box:
- A. He is declared out.
  - B. A strike is charged to the batter as a foul ball.
  - C. The ball is live and in play.
  - D. It is declared to be a no-pitch.

- 39 . The ball is dead immediately and the batter is out when:
- A. He hits the ball fair with a foot touching home plate.
  - B. He hits the ball foul with a foot on the ground completely outside the lines of the batter's box.
  - C. He bunts the ball fair with his knee touching the ground completely outside the lines of the batter's box.
  - D. A, B and C.
- 40 . A batter is declared out when:
- A. The third-base coach interferes with the third baseman attempting to field a foul fly ball.
  - B. He enters the batter's box with an illegal bat.
  - C. An attempted bunt on the third strike is foul.
  - D. All of the above.
- 41 . Jones, advancing from first to third, fails to touch second base and is standing on third when the throw from the outfield goes into the dugout.
- A. The umpire is to immediately declare Jones out for missing second base.
  - B. Because Jones missed second base, he cannot be awarded home from the errant throw to the dugout.
  - C. If Jones attempts to return to second base, the defense cannot appeal his missing second until Jones has completed his opportunity to correct the mistake.
  - D. Jones cannot legally return to his missed base and is subject to being declared out upon proper and successful appeal.
- 42 . A runner acquires the right to the proper unoccupied base if the runner touches the base before being put out. The runner is then entitled to this base until\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. The runner is put out.
  - B. The runner legally touches the next base while it is unoccupied.
  - C. The runner is forced to advance to the next base by a following runner.
  - D. All the above.
- 43 . If two runners are on the same base at the same time in a non-force situation, and both are tagged:
- A. Both runners are out.
  - B. Neither runner is out.
  - C. The preceding runner is declared out.
  - D. The following runner is declared out.
- 44 . A batted ball is one-hopped to the pitcher who gloves the ball. He cannot immediately get the ball out of his glove and tosses the glove with the ball to the first baseman.
- A. Ball stays live and in play.
  - B. The out is declared if the ball/glove gets to first base before the runner.
  - C. It is not a two-base award.
  - D. All of the above.

- 45 . 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.
- 46 . 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.
- 47 . 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.
- 48 . When a strikeout involves more than one batter, it is charged to:
- A. A strikeout cannot involve more than one batter.
  - B. The first batter the pitcher faces beginning with his half of the inning.
  - C. The batter listed on the lineup card.
  - D. The batter who received at least two strikes. If no batter received more than one strike, it is charged to the batter who received the third strike.
- 49 . 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.
- 50 . A double play or triple play is credited to one or more fielders:
- A. When two or three players are put out on baserunning errors.
  - B. When two or three players are put out between the time a pitch is delivered and the time the ball next becomes dead or is next in possession of the pitcher in pitching position.
  - C. When two or three players are put out on errors and/or successful appeal.
  - D. When two or three players are put out on tag-ups.