

2024-25 Baseball Officials Study Guide

LHSAA Rules Test Questions: The LHSAA rules questions are TRUE / FALSE and MULTIPLE CHOICE. They come mainly from the Rules Book, including rule changes, Comments on the Rules (COR), the Case Book (CB), the LHSAA Handbook and the LHSOA Mechanics Manual.

NOTE: In the following questions, F refers to a fielder (F1, F2, etc. refer to the traditional defensive positions.), B refers to a batter (B1, B2, etc. refer to the proper batting order.), R refers to a runner (R1 is the runner on 1st Base, R2 on 2nd & R3 on 3rd.) and S refers to a substitute. All situations and acts are legal, and no errors, infractions or mistakes are involved unless otherwise stated.

IMPORTANT: Answers to the following questions should be selected based solely on the information stated therein.

#	Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
1	The umpires' jurisdiction begins at least 45 minutes prior to the game's scheduled starting time or as soon as they enter the school grounds or game site. (10-1-2)	TRUE	FALSE		
2	Both teams must have at least 9 players present at the field in order to start the game but can finish the game with at least 8 players. (4-1-3; 4-4-1f; Case Book 4.4.1 E)	TRUE	FALSE		
3	In the middle of the 3RD inning, the visiting-team coach informs the umpire-in-chief that his team scored 5 runs in that inning rather than the 4 runs credited to them on the scoreboard, and this fact can be verified on the team's game video. RULING: The umpire may not allow the use of video to assist in rendering any decision. (10-1-5; Case Book 10.1.4)	TRUE	FALSE		
4	It is an immediate dead ball when any fielder catches then intentionally drops a fly ball with runners on base. (5-1-1j)	TRUE	FALSE		
5	No foreign substance (pine tar, rosin, etc.) may be applied to the bat surface beyond 18 inches from the end of the handle. (1-3-3; Case Book 1.3.5 A)	TRUE	FALSE		
6	The ball remains live and in play if the umpire gives the "Do Not Pitch" signal but does not verbally call "Time-Out." (5-1-1h)	TRUE	FALSE		
7	If the dugout area is extended, it shall be done so parallel to the foul line toward the outfield and applied equally for both teams. (1-2-4; Case Book 1.2.4 A, C)	TRUE	FALSE		
8	Before the plate umpire puts any dead ball back in play, he must first ensure that the pitcher is legally holding the ball while touching the pitcher's plate, the catcher is in the catcher's box and the batter is in the batter's box. (5-1-4; Case Book 5.1.4 A)	TRUE	FALSE		
9	A 'ball' is awarded to the batter when the pitcher commits a balk. (2-3; 7-2-2)	TRUE	FALSE		
10	If no double play is possible, it is legal for the runner to use a rolling or pop-up slide into the fielder. (2-32-2a)	TRUE	FALSE		

11	For a team to utilize a designated hitter (DH) in any form, the head coach must declare one prior to the start of the game and so list it on the lineup card tendered to the umpire-in-chief at the pregame conference. (3-1-4; Case Book 3.1.4 E)	TRUE	FALSE		
12	A fair ball is a batted ball which: (2-5-1c, d, f)	Is on or over fair ground when bounding to the outfield past 1st or 3rd base.	First falls on fair ground on or beyond 1st or 3rd base.	While on or over fair territory, touches the person of an umpire or player, their clothing or equipment.	Any of the above.
13	A fielder may be in the baseline and deny the runner any access to the base legally only if he is in possession of the ball. (2-22-3; Case Book 8.3.2 G{c})	TRUE	FALSE		
14	On the 4th and any subsequent charged conferences in a 7-inning game, or for any charged conference in excess of 1 in each extra inning, the pitcher shall be removed as pitcher for the duration of the game. (3-4-1 Penalty)	TRUE	FALSE		
15	It is legal for a team to use a video camera on a tripod manned by a player in uniform or a tablet computer manned by an assistant coach from either the stands or in the dugout. (3-3-1; Case Book 3.3.1 SIT. QQ {b})	TRUE	FALSE		
16	R1 is on 1st base when B6 hits a ground ball to F4. F4 attempts to tag advancing R1, but misses him. F4 then throws to 1st base but sails the ball into the dugout. RULING: R1 and B5 will be awarded: (8-3-5 Any umpire has the authority to restrict or eject	1 base.	2 bases from their original positions at the time of the pitch.	2 bases from the time of the throw.	2 bases from the time the ball became dead.
17	players and coaches, but only the plate umpire has the authority to forfeit the game. (10-2-2; 10-3-1)	TRUE	FALSE		
18	Both of the pitcher's feet must be completely within the 24" confines of the pitcher's plate when he begins his pitching motion. (6-1-2, 6-1-3)	TRUE	FALSE		
19	Prior to the bottom of the 1ST inning, the plate umpire notices that Team B's catcher is wearing a face mask with an eye shield that has a light blue tint. RULING: This is considered illegal as eye shields cannot have the presence of tint. (1-5-4; Case Book 1.5.4 E)	TRUE	FALSE		
20	At the time of the pitch, all fielders shall be on fair ground except the catcher, who shall be in the catcher's box. (1-1-4)	TRUE	FALSE		
21	From the windup position, the pitcher may throw to an occupied base to make a play on a runner there if he first clearly steps toward that base. (6-1-2)	TRUE	FALSE		

22	In the 2ND inning, a batter comes to the plate with a wood bat that has no certification mark. RULING: Legal. Providing they meet the required measurement specifications, wood bats are not required to be BBCOR-certified. (1-3-2d; Case Book 1.3.2 A)	TRUE	FALSE
23	The NFHS Authenticating Mark is required on all balls that will be used in high school competition. (1-3-1)	TRUE	FALSE
24	All bats used in high school competition must measure 36" in length or less. (1-3-2c{2}; 1-3-3b)	TRUE	FALSE
25	With the winning run scoring in the bottom of the 7th inning, the umpires proceed to leave the field. While the plate umpire stops at the dugout to return the remaining baseballs, the visiting team appeals that the runner who scored missed 3rd base. RULING: The appeal is invalid and should be ignored since the game officially ended when the winning run crossed home plate and the umpires had left fair territory. (8-2-6j; Case Book 8.2.2 J)	TRUE	FALSE
26	If the umpires disagree on a call or cannot get a proper angle to see the play, it is permissible for them to use a video replay, if one is available, in order to render the correct call. (10-1-5)	TRUE	FALSE
27	In the top of the 1ST inning, the visiting coach wants to pinch hit for his starting pitcher (who has not yet faced a batter). RULING: This is allowable. However, he must re-enter and pitch to the 1st batter in the bottom of the inning or he will be ineligible to pitch for the rest of the game but could play another position. (3-1-1; 3-1-3; Case Book 3.1.2 C)	TRUE	FALSE
28	The placement of the pitcher's pivot foot determines if the pitcher is in the windup or set position. (Case Book 6.1.2 J COMMENT)	TRUE	FALSE
29	2nd baseman Sanders, for whom DH Held is batting, pinch hits/runs for DH Held. RULING: The DH position is eliminated for the remainder of the game, however, starting DH Held could re-enter as a player, just not in the role of DH. His re-entry must be in the same spot in the batting order, replacing Sanders. (3-1-4a{1}; Case Book 3.1.4 C)	TRUE	FALSE
30	A player may be removed as pitcher and returned as pitcher any number of times during an inning as long as he remains in the game. (3-1-2)	TRUE	FALSE
31	If a pitched or thrown ball touches an umpire the ball remains live and in play. (3-2-3)	TRUE	FALSE
32	A defensive charged conference is concluded when the coach or non-playing representative crosses the foul line if the conference was in fair territory. (3-4-3; Case Book 3.4.3 A{b})	TRUE	FALSE

33	A player who enters the game without first reporting to the plate umpire is an illegal substitute. (2-36-2)	TRUE	FALSE		
34	A pitcher may use a multi-colored glove provided it does not have any white or gray on the glove and it is determined to not be distracting. (1-3-6; Case Book 1.3.6 A)	TRUE	FALSE		
35	An infield fly is a fair fly that is hit with less than 2 outs and at a time when at least 1st and 2nd bases are occupied and: (2-19)	Can be a line drive.	Can be an attempted bunt.	Can be caught by an infielder with ordinary effort.	Must be over the area of the infield grass.
36	A player or coach who is bleeding or who has an open wound shall be prohibited from participating further in the game until appropriate treatment has been administered. (3-1-6; Case Book 3.1.6 A)	TRUE	FALSE		
37	Hard and unyielding items (guards, casts, braces, splints, etc.) must be padded with a closed-cell, slow-recovery foam padding at least ½" thick to be legal for game use. (1-5-8)	TRUE	FALSE		
38	From the set position, the time of the pitch occurs the instant the pitcher, after coming to a complete and discernible stop, starts any movement with arm(s) and/or leg(s) that commits him to pitch. (2-28-3)	TRUE	FALSE		
39	It is a delayed dead ball when a fair batted ball touches a runner or an umpire before touching any fielder and before passing any fielder other than the pitcher. (5-1-1f{1})	TRUE	FALSE		
40	The umpire-in chief shall rule on any question concerning the legality of a player's equipment and order any defective equipment to be replaced or repaired immediately. (1-5-6, 10)	TRUE	FALSE		
41	R1 is on 1st base. F1 fails to come to a complete stop prior to delivering the pitch and is called for a balk. The pitch eludes the catcher, going all the way to the backstop. R1 attempts to advance to 3rd base but is thrown out. RULING: The balk causes the ball to be immediately dead. R1 is awarded 2nd base. (5-1-1k; 8-3-1a)	TRUE	FALSE		
42	R3 is on 3rd base with 1 out when B6 hits a foul pop-up down the 3rd base line. F5 makes the catch near the dugout and his momentum takes him into the dugout with both feet. RULING: (8-3-3d)	The catch is disallowed. It's a foul ball.	The batter is out and R3 scores.	The batter is out and R3 remains at 3rd base.	
43	If 2 runners are on the same base at the same time and both are tagged by a fielder with the ball, the following runner will be ruled safe. (8-2-8a)	TRUE	FALSE		
44	The offensive team requests "time-out" for a charged conference. The defensive coach goes out to confer with his pitcher at the same time. RULING: The defensive team may also have a conference, which is not charged, provided it concludes its conference when the offense finishes its conference and the game is not further delayed. (3-4-5; Case Book 3.4.1 B)	TRUE	FALSE		

45	Runners are on 1st and 3rd bases with 1 out when R1 tries to steal 2nd base. B5 contacts F2 with the follow through of his swing on F2's throw to 2nd base which still nails R1, but R3 scores on the throw. RULING: R1 is out on the throw and R3's run counts. B5 remains at bat with 2 outs. (5-1-2a; 7-3-5; Case Book 7.3.5 SIT. A)	TRUE	FALSE		
46	The first batter of the game enters the batter's box with an illegal bat. RULING: (4-1-3b Penalty; 7-4-1a)	The batter is allowed to secure a legal bat since a pitch has not been thrown.	The batter is out.	The batter is out and he and the head coach are ejected.	The batter is out and the head coach is restricted to the dugout.
47	It is an immediate dead ball if the plate umpire interferes with the catcher who is attempting a throw to make a play on a runner. (5-1-2c)	TRUE	FALSE		
48	An improper batter becomes the proper batter and the results of his time at bat are legalized when no appeal is made and a legal pitch has been made to the next batter. (7-1-2 Penalty 3)	TRUE	FALSE		
49	If a pitcher is changed during a half-inning, the umpire may authorize more than 8 warm-up throws if the change was due to an injury, an ejection or because of inclement weather. (6-2-2 EXCEPTION)	TRUE	FALSE		
50	If the 1st base coach leaves the vicinity of his coaching box to argue a close call there, both the assistant coach and the head coach shall receive a written warning and be restricted to the bench for the remainder of the game. (3-3-1f6, Penalty)	TRUE	FALSE		
51	The ball becomes dead when time is taken to award bases to obstructed batters or runners, when an intentional base on balls is issued, or when baserunning penalties are imposed. (5-1-3)	TRUE	FALSE		
52	On a deep fly ball that was caught, R1 misses 2nd base on his way to 3rd but touches it as he safely returns to 1st base. RULING: R1 fulfilled the requirement to touch 2nd base when he did so returning to 1st base. He is no longer subject to a base running appeal at 2nd base. (8-2-6l)	TRUE	FALSE		
53	From the windup position, the pitcher may only hold the ball in his pitching hand. (6-1-2)	TRUE	FALSE		
54	The commercially manufactured catcher's head, face and throat protection may be a one-piece or multi-piece design that meets the NOCSAE standard at the time of manufacture. (1-5-4)	TRUE	FALSE		
55	R1 is on 1st base with no outs when B2 bunts the ball in the air near 3rd base. Hoping to turn a double play, F5 intentionally drops the ball. RULING: The umpire should immediately kill the play, call B2 out and return R1 to 1st base. (5-1-1j; 8-4-1c)	TRUE	FALSE		

56	With no runners on base and a 3-2 count on the batter, F1 pitches from the set position but does not come to a discernible stop. B1 swings at the pitch and misses. RULING: (6-1-3 Penalty; 7-2-2; 8-1-1c)	B1 has struck out.	Ball 4 is awarded to B1 and he is entitled to 1st base.	F1 has committed a balk.	The pitch is a "do over."
57	B1 bunts the ball up the 1st base line and drops his bat in fair territory. The backspin on the ball causes it to roll back into the motionless bat. F2 fields the ball, but B1 beats out the throw and is safe at first. RULING: Nothing illegal has happened. The play stands. (5-1-1b; 5-1-1f; 8-4-1d)	TRUE	FALSE		
58	In a game-ending situation, in order to be acted upon, discovery of an illegal substitute by the umpire must be made before all infielders cross the foul lines. (3-1-1)	TRUE	FALSE		
59	An ejected coach may continue to coach from the bench if he is the only coach for the team at the game. (3-3-2)	TRUE	FALSE		
60	A coach who is restricted to the bench for the balance of the game is not permitted to have a charged conference in the dugout/bench area. (3-4-4)	TRUE	FALSE		
61	The defensive player for whom the DH is batting may only pinch hit/run for the player in the DH's slot in the batting order. (3-1-4)	TRUE	FALSE		
62	The batting order is Arty, Berny, Conan, Doyle, etc. Arty is the proper batter but Conan bats instead and hits a double. Arty then comes to bat and strikes out. Berny follows and also strikes out. Conan is now the proper batter but he is on 2nd base. RULING: Conan is left on base and is skipped over in the batting order to Doyle, now the proper batter. (7-1-2 Penalty #5 Note)	TRUE	FALSE		
63	When the pitcher is touching the pitcher's plate with his feet in the wind-up position, he may step backward off the plate with his pivot foot first or he may deliver a pitch. (6-1-2)	TRUE	FALSE		
64	R1 is on 1st base and F1 is in the set position. F1 stretches and, without stopping, steps and throws to 1st base in an attempt to pick off the runner. RULING: Legal action by F1. (6-1-3; Case Book 6.1.3 SIT. H)	TRUE	FALSE		
65	The ball is immediately dead if it lodges in an umpire's, catcher's or offensive player's equipment or uniform. (5-1-1g{4})	TRUE	FALSE		
66	Anytime the pitcher applies a foreign substance to the ball or otherwise defaces it with runners on base, he will be charged with a balk. (6-2-1 Penalty; 6-2-4c)	TRUE	FALSE		

67	If a runner leaves a base too soon on a caught fly ball and is put out while returning in an attempt to re-tag, this is considered a "time play" and not a force out. (8-2-6h)	TRUE	FALSE		
68	A batter is out when any member of the offensive team or coach other than the runners interferes with a fielder who is attempting to field a foul fly ball. (7-4-1f)	TRUE	FALSE		
69	There are no runners on base when B1 swings and misses a pitch in the dirt for "strike three". F2 blocks the ball, which then rolls forward. As he leaves the batter's box, B1 kicks the ball into foul territory and is safe at 1st base . <u>RULING</u> : If, in the judgment of the plate umpire, the kick was unintentional, the play stands and B1 will be ruled safe at 1st base . (7-4-1b1; 8-4-1a)	TRUE	FALSE		
70	If there is a medical emergency or if, in the umpire's opinion, further play could jeopardize an injured player's safety, the umpire can immediately call "Time" and halt play. (5-2-1d1)	TRUE	FALSE		
71	Edwards, the #5 batter, strains his knee while successfully sliding into 2nd base on a double. He is not able to continue and the team does not have an available substitute. <u>RULING</u> : (4-4-1 NOTE 1)	Edwards is declared out.	The on-deck batter will run for Edwards.	The most recent batter not on base is allowed to run for Edwards.	The game is forfeited to the opposing team.
72	With the bases loaded and 2 outs, B1 homers, but misses 1st base. If properly appealed, only the runner on 3rd base will score. (9-1-1 Exception a)	TRUE	FALSE		
73	R1 is on 1st base with 1 out. B7 swings and misses the pitch for the 3rd strike. The pitch hits the ground and B7 starts running to 1st base while R1 heads to 2nd base. F2 , confused, picks up the ball and attempts to throw out B7 but the ball hits him in the back while he is legally in the running lane and rolls toward the fence in foul territory. <u>RULING</u> : B7 's attempt to try for 1st base is legal because the defense is expected to know what the situation is and how to properly react. (7-4-1b; 8-4-1g)	TRUE	FALSE		
74	In the 9TH inning , the coach comes out and replaces his pitcher. Two (2) batters later, he goes to the mound to discuss strategy with his pitcher and catcher. The opposing coach claims that the pitcher must now be replaced. <u>RULING</u> : Since the coach replaced the pitcher on his 1st trip , he still has his 1 allowed conference remaining and does not have to change pitchers. (3-4-1)	TRUE	FALSE		
75	It will be ruled a <i>delayed dead ball</i> when the catcher or any fielder obstructs the batter or runner. (5-1-2b)	TRUE	FALSE		

76	If a coach physically assists a runner during playing action, the umpire shall declare the runner out after playing action ends. (3-2-2; 8-4-2s)	TRUE	FALSE		
77	An intentional base on balls may be issued by the defensive team prior to their pitching to the batter or on any ball and strike count thereafter. (2-4-3)	TRUE	FALSE		
78	With 1 out, a runner on 2nd base who is not moving on the pitch and a 1-0 count, the batter attempts to hit the pitch to right field. The catcher reaches out for the ball and obstructs the batter, causing him to foul off the pitch. RULING: Since the batter and all runners did not advance at least 1 base on the play, there is no option. The batter will be placed at 1st base and the runner will be awarded 3rd base. (2-22-1; 8-1-1e)	TRUE	FALSE		
79	Any runner who misses a base while advancing may not return to touch it after a following runner has scored. (8-2-3)	TRUE	FALSE		
80	If a fielder illegally <i>obstructs</i> a runner and is responsible for failure of that runner to reach home plate, the umpire has authority to award home plate to that runner. (9-1-1 NOTE 1)	TRUE	FALSE		
81	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: (3-1-1)	Before the 3 rd out of the half inning is declared.	Prior to the first pitch to the next batter of either team.	Before all infielders cross the foul lines.	Immediately when the play is made.
82	Any of the starting players may be withdrawn and re-entered once, including a player who was the <i>designated hitter</i> , providing he occupies the same position in the batting order whenever he is in the lineup. (3-1-3)	TRUE	FALSE		
83	With a runner on 1 st base and while standing near the mound, the pitcher looks to the dugout and gets a signal for the next pitch. He then legally steps on the pitching plate, looks at the catcher and delivers a legal pitch. RULING: Legal play; no balk. (6-1-1; Case Book 6.1.1 SIT. K)	TRUE	FALSE		
84	Prior to the start of the game, each head coach shall verify to the umpire-in-chief that his players are properly equipped in accordance with NFHS rules and are using only legal equipment. (4-1-3b)	TRUE	FALSE		
85	Players who have participated in the game in any other capacity then become ineligible to <i>courtesy run</i> . (Rules Book Pg. 68 Courtesy Runners #4)	TRUE	FALSE		
86	There are no outs with runners on 1st and 2nd bases when the batter hits a high pop-up that the umpires rule as an <i>infield fly</i> . The pop-up is intentionally dropped by F4 . RULING: The ball remains live, the batter is out and any runners can advance at their own risk. (2-19; 8-4-1c(1), 1j; 5-1-1J, 5-1-1 Sit M)	TRUE	FALSE		

87	Obstruction of the batter is ignored if the batter-runner reaches 1st base and all other runners advance at least 1 base. (2-22-1; 8-1-1e; Case Book 8.1.1 SIT. E)	TRUE	FALSE
88	When utilizing 2-umpire mechanics, with no runners on base, the plate umpire (U1) is responsible for all fair/foul decisions along the 3rd base line and up to the base along the 1st base line. (LHSOA Umpires Mechanics Manual Pg. 54 "Fair/Foul Coverage")	TRUE	FALSE
89	The batting order is Allen, Ben, Carl, Dan, etc. At the end of the 5TH inning, R2 is picked off for the 3rd out while <i>improper batter</i> Carl was hitting with a 2-1 count. Ben should have been at the plate. No appeal was made. RULING: In the 6th inning: (7-1-1)	The defense can appeal for an advantageous 4th out for batting out of order.	Carl is the legal batter since he started the at-bat the previous inning. The hitter will start the 6TH inning with a 2-1 count. Ben is the legal batter; the end of the inning did not change that.
90	For a catch to be ruled completed, a fielder must have secure possession of the ball in his hand or glove without using any part of his uniform or equipment to trap the ball, control of his body and a voluntary release of the ball. (2-9-1)	TRUE	FALSE
91	Pitching regulations begin when the pitcher first takes his sign from the catcher. (6-1-1)	TRUE	FALSE
92	Runners are on 1st and 3rd bases with no outs. B5 hits a grounder to F6 who throws to F4 for the double-play attempt. 1st base runner R1 slides <i>illegally</i> into 2nd base and <i>interference</i> is called. RULING: The umpire should call both the runner from 1st base and the batter-runner out. 3rd base runner R3 will be returned to 3rd base. (8-4-1h; 8-4-2b Penalty)	TRUE	FALSE
93	On a potential tag play between home and 1st base, the batter-runner retreats toward home to evade a tag. RULING: He shall be declared out if he touches or passes home. (Case Book 8.1.1 SIT. A)	TRUE	FALSE
94	It would be a balk if the pitcher, after having his entire non-pivot foot pass behind the perpendicular plane of the back edge of the pitcher's plate, attempted to pick off the runner at 1st base. (6-2-4f)	TRUE	FALSE
95	With the runner from 2nd base attempting to advance to 3rd base, the batted ball gets by the 3rd baseman, who was playing in to defend a possible bunt, and contacts the runner. The shortstop is not in a position to make a play on the ball. RULING: The ball remains <i>live</i> and in play. (8-4-2k)	TRUE	FALSE

96	A player is discovered to have a splotch of blood on his uniform pants at the knee. RULING: Since the amount of blood is not excessive, he may continue to play in order to avoid further delaying the game. (3-1-6)	TRUE	FALSE		
97	The visiting team has used 1 of its 3 charged conferences when the game enters the 8th inning . RULING: The visiting team will have 1 charged conference available for use in the 8th inning . (3-4-1)	TRUE	FALSE		
98	B1 is crowding the front edge of the batter's box and legally hits the pitch. The follow-through with his swing places his front foot on the ground in front of and entirely 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. RULING: (2-16-1g; Case Book 2.16.1 E)	Foul ball.	Fair ball.	B1 is immediately declared out.	B1 is awarded 1 st base.
99	Defensive malicious contact causes the ball to become immediately dead. (5-1-1m)	TRUE	FALSE		
100	Held is the F9/DH. In the 6TH inning the coach wants MacDowell to play right field and have Held to continue to be the DH. RULING: Legal move. (3-1-4b)	TRUE	FALSE		
101	The batter shall not delay the game by failing to promptly take his position in the batter's box within 30 seconds. (7-3-1)	TRUE	FALSE		
102	The bases are loaded when the batter takes ball 4 . The high outside pitch sails past the catcher and lodges in the backstop fence. The plate umpire declares the ball dead and advances the batter and all runners 2 bases ... 1 base for the base on balls and 1 base for the ball going out of play. (5-1-1g3; 8-3-3d; 8-3-5b)	TRUE	FALSE		
103	R2 is on 2 nd base. F2 obstructs the batter who hits the ball and reaches 1 st base safely. R2 , not running on the pitch, comes around attempting to score but is thrown out at the plate. RULING: Since the batter and all runners advanced at least 1 base, F2's obstruction is ignored. R2's advance past 3rd base was at his own risk and his out stands. (2-22-1; 8-1-1e)	TRUE	FALSE		
104	In the 6TH inning, an eligible substitute arrives at the game site and the visiting coach wants to substitute him in the lineup for an injured player and return his team to 9 players. RULING: This is permissible. (4-4-1f NOTE 2)	TRUE	FALSE		
105	A <i>dead-ball appeal</i> may be made by a coach or any defensive player with or without the ball by verbally stating that the runner missed the base or left the base too early. (8-2-5 Penalty)	TRUE	FALSE		

106	Runners are on 1st and 2nd bases and attempt to steal on the pitch. The plate umpire impedes the catcher's initial throw to retire a runner so that no out is made on the play. RULING: The ball shall become dead and both runners shall return to the bases occupied at the time of the interference. (8-3-6)	TRUE	FALSE		
107	The assistant coach at 1 st base storms out to 2 nd base to vehemently argue with the base umpire about a call there then slams his cap to the ground. RULING: The assistant coach is ejected; no written warning is needed, and the head coach will be restricted to the dugout for the remainder of the game. (3-3-1f6; 3-3-1q; Penalties)	TRUE	FALSE		
108	Lineups become official when (1-1-2):	The head coaches provide the lineups to the plate umpire.	The head coaches exchange lineups with each other.	The plate umpire accepts a lineup card.	The lineup cards have been exchanged, verified and then accepted by the plate umpire during the pregame conference.
109	A fielder (other than the catcher), to be considered to be in fair ground must (1-1-4):	Have both feet touching fair ground.	Have at least one foot touching fair ground.	Have both feet in foul territory, but reaching over into fair territory.	Have one foot in the air of fair ground (jumping from foul to fair territory).
110	The pitcher's plate shall be set in the ground so that (1-2-11):	The distance between the nearer edge of the pitcher's plate and the front of home plate shall be 60 feet, 6 inches.	The distance between the nearer edge of the pitcher's plate and the rear tip of home plate shall be 60 feet, 6 inches.	The distance from the middle of the pitcher's plate and the middle of home plate is 60 feet, 6 inches.	The distance between the back edge of the pitcher's plate and the rear tip of home plate shall be 60 feet, 6 inches.
111	When the dugout area is temporarily extended (1-2-4) :	The home team may extend only its dugout and not the visitor's dugout.	It may be extended toward home plate if agreed to by both coaches.	It is never legal to expand a dugout area.	It shall be extended toward the outfield on a line parallel to the foul line, equally applied for both teams.
112	A legal baseball must have affixed (1-3-1):	Only the NFHS Authenticating Mark.	Only the SEI/NOCSAE mark.	Both the NFHS Authenticating Mark and the SEI/NOCSAE mark.	No authenticating marks are required.
113	The barrel of a bat shall (1-3-2b):	Be round.	Cylindrically symmetric.	Smooth contour.	All of the above.
114	Gloves/mitts shall conform to height, width and webbing specifications (1-3-6):	For all players.	For all players except the catcher.	For all players except the first baseman.	Both B and C.

115	The catcher shall wear a body/chest protector that meets the NOCSAE standard at the time of manufacture. The body/chest protector options are:(1-5-3)	Traditional chest protector with a NOCSAE-approved pad attached.	A compression shirt that has a NOCSAE-approved cardiac cavity protector built into the shirt.	A newly manufactured traditional chest protector that meets the NOCSAE standard.	All of the above.
116	The catcher comes to his position wearing a skull cap and an unattached mask. Both pieces of gear are in good shape (1-5-4, 4-1-3b Penalty)	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.
117	Concerning player equipment (1-5-6, 1-5-9, 1-5-10):	Defective equipment must be repaired or replaced immediately.	If an umpire judges any player equipment to be unreasonably dangerous, it is illegal.	Any question concerning legality of a player's equipment shall be resolved by the umpire-in-chief.	A, B, & C.
118	Team A's pitcher may wear a wristband with defensive instructions/pitch choices on his non-throwing arm if the wristband is not distracting and the color is (1-6-1):	Red.	Black.	White or Gray.	Both A & B.
119	An umpire discovers Team A's catcher is using a two-way communication device to communicate with the dugout. What is the penalty? (1-6-2)	Team A's catcher is immediately ejected.	Team A receives a warning. The catcher must remove the two-way communication device. The next offender and the head coach will be ejected.	Team A's coach is restricted to the dugout.	B & C.
120	In which of the following situations may a team use a one-way communication device? (1-6-2)	A. From the pitcher to the dugout.	B. From the dugout to offensive players.	C. From the dugout to the catcher for the purpose of calling pitches and setting defenses.	D. From the press box to defensive players.
121	A fair ball is a batted ball which (2-5-1a,e,f):	Touches first, second or third base.	While on or over fair territory, touches the person of an umpire or player, their clothing or equipment.	Settles on the third-base foul line between home and third.	All of the above.
122	A fielder will be considered to have caught a ball in flight when (2-9-1):	He has secured the ball in his cap.	He has the ball in his glove for two steps before accidentally dropping the ball.	He has secured possession in foul ground and then steps with both feet into his dugout.	The batted ball in flight caromed off a runner and was secured by the fielder before touching the ground.

123	During the pregame conference (2-10-2, 4-1-3b) :	The defense may have its pitcher taking his warm-up pitches while on the pitching mound.	Umpires shall ask the head coaches if their players are legally and properly equipped.	It is mandatory that all coaches and captains be present.	Since everyone knows the importance of playing nicely, any mention of expecting good sporting behavior is not needed.
124	A foul tip is a batted ball that (2-16-2) :	Goes directly to the catcher's hands and is legally caught by the catcher.	Counts as a strike and the ball becomes dead.	Bounces off the catcher and is then caught by the pitcher.	A, B, and C.
125	Offensive interference is an act by the team at bat (2-21-1) :	That can be either physical or verbal and interferes with, obstructs, impedes, hinders or confuses any fielder attempting to make a play.	That creates malicious contact with any fielder regardless of whether the fielder had the ball or was in or out of the baseline.	When a coach physically assists a runner during playing action.	A and B.
126	When a runner creates malicious contact with any fielder (2-21-1b):	It is considered to be offensive interference.	It is considered to be offensive interference only if the fielder did not have possession of the baseball.	It is considered to be offensive interference only if the fielder was positioned out of the baseline.	The ball is still in play until all playing action is complete.
127	Follow-through interference occurs when (2-21-4):	The pitcher's arm motion distracts the batter.	The catcher's mitt is contacted during the swing.	The batter contacts the catcher prior to the time of the pitch.	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.
128	An illegal substitute is (2-36-3b):	A player who enters the game without reporting.	A player who re-enters the game in the wrong position in the batting order.	Any player who re-enters the game; once any player is removed he can never re-enter the game.	A, B and C.
129	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.(3-1-1)	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.

130	A starter, batting in the sixth spot in the lineup, is removed and returns later to bat in the fifth spot (3-1-1).	The penalty for both illegal substitution and batting out of order will be enforced.	Only the penalty for batting out of order will be enforced.	The penalty for illegal substitution shall supersede the penalty for batting out of order.	The player who is substituted for by the illegal substitute is restricted to the bench for the balance of the game.
131	Moore, the starting pitcher, is removed as pitcher in the third inning (3-1-2).	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.
132	Jones, the starting designated hitter (DH) (when the team is using a 10th starter), is pinch-hit for by Smith, a legal substitute (3-1-4).	The role of the designated hitter is now terminated.	Jones cannot return to the game even if it is the first time he has been a pinch-hitter or pinch-runner.	The DH is locked into the position of the DH and can never be replaced.	Smith is now the designated hitter.
133	Prior to the start of the game, Carter is listed as the P/DH for the game. The coach wants to replace Jones as the pitcher but leave Carter in the DH role. This is (3-1-4):	Permissible.	Not allowed.	Permissible if the opposing team agrees.	A warning on the coach for illegal substitution.
134	Sullivan is the SS/DH. In the fourth inning, Drake comes in to play shortstop. In the fifth inning, the coach wants Drake to pinch hit. What is the ruling (3-1-4)?	This is legal. Sullivan may re-enter later as a defensive player batting for himself.	Legal.	The role of the DH is ended.	All of the above.
135	The home team is utilizing Smith as the P/DH. In the second inning, Smith hits a double. The home team coach now comes to the plate umpire and tells the umpire that No. 45, Russell will be a courtesy runner for Smith (3-1-4, Suggested Speed-Up Rules, Courtesy Runner #1).	The home plate umpire shall mark the use of No. 45, Russell as a courtesy runner and inform the visiting team.	The home plate umpire shall tell the coach he will have to get agreement from the opposing coach.	The use of the DH will be ended for the game.	The home plate umpire will deny the use of No. 45, Russell as a courtesy runner for Smith. When Smith comes to bat, he bats as a DH and not a pitcher. Courtesy runners are not allowed for a DH.
136	An assistant coach leaves his dugout to loudly argue a call by the umpire on a play at the plate (3-3-1f(6) PENALTY).	The assistant coach and the head coach shall be immediately ejected.	The assistant coach and the head coach shall receive written warnings, and both will 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.

137	Provided a ground rule does not supersede a rules book rule, it becomes in force when (4-1-2):	Both coaches agree to the proposed ground rule.	The umpires formulate the ground rules if the teams cannot agree.	Both A and B.	Neither A nor B.
138	The visiting team travels to the game in several cars. One of the starting player's car breaks down and there are only eight players present at game time. An assistant coach leaves to pick them up and will be back quickly. (4-1-3; 4-4-1f)	The game may begin provided the coach places the missing player in the No. 9 position in the lineup.	The game may begin, but the coach is restricted to the bench.	The game may begin if the home team's coach approves.	The game may not start until the visiting team has nine players present.
139	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 (4-1-3b PENALTY).	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.
140	When a batter enters the batter's box with an illegal bat (5-1-1c):	The ball remains live and in play.	The ball becomes dead immediately.	The batter calls time to swap out the illegal bat.	It is a delayed dead ball.
141	The base umpire declares "Foul" on a fly ball that is caught by the right fielder in fair ground and is then thrown to second to double up the runner who left the base too soon (5-1-1h).	It is a foul ball and the ball is immediately dead.	The ball stays live and in play, and the catch is recorded along with the out at second base.	It is a fair ball and the catch stands, but the ball is immediately dead.	The offensive team coach gets to decide which out will stand.
142	With a runner on first base and less than two outs, the ball is immediately dead when (5-1-1j):	An infielder intentionally drops a fair bunt.	An infielder intentionally drops a fair fly.	Both A and B.	A runner on base deliberately removes his helmet with a play being made as he slides home.
143	It is a delayed dead ball when (5-1-2c; 5-1-1h, l, n):	Backswing interference occurs.	An umpire handles a live ball.	The umpire interferes with the catcher who is attempting to throw.	A thrown ball touches anything that is partially in the designated media area.
144	The ball becomes dead when time is taken to (5-1-3):	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.
145	A pitcher may turn the shoulders to check runners while in contact with the pitcher's plate while in the (6-1-1):	Set position.	Windup position.	Both A and B.	Neither A nor B; it is always illegal for a pitcher to turn the shoulders to check a runner.
146	A pitcher may assume the wind-up position when (6-1-2):	Hands are together in front of the body.	Hands are at the side.	Either hand is in front of the body and the other hand is at the side of the body.	All of the above.

147	With runners on base, the pitcher drops the ball during delivery (6-1-4):	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.
148	The ball is dead immediately and the batter is out when (7-3-2):	The batter hits the ball fair with a foot touching home plate.	The batter hits the ball foul with a foot on the ground completely outside the lines of the batter's box.	The batter bunts the ball fair with his knee touching the ground completely outside the lines of the batter's box.	A, B and C.
149	A dead-ball appeal (8-2-6c):	Is not legal.	Can be made by the coach or defensive player verbally after all runners have completed their advancement.	Can be made only by a defensive player with the baseball.	May be made immediately when the ball becomes dead.
150	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 (8-3-3c3).	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.
151	With the bases loaded and one out, B5 hits a line drive to the right-field fence. R3 and R2 both score, but R1 is thrown out at home. B5 safely arrives at third, but missed first base. The defense properly appeals B5's missing first base (9-1-1 EXCEPTION d).	Two runs score.	One run will count.	No runs will be scored.	
152	In most cases, umpires should use warnings and/or restrictions before ejecting coaches.	TRUE	FALSE		
153	With R2 on second base, F1, in the set position, suddenly turns and make a legal feint to F4 in an effort to drive R2 back to the base. RULING: Even though the 20-second period may have elapsed during the play, there is no penalty. The count restarts once F1 returns to a position on the pitcher's plate. (6-2-2)	TRUE	FALSE		
154	With R1 at first, F1 looks at the runner four or five times in an effort to hold R1 close and 20 seconds elapse. RULING: Umpire will call time and award a ball to B2's count. (6-2-2)	TRUE	FALSE		
155	With R1 at first, F1 steps back off the pitcher's plate. RULING: After stepping back off the pitcher's plate, the 20-second count is started. (6-2-2)	TRUE	FALSE		
156	With R1 at first, F1 makes repeated throws to first base at about 10-second intervals in an effort to hold the runner. RULING: This is legal. F1 must a pitch or make a play or a legal feint within the 20-second time period. After such a play or feint, the 20-second count is restarted. (6-2-2)	TRUE	FALSE		

157	With R1 at first and B2 in the batter's box, F1 steps back off the pitcher's plate after having the ball for 18 seconds. RULING: The pitcher is required to pitch, or make/attempt a play, including a legal feint, within 20 seconds. Stepping backward off the pitcher's plate can be considered part of a feint, if in the umpire's judgement there is accompanying action. However, if this is not the case, a ball shall be credited to the batter. (6-2-2)	TRUE	FALSE
158	At the beginning of each inning, the pitcher may warm up by using not more than five throws, completed in one minute (timed from the first throw). (6-2-2)	TRUE	FALSE