 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. If a player who is bleeding must leave the game for appropriate treatment, the re-entry rule is suspended and he may return to the game regardless of any prior substitution being made for him.
   A. True.
   B. False.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. Prior to the start of the game, the umpire-in-chief shall receive verification from each head coach that his participants:
   A. Understand the rules and agree to abide by them.
   B. Are properly equipped and as far as he knows the bats and helmets are OK.
   C. Are properly equipped and are using only legal equipment, including bats that are unaltered and meet 1-3-2, and helmets that are free of cracks and damage and meet 1-5-1.
   D. Have signed affidavits stating they have not altered their bats from the original design and production.

6. 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.
7. For the second time in the game, a player from the visiting team gets a lead-off 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.

8. The batter enters the batter's box with a helmet that is cracked.
   A. The batter is declared out and the head coach is restricted to the dugout/bench.
   B. The batter is instructed to secure a legal helmet and the damaged helmet is removed from play.
   C. Both the batter and the head coach are ejected.
   D. The head coach and the assistant coach are restricted to the bench for the balance of the game.

9. The state association has adopted the 10-run rule for all games played in the state. In the bottom of the fifth inning, the home team leads 9-0 and the fifth batter hits a grand slam home run.
   A. The games ends with the score 10-0, home team.
   B. The game continues, with the score 13-0.
   C. The game ends with the score 13-0, home team.
   D. The game must continue for one more inning.

10. 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.

11. A team has only eight players at the field.
   A. The game cannot begin until the team has at least nine players.
   B. The game may begin if the head coach verifies the ninth player will be at the game soon.
   C. The game may begin with an out called each time that spot in the batting order comes to bat.
   D. Both B and C.

12. The state association has adopted game-ending procedures.
   A. Only those game-ending procedures may be used.
   B. Other game-ending rules may be used if both coaches agree.
   C. The umpire-in-chief may formulate other game-ending rules for the situation.
   D. The head coach may state the game-ending procedures to be used in the game.

13. The runner on first base steals second while the batter enters the batter's box with a bat that has been altered.
   A. The play stands and the batter is instructed to secure a legal bat.
   B. The ball is immediately dead. The batter is declared out and the runner is returned to first base.
   C. The runner is declared out and the batter is ejected.
   D. No penalty may be imposed until the defense appeals the illegal bat.
14. The batter swings at a pitch that hits him on the arm and goes directly to the catcher's glove.
   A. The ball stays live and in play.
   B. The ball becomes dead immediately.

15. As the second baseman settles to catch a high pop fly, the runner from first base makes contact with him.
   A. The ball is immediately dead.
   B. If the second baseman catches the pop fly, the ball stays live and in play.
   C. It is a delayed dead ball.

16. With the runner from second attempting to advance to third base, the batted ball gets by the third 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.
   A. The ball is immediately dead.
   B. It is a delayed dead ball.
   C. The ball stays live and in play.

17. A pop fly hits the bat which is lying in foul territory and then touches fair ground.
   A. The ball is deemed to be a fair ball and stays in play.
   B. It is a dead ball and the batter is awarded two bases.
   C. The batter is declared out.
   D. It is a foul ball and immediately dead.

18. A batted ball sharply hits the ground and rebounds high in the air. It comes down inside the base umpire's shirt.
   A. Provided the umpire can pull the ball out immediately, it stays live and in play.
   B. The ball is dead immediately.
   C. The batter is awarded two bases.
   D. B and C.

19. With a runner advancing to third base, the second out is recorded at first base. The first baseman, wrongly thinking the play was the third out, tosses the ball to the base umpire who catches the ball and holds it.
   A. With the runner advancing, the ball stays live and in play.
   B. The ball is immediately dead.
   C. The runner is awarded third base.
   D. B and C.

20. The base umpire declares "Foul" on a fly ball that is caught by the right fielder in fair ground and thrown to second to double up the runner who left the base too soon.
   A. It is a foul ball and the ball is immediately dead.
   B. It is a fair ball and the catch stands, but the ball is immediately dead.
   C. The ball stays live and in play, and the catch is recorded along with the out at second base.
   D. The offensive team coach gets to decide which out will stand.

21. The ball is immediately dead when malicious contact:
   A. Occurs by the offense.
   B. Occurs by the defense.
   C. Both A and B.
   D. Neither A nor B; the ball stays live and in play.
22. It is a delayed dead ball when:
   A. A runner, with the ball in play, attempts to steal second and deliberately removes his helmet.
   B. A ball touches an illegal glove.
   C. The umpire interferes with the catcher who is attempting a throw.
   D. A, B, and C.

23. Lineups become official when:
   A. The head coaches hands their respective lineups to the umpire-in-chief.
   B. They have been exchanged, verified and then accepted by the umpire during the pregame conference.
   C. The plate umpire says "Play Ball."
   D. The two head coaches hand their lineup cards to each other.

24. The penalty for a coach not listing all his substitutes on the lineup card is to be restricted to the bench for the remainder of the game.
   A. True.
   B. False.

25. 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.

26. A strike will be charged to the batter when:
   A. A pitch is struck at and missed, but the ball hits the batter on the wrist.
   B. The pitcher commits an illegal pitch with no runners on base.
   C. The pitcher commits an illegal pitch with runners on base.
   D. A, B and C.

27. 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.

28. 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.

29. It is mandatory that a team, when on offense, utilize its on-deck circle.
   A. True
   B. False
30. One of the roles of the assistant coach is to represent the team in communicating with the umpires.
   A. True
   B. False

31. With a runner attempting to steal second base, the batter strikes out and interferes with the catcher's attempt to make a play on the runner.
   A. The batter is out and the runner is automatically out.
   B. The batter is out and the runner will always return to first base.
   C. The runner is out and the batter remains at bat.
   D. The batter is out and if the interference prevents a possible double play, the runner is also out.

32. The batter will be declared out when:
   A. An attempt to bunt on the second strike is foul.
   B. The third-base coach interferes with the third baseman attempting to catch a foul fly ball.
   C. With two outs and a runner on first base, the missed swinging strike is not caught.
   D. A, B and C.

33. When a foul tip is caught, each base runner shall touch his base after the catcher touches the batted ball.
   A. True
   B. False

34. 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.

35. If a batter's loose garment, such as a shirt that is not worn properly, is touched by a pitched ball, the batter is entitled to first base.
   A. True
   B. False

36. Altering, modifying and/or doctoring a bat is unlawful and may be subject to civil and criminal action.
   A. True
   B. False

37. Obstruction of a batter is ignored if:
   A. The batter-runner reaches first base.
   B. All other runners advance at least one base.
   C. Both A and B.
   D. Obstruction of a batter can never be ignored.

38. 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. R1 will score on the obstruction and then be ejected.
   C. R1 will be returned to third base.
   D. Eject the catcher for obstructing R1.
39. Bats that are not made of a single piece of wood:
   A. Are always legal.
   B. Shall meet the BESR performance standard and be so labeled.
   C. Shall meet the BBCOR performance standard and be so labeled.
   D. Shall be used only in warming up.

40. 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.

41. A dead-ball appeal:
   A. Is not legal.
   B. Can be made by the coach or defensive player verbally after all runners have completed their advancement.
   C. Can be made only by a defensive player with the baseball.
   D. May be made immediately when the ball becomes dead.

42. 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.

43. 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.

44. An appeal on the last play of the game may be made by the defense:
   A. While an umpire is still on the field of play.
   B. If all umpires are still on the field of play.
   C. If all umpires have not left the parking lot.
   D. Can never be made.

45. An obstructed runner returning to a base is awarded:
   A. The base to which he was returning.
   B. A mandatory two bases.
   C. A minimum of one base beyond his position on base when the obstruction occurred.
   D. There is no award for an obstructed runner returning to a base.
46. 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.

47. 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.

48. 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.

49. A dead ball becomes immediately live when the pitcher engages the pitcher's plate holding the ball.
   A. True
   B. False

50. 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.

51. With the bases loaded and one out, B5 hits a line drive to the right-field fence. R1 and R2 both score, but R3 is thrown out at home. B5 safely arrives at third, but missed first base. The defense properly appeals B5's missing first.
   A. Two runs score.
   B. One run will count.
   C. No runs will be scored.

52. Pitching regulations begin when the batter steps into the batter's box.
   A. True
   B. False

53. With one out and R1 at third base and R2 at second base, B4 hits a deep fly ball that is caught by the center fielder. R1 properly tags and easily scores. R2 was off with the pitch and attempts to return to second base. The throw arrives at second ahead of R2's return but after the score of R1. How many runs score?
   A. One run will score.
   B. No runs will score.
54. A pitcher may turn his shoulders to check runners while in contact with the pitcher’s plate while in the:
   A. Set position.
   B. Windup position.
   C. Both A and B.
   D. Neither A nor B; it is always illegal for a pitcher to turn his shoulders to check a runner.

55. With two outs, the runner from third is off with the pitch as the batter grounds back to the pitcher. The runner crosses
   the plate before the out is recorded at first base.
   A. One run will score.
   B. No runs will score.

56. Umpire jurisdiction begins:
   A. Upon the umpires arriving within the confines of the field.
   B. When the umpires arrive in the parking lot prior to the game.
   C. At the pregame conference.
   D. When the plate umpire starts the game by announcing "Play."

57. The pitcher has the right to throw or feint to a base the same as that of any other infielder when:
   A. His non-pivot foot is on the ground behind the pitcher’s plate.
   B. Both of his feet are on the ground behind the pitcher’s plate.
   C. His pivot foot is on the ground clearly behind the pitcher’s plate.
   D. He steps off the pitcher’s plate in any direction or with either or both feet.

58. 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.

59. If the pitcher’s non-pivot foot is on or behind a line extending through the front edge of the pitcher’s plate:
   A. He is in the wind-up position.
   B. He is in the set position.

60. A pitch dropped during delivery and which crosses a foul line shall be called:
   A. A strike.
   B. A balk with at least one runner on base.
   C. A ball.
   D. A no-pitch with the bases empty.

61. It is illegal for a pitcher to:
   A. Wear a glove/mitt that includes the colors white or gray.
   B. Wear exposed undershirt sleeves that are white or gray.
   C. Neither A nor B.
   D. Both A and B.
62. If a pitcher defaces a ball:
   A. The ball is dead immediately.
   B. He may be ejected by the umpire.
   C. If he delivers a pitch with the defaced ball and detected, it is an illegal pitch.
   D. A, B and C.

63. Pitching from the wind-up position, the pitcher pauses for a couple of seconds with both hands together above his head.
   A. This is legal provided the stop was complete and discernible.
   B. This would be legal if the pitcher had stopped with his hands at or below his chin.
   C. This is illegal. After he starts his movement to pitch, he must continue the motion without interruption or alteration.
   D. A and B.

64. 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.

65. 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.

66. It is never legal for a pitcher to throw or feint to an unoccupied base.
   A. True.
   B. False.

67. 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 first base.
   A. True.
   B. False.

68. The pitcher, with a runner on third base, stopped his delivery because the batter held up his hand to request "Time" from the plate umpire.
   A. A strike shall be called on the batter.
   B. A ball will be awarded to the batter.
   C. A warning will be given to both players.
   D. There is no penalty on either the batter or the pitcher.

69. 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.
70. The batting order is Abel, Baker, Charles, Daniel. Baker is at bat when Abel is caught stealing for the third out. When the team returns to offense in the next inning, the first batter shall be:
   A. Abel.
   B. Baker.
   C. Charles.
   D. Daniel.

71. The improper batter becomes the proper batter and the results of his time at bat are legal when no appeal is made and:
   A. A legal pitch has been delivered to the next batter.
   B. An illegal pitch has occurred.
   C. An intentional base on balls has been granted.
   D. A, B and C.

72. 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.

73. A balk is an illegal act committed by the pitcher with a runner(s) on base which entitles each runner to advance one base.
   A. True.
   B. False.

74. 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.

75. A fair ball is a batted ball which:
   A. First falls on fair ground on or beyond first or third base.
   B. Is over fair ground when it leaves the field over a fence.
   C. While on or over fair territory, touches the person of an umpire or player, their clothing or equipment.
   D. A, B and C.

76. A line drive is a batted ball which:
   A. Rises an appreciable height above the ground.
   B. Travels parallel, or nearly so, with the ground through most of its flight.

77. It is legal for a fielder to catch a batted ball for an out by using his cap to secure the ball.
   A. True.
   B. False.

78. A foul tip is a batted ball that goes directly to the catcher's hands and:
   A. Is legally caught by the catcher.
   B. Is legally caught by the catcher or any fielder.
79. An infield fly is a fair fly that is hit before two are out and at a time when at least first and second bases are occupied and:
   A. Can be an 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.

80. 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 created 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, B and C.

81. Obstruction is an act by a fielder or any member of the defensive team:
   A. Must be intentional.
   B. Can only be a physical act.
   C. Hinders a runner or changes the pattern of play.
   D. A, B and C.

82. A fake tag is an act by a defensive player without the ball that simulates a tag and:
   A. Is considered obstruction.
   B. Requires a warning to the coach of the team involved and the next offender on that team shall be ejected.
   C. Is considered to be a legal play.
   D. A and B.

83. When a pitcher delivers an illegal pitch, it is not considered a pitch because the ball became dead at the time of the infraction.
   A. True.
   B. False.

84. If a batter crouches or leans over to make the shoulder line lower, the umpire shall adjust the strike zone accordingly.
   A. True.
   B. False.

85. 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.

86. An illegal substitute may be discovered by:
   A. The umpire.
   B. His own team.
   C. The opposing team.
   D. A, B and C.
87. 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.

88. If a pitcher is replaced as a pitcher and his replacement requires more warm-up throws than is permitted:
   A. He may not return to the game even if he is eligible to do so.
   B. His replacement cannot be allowed to exceed the allowed number of warm-up throws.
   C. He may return to the game if he is eligible to do so, but not to pitch.
   D. He may return to the game to pitch if he is eligible to do so.

89. Failure to declare a designated hitter prior to the game precludes the use of a designated hitter in that game.
   A. True.
   B. False.

90. A starting defensive player may be also listed as the designated hitter in the starting lineup.
   A. True.
   B. False.

91. Jones, the starting designated hitter (DH), is pinch-hit for by Smith, a legal substitute.
   A. The role of the designated hitter is now terminated.
   B. Jones cannot return to the game even if it is the first time he has been a pinch-hitter or pinch-runner.
   C. The DH is locked into the position of the DH and can never be replaced.
   D. Smith is now the designated hitter.

92. Interference is declared on a base coach when:
   A. He is judged to have unintentionally interfered while he is in foul territory.
   B. He is judged to have unintentionally interfered while he is in fair territory.
   C. He failed to vacate a coaching box when a fielder needed it to attempt to put out a batter or runner.
   D. Both B and C.

93. If a coach were to use video monitoring or replay equipment for coaching purposes during the course of the game:
   A. He shall be ejected.
   B. He shall be warned by the umpire and ejected if he does it again.
   C. He shall be restricted to the bench for the remainder of the game.
   D. It is legal for a coach to use video monitoring or replay equipment for coaching purposes.

94. The first-base coach leaves the vicinity of his coaching box to argue a close call at first base.
   A. The umpire shall instruct the coach to return to the coaching box.
   B. Both the assistant coach and the head coach are immediately ejected.
   C. The assistant coach and the head coach shall be restricted to the bench for the remainder of the game.
   D. Only the assistant coach is restricted to the bench for his action.
95. 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.

96. 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.

97. A dead ball becomes immediately live when the pitcher engages the pitcher's plate holding the ball.
   A. True.
   B. False.

98. 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.

99. In a force situation, a runner may slide away from the fielder to avoid making contact or altering the play.
   A. True
   B. False

100. Umpire jurisdiction begins when the umpire-in-chief receives the lineup cards at the pregame conference.
    A. True
    B. False