

WMBUA 2023 Pre-Season Exam Study Guide

This Exam is designed to help you study for our WMBUA.org's Online 50 Question Exam

This Exam Study Guide consists of 85 Questions. Your actual Online Exam will consist of only 50 of these same questions, randomly chosen for each member. This means that everyone will have their actual Online Exam questions in a different order and with 50 of the 85 questions randomly chosen for each person. If you answer all 85 of these Exam Study Guide questions you will be prepared for your actual Online Exam's 50 Questions. I encourage you to form study groups to discuss these 85 questions and discuss your answers in a group setting.

Instructions: The questions which begin with the words "Per NFHS" have answers that are specific to the National Federation of High School 2023 Rules. There are 17 questions specific to the NFHS and 4 questions specific to the MIAA. The questions which begin with the words "Per OBR" have answers that are specific to the 2022 Official Baseball Rules for Major League Baseball. There are 5 questions specific to the OBR. If a question does not begin with either of these words, then you can assume that the same answer applies to both rules EXCEPT in 13 of these questions you must determine the correct answer for NFHS and the correct answer for OBR. Rules references are shown below many, but not all, of the questions. In the References shown below some questions refer to "MiLBUM". This is the book titled "Minor League Baseball Umpire Manual 2021". **NOTE:** I have also shown the NCAA 2021/2022 rules reference for some questions. I did this to help our college umpires see where the NCAA rule either results in the same answer or results in a different answer. Additionally, I understand that our Tri-County League will likely be transitioning to NCAA rules in 2023.

Q01 Per OBR: The first batter in the bottom of the 6th inning receives a base on balls. The pitching coach makes the first trip of the game to the mound, After the trip, a pinch hitter comes to the plate. The head coach then comes out of the dugout to replace the pitcher:

- A. Warn the head coach that he cannot make a second trip. If he continues, he is ejected but the pitcher may remain in the game with no penalty.
- B. Allow the trip but a substitution is not necessary.
- C. Warn the head coach that he cannot make a second trip. If he continues, he is ejected and the pitcher will be substituted for after he completes the at-bat.
- D. Allow the trip and the substitution is mandatory.
- E. The answer is C and it is the same ruling in NFHS, and OBR.

NFHS 3-4-1 OBR 5.10L4 NCAA 9-4c

Q02 Per NFHS: An assistant 3rd base coach comes onto the field to argue a call at 2nd base.

- A. The assistant coach should be restricted to the dugout for the remainder of the game.
- B. The assistant coach should be ejected from the game.
- C. The assistant coach should be ejected and the head coach should be restricted to the dugout for the remainder of the game.
- D. The assistant coach should be warned and may be ejected at the umpire's discretion.

NFHS 3-3-1f6 OBR 8.02a NCAA 3-2

Q03 R1 on first base, R2 on second base, with one out; batter B4 bunts a ball high into the air between the pitcher F1 and the first baseman F3. F1 easily settles under the ball but allows the ball to fall to the ground untouched. He then picks up the ball and the defense turns a double play.

- A. The play stands. This is a double play.

- B. This is an Infield Fly and B4 is out. The ball remains in play and base runners may advance at their own risk.
- C. This is an intentionally dropped ball and B4 is out. The ball is dead and runners return to their previously occupied bases.
- D. This is an intentionally dropped ball and B4 is out. The ball is dead, B4 is awarded first base and the other runners are forced to advance one base due to the batter's award.

NFHS 2-19, 5-1-1j, 8-4-1 OBR 5.09a12 AR NCAA 7-11q Note

Q04 Runner R2 on 2nd base with one out. Batter B3 hits a fly ball to right-center field. R2 tags and attempts to advance to 3rd base. F8's throw skips past F5 and hits the third base coach. The ball deflects off the coach's shoulder and goes out of play. The umpire rules the play stands because the coach's contact with the ball was not intentional, and R2 is awarded Home.

- A. The Ruling is correct for both NFHS and OBR.
- B. The Ruling is correct in OBR, but the Ruling is not correct for NFHS.
- C. The Ruling is correct in NFHS, but the Ruling is not correct for OBR.
- D. The Ruling is incorrect in both NFHS and OBR.

NFHS 3-2-3, Case 3.2.3 OBR 6.01f NCAA 8-3j

Q05 With F1 in his pitching position, batter B1 goes through his preliminary fidgeting routine in the batter's box. As B1 cocks the bat, he contacts catcher F2's mitt before F1 has begun his pitching motion. The umpire calls Time and allows everyone to reset.

- A. The umpire is correct to do this in both NFHS and OBR.
- B. The umpire is correct in OBR, but not correct in NFHS. He should have called batter B1 out for Interference in NFHS.

NFHS 2-21-5, 7-3-7, & Case 8.1.1F OBR 6.01c Comment & MiLBUM 7.12 NCAA 8-2e Note

Q06 In a game where the DH was not listed or specified in the original Lineup, Bubba pinch hits for B8 in the bottom of the 2nd inning, but he does not take the field in the top of the 3rd inning. In the 5th inning Bubba comes to bat again in the same spot in the order as he did in the 2nd inning. Make your Ruling.

- A. In NFHS, Bubba is Out when discovered while at bat and he is restricted to the dugout.
- B. In OBR, if Bubba is discovered before completing his at-bat, or discovered while on-base, he can be replaced by a substitute with no penalty.
- C. Only A is correct
- D. Only B is correct.
- E. Both A and B are correct.

NFHS 2-36-3a & 7-4-1h OBR 5.10d NCAA 5-5j1

Q07 Batter B1 asks for and receives time to talk to the 3rd base coach. While they are conferring, the defensive coach motions for the pitcher to meet him at the foul line. As the offensive conference breaks up, the defensive coach returns to his dugout.

- A. In NFHS, only the offensive conference is charged.
- B. In OBR, only the defensive conference is charged.
- C. B is correct, but A is not correct.
- D. Both A and B are correct.

NFHS 3-4-2, 3-4-5 OBR 5.10L Comment NCAA 6-5f, 9-4a

Q08 Runner R1 in 1st. Batter hits a pop-up ball in the area of 1st base. R1 interferes with 1st baseman, who catches ball. Rule on the play.

- A. Batter and runner out.
- B. Batter out, runner returns to 1st.
- C. Runner out, batter awarded 1st.

Q09 With runners on second and third, the batter gets a hit to right field. The right fielder's throw to the plate is wild and goes into the dugout as the runner from second scores. The umpire rules that the batter-runner gets to advance two bases from the time the ball went into the dead ball area in the dugout. Is he correct?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Reference: Definition of "Time of Throw"

Q10 In the 2nd inning, batter B1 asks for time to talk to his 3rd base coach, and the Time is granted. The next batter B2 takes a few pitches and then asks for time to talk to his coach.

- A. In NFHS, the request for Time is denied.
- B. In NFHS, the request is granted because a coach is allowed three offensive conferences per game.
- C. In OBR, the request is granted because there is no limit on offensive conferences, but the umpire can deny repeated requests if he feels they are delaying the game.
- D. Both B and C are correct.
- E. Both A and C are correct.

NFHS 3-4-2 NCAA 6-5f

Q11 R1, not stealing, 2-2 count. The batter swings at an inside pitch and the ball hits his hands during the swing. The ball rolls toward the pitcher in fair ground. The pitcher throws the BR out at first base.

- A. This is considered a foul ball and the batter would continue to bat.
- B. This is considered a swing, strike three, the catcher did not catch the pitch but the batter is out because the pitcher was able to throw out the BR before he could reach first base.
- C. This is a strike and the ball is dead but any runner could advance if they were stealing on the pitch
- D. This is a strike; the ball is dead immediately and all runners must return to the base they had attained at the time of the pitch. Batter is out, strike three.
- E. This play is ruled a fair ball and the results stand.

Q12 With runner R3 on 3rd base with no outs and a 3-0 count on batter B2, B2 swings and misses, and the ball gets away from the catcher F2 as R3 tries to score. B2 stands in the batter's box and unintentionally interferes with the play at the plate. The umpire rules that R3 is Out for B2's interference. He keeps B2 at-bat with a count of 3-1.

- A. The umpire is correct in both NFHS and OBR.
- B. Interference should not have been called because the batter was in the batter's box and did not intentionally cause the interference.
- C. Interference is the correct ruling, but the umpire should have called batter B2 Out for the interference, and he should have returned R3 back to 3rd base.

NFHS 8-4-2L OBR 6.01a3 NCAA 7-11f, Exceptions 1 & 2

Q13 R1, no outs. A wild pitch gets away from the catcher and comes to rest near the dugout. R1 has touched and rounded second base when the catcher knocks the ball into the dugout.

- A. R1 is awarded home.
- B. R1 is awarded home and the batter is awarded second.
- C. R1 is awarded third.
- D. R1 remains at second base.

Q14 Per NFHS: Runner R3 is injured when he scores in the 5th inning. His team has no eligible subs available.

- A. The game may continue with eight players.
- B. The game will be forfeited when R3’s team must take the field.
- C. The opposing coach gets to choose which bench player (ineligible sub) can take F3’s place in the lineup in order to continue the game.

NFHS 4-4-1f & Note 1 OBR 7.03b NCAA 5-12g

Q15 Batter B1 hits a hard grounder to the 3rd baseman F5 who boots the ball in fair territory. The ball subsequently rolls into foul territory and rolls to a stop on the chalk line delineating dead-ball territory. F5 picks up the ball and throws to 2nd base preventing the batter runner B1 from advancing. B1 returns to first base.

- A. The umpire rules the ball “out of play”, calls Time, and awards B1 second base.
- B. The umpire rules the ball is Live and the play stands. He tells the offensive coach that the Lines delineating dead-ball areas are within the field of play.
- C. The umpire rules the ball “out of play”, calls Time, and awards B1 3rd base, because B1 had already reached 1st base at the time the ball came to rest on the chalk line.

NFHS 2-9-1 & 5-1-1i NCAA 6-1d4

Q16 Runner R1 on first base, no outs. Batter B1 smashes a line drive toward F4. The ball deflects off F4’s glove, hits the base umpire U1’s shoulder and then is caught in the air by F6. F6 then throws the ball to first base to try to double up R1. F6’s throw is caught by F3 in time to double up R1 who was trying to return to first base. F6’s throw is caught by F3 before batter runner B1 reaches first base.

- A. Umpire rules B1 was out when F6 caught the ball, and R1 is out on his return to tag up first base. Double Play
- B. Umpire rules that F6’s catch is not a catch for an out because the ball touched someone other than another defensive player before F6’s catch. But the umpire rules B1 is Out on a force play at first base, and R1 is safe at first base because he was not tagged out by the first baseman.

NFHS 2-9-1 OBR Definition of a Catch NCAA 2-16b & 6-2f Note

Q17 Batter B1 hits a ball that lands between the pitcher’s mound and home plate. The backspin on the ball brings it back toward the plate where it hits the top of the bat that was inadvertently dropped in fair territory. The ball deflects off the bat and continues into foul territory where the catcher picks up the ball; it is too late to throw out the batter runner B1 who safely reaches first base.

- A. In both NFHS and OBR the touching of the bat is ignored, and the ball is declared Foul.
- B. The play stands. Fair ball, because the ball touched a stationary piece of equipment in fair territory.
- C. The ball is considered a Fair ball in OBR, but it is a Foul ball in NFHS.

NFHS 2-5-1f & Case 2.5.1E OBR 5.09a8 NCAA 2-27d & 7-11m

Q18 Runner R2 on 2nd base, runner R1 on 1st base, and one out. Batter B4 hits a high fly to second base which could be caught by F4 with ordinary effort. Neither umpire declares “Infield Fly” and F4 unintentionally drops the ball. F4 picks up the ball and tags R2 who is off the base.

- A. The umpires rule the half-inning is over because R2’s out is the 3rd out and the 2nd out was the Infield Fly; because the situation determines an Infield Fly and not whether a declaration of Infield Fly is made or not.
- B. The umpires rule that R2 is out but since no Infield Fly was declared the batter runner is not out.

NFHS Case Play 7.4.1G MiLBUM 10.6

Q19 Runner R2 on 2nd base and two outs. Batter B4 hits a single and is out at second trying to stretch his base hit. R2 scores. B4's out occurs (a) before, or (b) after, R2 touches the plate.

- A. In (a) the run does not score, but in (b) the run does score.
- B. The run does not score in either (a) or (b).
- C. The run scores in both (a) and (b).

NFHS 9-1-1 Exception a

OBR 5.08a1

NCAA 5-6c Exception 1 & 8-5j Note

Q20 Runners R1 and R3 on first and third, with two outs and an 0-2 count on batter B4. B4 checks his swing on the next pitch that is called a Ball. Catcher F2 throws to 2nd base attempting to catch R1 stealing. R1 stops and gets into a rundown as B4 watches from his batter's box and R3 attempts to score. R3 scores before R1 is tagged out. The offensive coach appeals the checked swing and base umpire U1 declares B4 swung.

- A. R1 is out on the tag and that is the third out. The run is counted because R3 scored before the tag. The umpire states the appeal is ignored because the 3rd out occurred before the appeal.
- B. The umpire acknowledges the appeal and declares B4 out on strike 3 and negates the run.

NFHS 9-1-1 Exceptions

OBR 5.08

NCAA 5-6c Exception 2 & 8-5j

Q21 Batter B1 bunts down the first base line and in order to avoid a tag B1 retreats toward home.

- A. B1 is declared out if he touches or passes home plate
- B. B1 is declared out if he leaves the baseline
- C. The ball remains Live
- D. All the above

NFHS 8-1-1A

OBR 5.09

NCAA 7-11p Note 3

Q22 Per NFHS: With his feet in the Windup position, the pitcher may:

- A. Step directly to a base in a pickoff move
- B. Deliver a pitch.
- C. Step backward off the pitcher's plate with his pivot foot first
- D. All the above.
- E. Either B or C

NFHS 6-1-2

OBR 5.07a1

NCAA 9-1a

Q23 Per NFHS: Regarding what a coach may have in his possession while in the coach's box:

- A. He may have a stopwatch, smart phone with scorekeeping capability, and rulebook.
- B. He may have a stopwatch, hard copy of a rulebook, and the scorebook. He cannot use an electronic tablet in the coach's box to keep score, but he can use it when he is in his dugout.
- C. He may have a stopwatch, an electronic tablet with scorekeeping capability and digital rulebook.
- D. The only specific prohibition is electronic equipment.

NFHS 3-3-1h

Q24 With the bases loaded and two outs, Batter B6 steps into the batter's box. Catcher F2 notices the bat and asks the plate umpire PU to check the bat. The umpire inspects the bat and agrees it is flattened and therefore, illegal.

- A. The bat is removed from the game and the batter is allowed to get a different bat to use.
- B. The batter is called Out and the bat is removed from the game.
- C. If the illegal bat were not detected until after the first pitch, it would be too late to do anything about it.
- D. The batter B6 is declared Out and ejected along with the head coach because the head coach had verified all his equipment was legal during the Pre-Game "Ground Rules" Conference.

Q25 With runners R1 and R2 on first base and second base and one out, prior to the first pitch the umpires give each other the signal for remembering a potential Infield Fly situation is in place. The first pitch is a ball in the dirt and gets past the catcher as both runners advance to 2nd and 3rd. The next pitch is hit by batter B3 and is a high fly ball which F6 settles underneath in the short outfield. The base umpire U1 yells "Infield Fly, batter is out". F6 gets distracted and drops the ball. Runners hold their bases and B3 safely reaches first base.

- A. The play stands. B3 stays safe at first and the umpire's call of the Infield Fly is ignored.
- B. B3 is Out because of the umpire's call of Infield Fly.
- C. The umpires confer and decide to "make it right" and do the play over.

NFHS 2-19 & Case 10.2.3F

OBR Definition of Infield Fly & MiLBUM 10.6

NCAA 2-48

Q26 In the top of the 2nd inning, batter B1 draws a walk and overruns first base. B1 makes no effort to go to second, turns toward the stands and is tagged by F3 who received a throw from the catcher. The umpire rules B1 is not out because he made no attempt toward second nor did he feint going to second. Is the umpire correct?

- A. Yes, in both NFHS and OBR
- B. No, in both NFHS and OBR
- C. Yes, in NFHS, but No in OBR
- D. No in NFHS, but Yes in OBR

NFHS 8-2-7

OBR 5.09b4 Exception

NCAA 8-5i Exception

Q27 Per NFHS: Batter B1 comes to the plate wearing jewelry. Which statement(s) is(are) correct?

- A. B1 is wearing a necklace with a cross that is dangling outside his uniform. The umpire allows this.
- B. B1 is wearing sparkling earrings, and the umpire allows this.
- C. B1 is wearing a rope necklace and a silicone wristband with an inscription. The umpire allows this.
- D. Only A is legal because it is a religious medal, but the umpire must instruct B1 to tuck the medal inside his uniform. B and C are illegal.
- E. A, B, and C are all legal.

NFHS 1-5-12, 1-5-9, & 3-3-1d

Q28 Per NFHS: With a runner R3 on 3rd base, right-handed pitcher F1 engages the pitching plate with his right foot at a 45-degree angle on the plate and his left foot in front of the plate. As R3 leads off from 3rd base F1 steps directly toward 3rd base and throws to F5 to pickoff the runner.

- A. The umpire allows the play because he considers the pitcher is in a Set position.
- B. The umpire calls a balk because the pitcher is in a Windup position.
- C. The umpire calls a balk because he considers the pitcher to be in an illegal pitching position. He awards R3 Home to score and awards a Ball to the batter.

NFHS 6-1-1, 6-1-2, & 6-1-3

OBR 6.02a3 & 5.07a1 Comment & MiLBUM 5.23 & 5.24

Q29 Per NFHS: With no outs and runner R1 on first base, batter B2 hits a line drive into right-center field. R1 is approaching second base when center fielder F8 makes a sensational catch and throws wildly to first base to double up R1. R1 has not touched 2nd base when F8's throw goes out of play in dead-ball territory. The base umpire U1 tells R1 he is awarded two bases and points to 3rd base. R1 touches 2nd and is on his way to 3rd base when his coach yells for him to go back and retouch first base before arriving at 3rd. R1 stops and retreats to first by retouching 2nd base and then retouching 1st base. He then advances back to 3rd base touching 2nd base again and then 3rd in the proper order.

- A. The umpire calls R1 Out after he retreats and touches 2nd base on his way back to retouch 1st base and does not allow him to advance to 3rd base.
- B. The umpire allows R1's advance to 3rd base and lets the play stand. No appeal is made.
- C. While the ball is still considered "dead" (the umpire has not yet put the ball in play as a live ball) the defensive coach appeals that R1 did not advance to 3rd base properly and should be called Out. The umpire agrees and calls R1 Out on appeal.
- D. The appeal is not allowed because the ball is still dead.
- E. The umpire acknowledges the appeal but declares that R1 legally advanced to 3rd base and he is not out.
- F. Both B and C are correct.

NFHS 5-2-2b1, 8-2-5 Penalty, 8-4-2q, Case 8.2.5A OBR 5.06B4i Comment & MiLBUM 5.12 NCAA 8-6a Note 2

Q30 Per NFHS: The plate umpire PU notices catcher F2 is wearing a helmet-mask combination with (a) a clear eye shield, (b) a tinted eye shield, (c) sunglasses on his face underneath his helmet-mask.

- A. (a), (b) and (c) are all legal
- B. Only (a) is legal
- C. (a) and (c) are legal, but (b) is illegal.

NFHS 1-5-4

Q31 Per NFHS: 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 the "intentional walk" before the first pitch is delivered to the batter.
- C. The catcher or coach may request the "intentional walk" on any ball-and-strike count.
- D. Only the head coach may signal to the umpire for an "intentional walk".

NFHS 2-4-3 OBR Definition of Base on Balls NCAA 2-7 & 8-2b

Q32 With a runner R3 on 3rd base, the batter B1 hits a pop fly that drifts over foul territory. F5 is accidentally prevented from catching the ball by the head coach in the coach's box.

- A. Foul ball.
- B. Runner R3 is declared out due to the coach's interference and a strike is added to B1's count.
- C. The batter B1 is declared Out due to the coach's interference.
- D. B1 is declared Out and the coach is restricted to his dugout for the remainder of the game.

NFHS 7-4-1f OBR 6.01b NCAA 2-51 & 8-5q

Q33 With a runner R1 on first base, the batter B1 hits a ground ball to the 3rd baseman F5 who bobbles the ball but recovers and throws wildly to first base and the ball sails into dead-ball territory. R1 had already reached 2nd base at the time of the throw but B1 had not yet reached 1st base.

- A. Umpire should award both runners two bases from their positions at the Time-of-Pitch. B1 awarded 2nd and R1 awarded 3rd.
- B. Umpire should award two bases from where the runners were at the Time-of-Throw. B1 awarded 2nd and R1 awarded Home.
- C. Umpire should award two bases from where the runners were at the time the ball became dead.
- D. Umpire should award R1 3rd base and B1 first base.

NFHS 8-3-5 OBR 5.06b4G NCAA 8-3o3 Note 1

Q34 R3, R2, one out. The batter hits a ball that deflects off the pitcher toward the shortstop. As the shortstop is reaching for the ball, R2 collides with him. As a result of the collision, R2 winds up at third and the batter-runner is safe at first. Ruling:

- A. The ball is dead immediately after the contact. Call out R2 for interference and return the batter-runner to the plate with the previous count.
- B. Call time after the contact, because after the deflection, it is obstruction. R2 is awarded third and the batter is awarded first.
- C. Call nothing. Because the pitcher deflected the ball, it is "incidental" contact.
- D. Call time after the contact with F6 for R2's interference. Call out R2 and place the batter-runner on first. Return R3 to third.

OBR 5.09b3 & 6.01a(10 & MiLBUM 6.10

Q35 With a runner R1 on 1st base, the batter hits a ground ball to F4 who attempts to tag R1 advancing to 2nd but misses him. F4 then throws to first but the ball sails wildly into the dugout.

- A. The umpire awards two bases from the runners' positions at the Time-of-Pitch.
- B. The umpire awards two bases from the runners' positions at the Time-of-Throw.
- C. The umpire awards two bases from where the runners were at the time the ball became dead.
- D. The umpire awards one base to each runner.

NFHS 8-3-5

OBR 5.06b4G

NCAA 8-3o3 Note 1

Q36 R3 is stealing Home, 1 out: As R3 takes off towards Home, F1 steps off and attempts to retire R3 at home plate. The batter is unaware that the pitcher stepped off and unintentionally hits the throw and grounds to F5. F5 then throws out the BR at first base. What is the correct ruling?

- A. Batter Interference is called. R3 is Out, BR remains at bat.
- B. R3 scores, BR is Out for Batter Interference.
- C. Balk. R3 scores, BR awarded 1st
- D. Balk R3 scores, BR remains up at bat

OBR 6.01a3

Q37 The bases are loaded when batter B4 hits a short single into left field. F7 picks up the ball after bobbling it and throws wildly toward home plate and the ball goes out of play into dead-ball territory. When F7 released the ball for his throw all the runners R1, R2, and R3 had already advanced to their next base, but batter runner B4 had not yet reached first base.

- A. Three runs score on the two-base award from the Time-of-Throw, and batter runner B4 is awarded 2nd base.
- B. Two runs score on the awarded bases (R3 and R2) and R1 is awarded 3rd base. B4 is awarded 2nd base.
- C. Three runs score on the two-base award from the Time-of-Throw, and batter runner B4 is awarded 3rd base.

NFHS 8-3-3c & 8-3-5

OBR 5.06b4G

NCAA 8-3o3

Q38 Per NFHS: With a 2-0 count on the batter, the defensive manager, already having two charged defensive conferences, goes to the mound and brings in a relief pitcher. The relief pitcher works the count to 3-2 on the batter when the manager decides to go out to the mound and talk to him. Umpire rules that this is legal and does not have to replace him. Is he correct?

- A. Yes
- B. No

NFHS 2-10 & 3-4-1 & 3-4-3 & 10-2-3j

Q39 With runner R1 on first base running to steal on the pitch. The batter B2 with a 2-2 count squares to bunt and F5 charges in hard. B2 then straightens up and swings and tips the ball. The tipped ball deflects off the catcher's mitt and rebounds into the glove of F5. Upon catching the ball F5 fires to first base to double up R1.

- A. The play stands as a double play. The batter is Out on the caught third strike foul tip and R1 is Out on the throw to first.
 - B. The batter is Out on the caught third strike foul tip, but R1 is safe at 2nd base on his steal.
 - C. The umpire declares a Foul ball and returns R1 to first base. B1 remains at-bat with a 2-2 count.
- NFHS 2-16-2, Case 2.16.2B OBR Definition of Foul Tip, & 5.06c7 Comment & 5.09a2 Comment

Q40 Per OBR: Identify which statement(s) is(are) correct for the role of the traditional ten-player DH:

- A. The DH role is terminated when the DH assumes a defensive position.
- B. The DH and the player for whom he is batting are locked into the same spot in the batting order. That player can enter the game offensively, but only in the spot in the batting order the DH was occupying.
- C. The DH and the player for whom he is batting can never be in the game defensively at the same time.
- D. The DH role is terminated whenever the DH is substituted for offensively.
- E. A, B and C are correct
- F. All above (A, B, C, & D) are correct

OBR 5.11 & MiLBUM 5.66

Q41 Per NFHS: Identify which statement(s) is(are) correct for the role of the nine-player "Player/DH":

- A. The DH role is terminated when a pinch runner, or a courtesy runner is used for the Player/DH.
- B. The DH role is terminated whenever the Player/DH is substituted for offensively.
- C. The DH role is terminated whenever the Player/DH is substituted for defensively.
- D. All the above are correct
- E. Only A & B are correct

NFHS 3-1-4 & Case Plays in 3.1.4

Q42 Per NFHS: Identify which statement(s) is(are) correct for the role of the traditional ten-player DH:

- A. The DH role is terminated when the DH assumes a defensive position.
- B. The DH role is terminated when a pinch runner is used for the DH.
- C. The DH role is terminated when the DH is ejected from the game.
- D. The DH role is terminated when a pinch hitter bats for the DH, or whenever the starting DH is substituted for offensively in the batting order.
- E. All the above are correct.

NFHS 3-1-4 & Case Plays in 3.1.4

Q43 Per NFHS: Team A's DH is B10, and he is batting for the pitcher. In the 3rd inning the coach decides to have the pitcher bat for himself. In the 5th inning the coach decides to have the original DH bat for the pitcher. The umpire rules this is legal. Is the umpire correct?

- A. Yes
- B. No

NFHS 3-1-3 & 3-1-4 & Case Plays in 3.1.4

OBR 5.11a10

NCAA 7-2d3a1

Q44 With the bases loaded and the score tied in the bottom of the last inning, batter B1 receives a two-out walk. B1 runs to touch first as R3 scores, but R1 goes off to celebrate and does not touch 2nd base. Which statement(s) is(are) correct?

- A. In NFHS, the umpire should call R1 Out for abandoning the bases, and because he was forced to touch 2nd base, the run does not count.
- B. In OBR, the run counts because only B1 and R3 are required to advance in a game-ending situation.
- C. B is correct for both OBR and NFHS
- D. Both A and B are correct.

Q45 Per OBR: With R2 on second base, the batter B3 swings and misses the pitch for strike two. His bat on his follow-through hits the catcher F2 while he is attempting to throw out R2, who successfully steals third base. Ruling?

- A. There is no interference, the play stands.
- B. There is no interference, the ball is dead and R2 is returned to second base.
- C. This is interference. R2 is declared out.
- D. This is interference. Both R2 and B3 are declared out.
- E. This is interference. B3 is declared out and R2 is returned to second base.

NFHS 2-21-4 & 7-3-5c

OBR 6.03a3 and a4 Comment

Q46 Determine if both of the following statements are true or false. In NFHS, an obstructed runner is always awarded a minimum of one base beyond the base last touched legally before the obstruction. In OBR, the same applies only if a play was being made on the obstructed runner. If a play was not being made on the runner, there is no minimum award that must be made. The runner is awarded any base, or bases, justified to nullify the act of obstruction.

- A. True
- B. False

NFHS 8-3-2

OBR 6.01h1 & 6.01h2

NCAA 8-3e1 Penalty & 8-3e2 Penalty

Q47 With runners on first (R1) and third (R3) and two outs, the batter B5 hits a slow ground ball back to the pitcher (F1). F1 fields the ball and throws it to the catcher (F2) but R3 is ruled safe on the tag play at home. F2 then quickly makes a play on the batter runner B5 going to first, and B5 is ruled out. Ruling?

- A. Score the run as this is an intervening play
- B. Do not allow the run to be scored.

NFHS 9-1-1 Exception a.

OBR 5.08a Exception 1

Q48 The runner R2 is standing on 2nd base when a line drive hits him. The second baseman F4 was playing in front of R2, and he missed the ball without contacting it. The shortstop F6 was behind second base in a position to catch the line drive.

- A. The ball remains live in play since F4 had a play on the line drive ball, and R2 was behind F4 when he was hit.
- B. The ball remains live in play since R2, being on the base when he was hit, is protected.
- C. The ball is dead and the runner R2 is Out.

NFHS 8-4-2k

OBR 6.01a11

NCAA 6-2e

Q49 The runner R1 and the batter runner BR are both between first and second base when the left fielder F7 throws the ball to third base. The ball gets past the 3rd baseman F5 and rolls into the dugout.

- A. Both runners are awarded two bases to 3rd base. Since they cannot both occupy the same base, the lead runner R1 is awarded Home.
- B. The lead runner R1 is awarded 2nd base and the batter runner BR must remain at 1st base.
- C. The lead runner R1 is awarded 3rd base and BR is awarded 2nd base.

NFHS 8-3-3c3

OBR 5.06b4G Comment

NCAA 8-3o4 Note 2

Q50 Per NFHS: Adam is the designated Player/DH and is the starting pitcher. In the 4th inning with two outs Adam hits a single. The coach notifies the umpire he wants to have a courtesy runner for Adam. The umpire tells the coach that Adam cannot have a courtesy runner because on offense Adam is the DH batting for himself and

not considered to be the pitcher. The coach can have a pinch runner for Adam but if he does then Adam is no longer the Player/DH. Adam can re-enter the game one time because he is a starter, but when he does, he re-enters as just a normal player and no longer the Player/DH.

- A. The umpire's ruling explanation is correct
- B. The umpire's ruling explanation is not correct

NFHS Speed-up Rules, 3-1-3 & 3-1-4 & Case Play Situations for CR

Q51 The bases are loaded when batter B4 hits a bloop single into short left field. The shortstop F6 picks up the ball and throws wildly toward home plate and the ball goes out of play into dead-ball territory. When F6 released the ball for his throw all the runners R1, R2, and R3 had already advanced to their next base, but batter runner B4 had not yet reached first base.

- A. Three runs score on the two-base award from the Time-of-Throw, and batter runner B4 is awarded 2nd base.
- B. Two runs score on the awarded bases (R3 and R2) and R1 is awarded 3rd base. B4 is awarded 2nd base based on the location of the runners at the Time-of-Pitch.
- C. Three runs score on the two-base award from the Time-of-Throw, and batter runner B4 is awarded 3rd base.

NFHS 8-3-3c & 8-3-5 OBR 5.06b4G Interpretation of "first play by an infielder" NCAA 8-3o3 Note 1

Q52 Per NFHS: A fake tag is an act by a defensive player without the ball that simulates a tag and:

- A. Is considered obstruction and requires an award of at least one base beyond the last base the runner legally touched before the time of the obstruction.
- B. Requires a Warning to the head coach of the team involved, and the next offender on that team shall be ejected.
- C. Is subject to the umpire's discretion as to whether a base is awarded.
- D. Both A and B above

NFHS 2-22-2 & 3-3-1b Penalty

Q53 In a batting out of order situation which statement(s) is(are) correct?

- A. When the umpire determines batting out of order has occurred, and the improper batter's at-bat has been completed, and the coach makes a legal appeal for batting out of order, the proper batter is always the player who is called Out.
- B. When A occurs, the next batter in the batting order listed after the proper batter will be the next legal batter.
- C. If the defensive coach notifies the umpire that the player at-bat is batting out of order, the proper batter can replace the improper batter to complete the at-bat without any penalty.
- D. When batting out of order occurs and the improper batter completes his at-bat and a pitch is delivered to the next batter, the improper batter who just batted now becomes the proper batter.
- E. All the above are correct.

NFHS 7-1-1 & 7-1-2 OBR 6.03b7 Comment Play 6 Ruling & MiLBUM 6.46

Q54 With a 3-0 count, the batter B1 permits a pitch that is a Ball to hit him.

- A. The batter B1 stays at bat with a count of 3-0.
- B. The batter B1 stays at bat with a count of 3-1
- C. The batter B1 is awarded 1st base for being hit by the pitch.
- D. The batter B1 is awarded 1st base for receiving Ball four.

NFHS 7-3-4 Penalty OBR 5.05b2 NCAA 8-2d1a

Q55 Per OBR: Runners at second (R2) and third (R3), with one out. During an attempted suicide squeeze play, R3 attempts to steal home after the batter (B1) misses the bunt. R2 holds at second. During the bunt attempt the catcher interferes with the batter. Ruling?

- A. Batter awarded 1st, both runners returned to 2nd and 3rd.
- B. R3 scores, B1 awarded 1st, R2 to 3rd.
- C. R3 scores, B1 awarded 1st, R2 remains at 2nd.

OBR 6.01g

Q56 Whenever an award of a base, or bases, is made, it is always from the base the runner(s) last legally occupied. The base the runner is attempting to reach is not relevant.

- A. True
- B. False

Q57 Runner R1 is on first with one out. The next batter B2 hits a quick one hopper to the first baseman F3. R1 returns to first and F3 tags R1 while R1 is on the base, and then F3 steps on 1st base before B2 arrives. Who is out?

- A. The runner R1 is the not out but the batter runner B1 is out. R1 is safe to stay at 1st base.
- B. Both R1 and the batter runner B1 are out. Double Play.

OBR 5.09b6

Q58 The awarding of bases for a thrown ball by a Fielder that goes out of play into dead-ball territory is always two bases.

- A. True.
- B. False.

Definitions: Time-of-Pitch, Time-of-Throw & Interpretations of: "first play by an infielder", "base last occupied".

Q59 Runner R1 on 1st base. An errant pitch is missed by the catcher and is judged to not be going out of play as a result of the impetus of the pitch but is subsequently deflected out of play by the catcher. Which statement(s) is(are) true?

- A. In NFHS, a pitch inadvertently deflected into dead-ball territory is a one-base award to runner R1, but an intentional deflection is a two-base award to R1.
- B. In OBR, it does not matter if the new impetus caused by the deflection is inadvertent or intentional, it is a two-base award to R1.
- C. Both A and B are true.
- D. Neither A nor B is true.

NFHS 8-3-3J

OBR 5.06b4H

NCAA 8-3o4

Q60 The offensive coach complains to the plate umpire PU that the pitcher's glove is illegal. The umpire will make his ruling based on which statement(s)?

- A. In NFHS, the colors white and gray are completely verboten on a pitcher's glove including the body of the glove, the laces, the piping, and even the manufacturer's logo.
- B. In OBR, the pitcher's glove may not be white or gray, exclusive of piping.
- C. In both NFHS and OBR, in the judgment of the umpire, the glove may not be distracting in any way.
- D. In both NFHS and OBR, the penalty is to remove the glove.
- E. All the above

NFHS 1-3-6, Case 1.3.6 Situations D, E & F

OBR 3.07a & 3.07c

NCAA 1-13d & Penalty

Q61 With a runner R2 on second, the batter B1 swings and the plate umpire sees B1's bat hit the catcher's glove as he hits a fly ball to the right fielder. R2 attempts to advance to third after the catch, and the throw is wild allowing him to score. Ruling?

- A. Umpire imposes interference penalty, B1 to 1st, R2 returns to 2nd.
- B. Coach tells the umpire he wishes to take the result of play, and not the Interference. Umpire allows this.
- C. Umpire awards B1 1st base, sends R2 to 3rd.

OBR 6.01c

Q62 Runners on 1st (R1) and 3rd (R3) with one out. Batter hits a high pop fly toward 2nd. Batter (B1) does not run it out, so the 2nd baseman lets the ball fall, untouched, to the ground, and then throws to the 1st baseman who tags the runner on 1st and then tags the base.

- A. Ball is dead, R1 awarded 2nd, B1 awarded 1st, and R3 remains at 3rd.
- B. Ball is dead, R1 awarded 2nd, B1 awarded 1st, R3 scores.
- C. R1 out on tag, ball dead.
- D. Legal play, inning over.

OBR 5.09a12-AR

Q63 With a runner R1 on 1st base and no outs, batter B2 swings and misses on a curve ball in the dirt for his third strike. Because the catcher did not cleanly catch the ball B2 begins to run to 1st base while R1 is running to 2nd base. B2 crosses in front of the plate and directly in front of the catcher F2 who is now throwing to 2nd base to retire R1.

- A. The umpire allows the play to proceed ignoring the batter's accidental hindrance because the batter runner B2 thought he was entitled to run to 1st and thus the hindrance was incidental to the play.
- B. The umpire calls batter interference, calls Time, and returns R1 to 1st base.
- C. The umpire calls batter interference immediately calls Time, and calls R1 out for the batter's interference.
- D. The umpire calls batter interference waits to see if F2's throw will retire R1, and if R1 is out on the throw he ignores the interference and if R1 is safe he calls Time and calls R1 out for the batter's interference and signals there are now two outs, the batter and the runner.

NFHS 7-3-5 & Penalty, 7-4-1b

OBR 5.09a3 & 6.01a5

NCAA 7-11f & h

Q64 Right fielder F9 gloves B1's batted ball in flight in fair territory and his momentum carries F9 into the outfield fence. When F9 hits the fence, the ball pops out of his glove and over the fence in foul territory.

- A. The umpire will award a Home Run.
- B. The umpire will award B1 two bases (to 2nd base).
- C. The umpire will call B1 Out for F9's catch.

NFHS 8-3-3a Interpretation

OBR 5.05a5 & 5.05a9 & Definition of a Catch

NCAA 8-3o2

Q65 The bases are loaded with a 3-0 count on batter B4. The pitcher F1 does not come to a stop during his delivery of the pitch. The umpire calls a Balk as the pitcher delivers a ball four pitch to the batter.

- A. In OBR, the play stands, the balk is ignored because the batter is awarded a base on balls and all runners advanced one base.
- B. In NFHS, the ball is dead when the umpire calls the balk, the pitch is canceled. The batter remains at-bat with the same 3-0 count. Each base runner is awarded one base.
- C. A is correct for NFHS and OBR.
- D. A and B are both correct.

NFHS 5-1-1k, 8-3-1a

OBR 6.02a Penalty

NCAA 9-3 Penalty 1

Q66 With a runner on 3rd base, the pitcher stops his delivery because the batter stepped out of the box with one foot because the 3rd base coach was giving a new sign.

- A. There is no penalty on either the batter or the pitcher. The umpire shall call Time and begin play anew.
- B. The umpire shall declare a balk and score the runner from 3rd.
- C. The umpire shall call Time and declare a strike on the batter.

NFHS 6-2-4d1 OBR 5.04b2 Comment 5 NCAA 9-3g Note

Q67 Per OBR: Smith leads off the inning with a walk. As soon as Smith touches first, the defensive team requests time and their pitching coach comes out to talk with his pitcher. Taylor is the next batter and the pitcher delivers three balls in a row to him. The defensive team request time and their head coach goes to the mound to remove his pitcher.

- A. This is legal.
- B. The umpire should have prohibited the head coach from crossing the foul line, as this is considered a second trip to the mound with the same batter at bat. If the coach continues to the mound after a warning, he should be ejected.
- C. The pitcher must be removed immediately.

OBR 5.10(l) Comment

Q68 Per NFHS: The position of the pitcher's pivot foot in contact with the pitching plate is the only determining factor for being in the Windup position or the Set position.

- A. True
- B. False

NFHS 6-1-1, 6-1-2, 6-1-3

Q69 With runner R2 on 2nd base, batter B2 hits a ground ball to the shortstop F6 who chases R2 back toward second base. F6 then throws wildly to first and the ball sails out of play. B2 had already touched 1st base at the time F6 released his throw.

- A. Award R2 Home and B2 second base.
- B. Award R2 Home and B2 third base.
- C. R2 is awarded Home for both NFHS and OBR. B2 is awarded second base in NFHS, and third base in OBR.

NFHS 8-3-3b OBR 5.06b4G Comment 3 & MiLBUM 5.18 NCAA 8-3o3

Q70 With runner R1 on 1st base and R3 on 3rd base with one out, R1 tries to steal 2nd base. As the catcher F2 starts to throw batter B4 interferes. F2's throw retires R1 at 2nd, but R3 scores in the process.

- A. The play stands. R1 is out and R3 scores.
- B. R1 is out and R3 is returned to 3rd base.
- C. Batter B4 is Out, R1 is returned to 1st base and R3 is returned to 3rd base.
- D. Batter B4 is Out on the interference and R1 is out on the successful throw. Double Play to end the inning. R3's score only counts if he touched home before the tag out of R1 at 2nd base. This is a Timing Play.

NFHS 7-3-5 OBR 6.03a3 NCAA 7-11f Exception 2

Q71 The ball becomes dead when Time is taken to:

- A. Make an award when a runner is obstructed by a fielder
- B. Award an Intentional Base on Balls
- C. Impose baserunning penalties

- D. Both A and C in OBR.
- E. A, B and C in NFHS
- F. Both D and E are correct

NFHS 5-1-3

OBR 5.06c & 6.01h1

NCAA 2-7 & 8-2b

Q72 Per NFHS: Courtesy Runner (CR1) enters the game as the courtesy runner for the catcher (F2) in the 2nd inning. CR1 later pinch runs for F7 in the 4th inning and remains in the game. In the 7th inning, F2 reaches base on a single for the first time since the 2nd inning. CR1 enters the game as the courtesy runner for F2. The umpire takes the following action:

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

NFHS "Speed-Up Rules" pg. 65 Courtesy Runner Rule #7, and 2-36-3, and 3-1-1

Q73 With runner R3 on 3rd base, third baseman F5 holds on to the ball in order to attempt the hidden ball trick. The catcher, not realizing what is going on, is granted Time by the home plate umpire PU. After the pitcher-catcher conference at the mound ends, the pitcher F1 stands behind the pitching plate close enough to appear in pitching position. The base umpire U1 is aware of the situation, but the plate umpire PU is not.

- A. The base umpire U1 should tell the plate umpire not to make the ball Live because F1 does not have the ball. The ball cannot be made Live until the pitcher has the ball in his possession and contacts the pitching plate.
- B. The base umpire is aware of the deception and should call a Balk.
- C. The base umpire should tell F5 to return the ball to the pitcher.
- D. A and C are correct.

NFHS 5-1-4

OBR 5.12c

NCAA 6-6

Q74 Runner R3 on 3rd base with 1 out. Batter hits a ground ball to F6. F6 throws to the plate. R3 is ruled safe. F2 throws to 1st base to retire the BR but hits him in the back clearly to the left of the foul line about ten feet before first base.

- A. R3 sent back to 3rd. BR is out
- B. R3 scores, BR is out
- C. R3 is Out, BR gets 1st
- D. R3 and BR are out.

OBR 5.09a11, & 6.01a Penalty, Comment

Q75 Batter B1 hits a deep ball to center. When the centerfielder F8 picks up the ball, B1 has touched and rounded second toward third. B1 stops and while he retreats to 2nd base, he is obstructed by F6. F8 throws to F4 at 2nd base attempting to retire B1. B1 is tagged out before arriving back at second. The umpire signals obstruction during the play. He calls Time after the play and awards B1 third base. Is he correct?

- A. Yes, in both NFHS and OBR because this is type 1 obstruction in OBR. He could have called Time in OBR as soon as the obstruction occurred because a play was being made on the runner.
- B. No, because the award of one base is mandatory in NFHS, but the award of a base in OBR is at the umpire's discretion judgement.

NFHS 8-3-2

OBR 6.01h & MiLBUM 6.19

Q76 Per MIAA's Mercy Rule: If the Home Team is ahead by 10 runs or more, and the Visitors have batted at least 5 times (= 4 ½ innings), then the Mercy Rule is declared, and the game is over. The Home Team does not get to bat in the bottom half of the inning if they are already ahead by 10 runs or more.

- A. True
- B. False

Q77 Per MIAA's Mercy Rule: If the Visiting Team is ahead by 10 runs or more, and the Home Team has completed their batting in the bottom of the 5th inning, then the Mercy Rule is declared, and the game is over.

- A. True
- B. False

Q78 Per MIAA's Mercy Rule: If the Visiting Team goes ahead by 10 runs or more in the top of the 5th inning or the top of the 6th inning, the Home Team gets to bat in the bottom half of the inning.

- A. True
- B. False

Q79 Per MIAA's Mercy Rule: If the Visiting Team goes ahead by 10 runs or more in the top of the 5th inning, and the Home Team scores enough runs in the bottom of the 5th inning to make the run differential less than 10 runs, then the game continues to the top of the 6th inning.

- A. True
- B. False

Q80 Ground Rule Double: When a fielder raises his hands to signal that the batted ball has gone out of play for a ground rule double the umpire should call Time immediately to go out to check the location of the ball.

- A. True
- B. False

Q81 Per our WMBUA 2-Man Mechanics Manual: With a runner R1 on 1st base, and a batted ball stays in the infield for an infield hit or error or bunt, the base umpire U1 is in the B position and has responsibility for all calls on all the bases. The plate umpire PU has responsibility for batter runner interference going to first and gets into a position on the grass between the mound and the 1st base foul line to also watch for R1's potential interference at 2nd base, and swipe tags and pulled foot plays at first base. PU does not have responsibility for a play on R1 at 3rd base.

- A. True
- B. False

Q82 Per our WMBUA 2-Man Mechanics Manual: With runners R1 on 1st and R2 on 2nd base with less than two outs and a fly ball hit toward the right field line which statement(s) is(are) correct for the plate umpire PU?

- A. PU has fair/foul and catch/no catch responsibility for the right fielder, second baseman, or first baseman going toward the foul line.
- B. PU must verbalize to U1 during the fly ball that PU is staying with the ball and the line.
- C. PU will not take any potential tag play of R2 going to 3rd base.
- D. This situation should have been covered by PU with his partner U1 during their pre-game meeting in the parking lot.
- E. All the above

Q83 Per WMBUA "Teaching Standards": Our Standard for the Pre-Game Coaches Conference Ground Rules include:

- A. The Home Plate umpire is responsible for starting the Pre-Game/Ground Rule meeting at least 5 minutes before the scheduled game time.
- B. Ask each coach to verify that all his players and equipment, including baseballs and bats are legal, and that no player's jewelry is neither a hazard to himself nor to others.
- C. Explain to the coaches how you plan to adjudge the Force Play Slide Rule and the Collision Rule.
- D. A and B above.
- E. All the above.

Q84 Per our WMBUA "Teaching Standards": The plate umpire PU has the primary responsibility for the administration of conferences. One of our recommended "Best Practices" is to limit a coach's time-out defensive conference with his pitcher to 30 seconds and it is the plate umpire's responsibility to end this conference.

- A. True
- B. False

Q85 Per our WMBUA 2-Man Mechanics Manual: U1 should be in the B position with two outs and runners on 1st and 2nd, or on 2nd only, or on 3rd only, or bases loaded?

- A. True
- B. False