



# 2011 BASEBALL RULES EXAMINATION – PART 2

**Instructions:** Only the **answer sheet** of this examination will be sent to the grader. **You retain the questions for further study.** Since correction is by machine scanning or perforated key, you must use care in clearly marking correct spaces on the answer sheet according to directions. Some questions are multiple choice. Please select only one answer for multiple-choice questions. For true-false questions, mark "A" for true and "B" for false..

**NOTE:** Send answer sheet to your state association office unless otherwise instructed.

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**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. At the time of the pitch, all fielders shall be on fair ground except the catcher, who shall be in the catcher's box.
2. To be considered in fair ground, a fielder must have both feet touching fair ground.
3. Bats that are altered from the manufacturer's original design and production are illegal.
4. Caps and shoes are required equipment.
5. Non-adult ball/bat shaggers are required to wear a batting helmet in live-ball area, even if the ball is dead.
6. Knee and ankle braces, even if they are unaltered from the manufacturer's original design and production, must be padded with a closed-cell, slow-recovery foam padding no less than ½-inch thick.
7. A batter who has received a "walk," may be granted a dead ball before he goes to first base.
8. A fielder who catches a ball and whose initial momentum carries him several more yards after which the ball drops is considered to have made the catch for an out.
9. If an outfielder attempts to make the catch of a fair fly ball, it cannot be ruled to be an infield fly.
10. A defensive appeal of a runner failing to touch a base or tag up is not a play.
11. Any wall or fence, or marked or imaginary line is considered to be a part of the playing field.
12. A player may be listed as both the pitcher and as the DH.
13. Unused defensive charged conferences may be carried over into extra innings.
14. A team playing with eight players may not return to nine players.
15. The ball remains live and in play when the umpire gives the "Do Not Pitch Signal."
16. The ball becomes immediately dead when it touches an illegal glove or mitt.
17. Pitching regulations begin when the pitcher takes his sign from the catcher.
18. If a pitcher is ambidextrous, he may change from a left-handed pitcher to a right-handed pitcher numerous times while pitching to one batter.
19. The position of the pitcher's feet determines whether he will pitch from the windup or the set position.
20. Only the defensive team may appeal batting out of order after the batter has completed his turn at bat.
21. Upon proper discovery of a batter using an illegal bat, the defense has the option of taking the penalty or the result of the play.
22. When a foul tip is caught, each base runner shall touch his base after the catcher touches the batted ball.
23. A runner who misses a base while advancing may not return to touch it after a following runner has scored.
24. An appeal must be honored even if the base missed was after an award.
25. An appeal by the defense on the last play of the game must be made while an umpire is still on the field of play.
26. Unless the umpire-in-chief rules otherwise, the scorebook of the home team shall be the official scorebook.
27. With a close play at first base determining the end of the game, the umpires may review video to render the best decision.
28. Umpires may wear casts, splints and braces if they are padded.
29. Both umpires have the authority to forfeit a game.
30. Only the umpire-in-chief may eject a coach for unsportsmanlike conduct.
31. Smith comes to pinch-hit in the fifth inning. The plate umpire checks the lineup card and finds that Smith is not listed as a legal substitute. The plate umpire will:
  - a. Not allow Smith to pinch hit.
  - b. Restrict Smith's head coach to the bench for failure to list all substitutes.
  - c. Allow Smith to pinch-hit and mark the change on his lineup card.
  - d. Allow the substitution, but issue a warning to the head coach.
32. At the pre-game conference, the plate umpire asks both head coaches if they have listed all their substitutes on the lineup card. The home team's head coach states he has some substitutes but did not have time to list them on his lineup. The plate umpire will:
  - a. Not accept the home team's lineup card until all substitutes are listed. The game cannot begin until the umpire has received lineup cards from both teams.
  - b. Inform the head coach that he cannot occupy a coaching box for the balance of the game.
  - c. Start the game and tell the coach he may add the substitutes as soon as he can get the names to him.
  - d. Inform the home team's head coach that there will be substitutions allowed for his team in the game.

33. The home team decides to temporarily extend both dugouts. They may extend them:
  - a. Toward home plate on a line parallel to the foul line.
  - b. Toward the foul line.
  - c. Toward the outfield on a line parallel to the foul line.
  - d. All of the above.
34. The following bat component(s) shall be round, cylindrically symmetric and smooth:
  - a. Handle.
  - b. Taper.
  - c. Barrel.
  - d. All of the above.
35. The following bats are legal for play in the 2011 season:
  - a. Bats that meet the BBCOR performance standard.
  - b. Aluminum bats that meet the BESR performance standard.
  - c. A BESR composite bat that meets the standards of a BBCOR bat.
  - d. All of the above.
36. Failure by a player to wear proper equipment after being so ordered by the umpire shall result in:
  - a. The player being restricted to the bench.
  - b. The coach being restricted to the bench.
  - c. The player being ejected.
  - d. The coach being ejected.
37. An intentional base on balls may be requested:
  - a. By the catcher.
  - b. By the coach.
  - c. Before pitching or on any ball and strike count.
  - d. All of the above.
38. A batted ball is judged to be a fair base hit when the ball:
  - a. Lands on fair ground after touching a player who was over foul ground.
  - b. First falls on foul ground past third base, but settles on fair territory.
  - c. As a ground ball touches a bat resting on foul ground and rebounds into fair territory.
  - d. Touches first, second or third base.
39. During the pre-game conference:
  - a. Lineup cards are exchanged and checked. Ground rules are discussed and reviewed.
  - b. Head coaches verify that their players are legally and properly equipped.
  - c. Umpires share an expectation of good sporting behavior.
  - d. All of the above.
40. A foul tip is a batted ball that goes directly to the catcher's hands and is legally caught by:
  - a. The catcher.
  - b. Any infielder.
41. The following acts are offensive interference:
  - a. A runner yelling at a shortstop causing him to drop a fly ball.
  - b. A runner maliciously contacting a fielder without the ball.
  - c. A coach who physically assists a runner during playing action.
  - d. All of the acts are offensive interference.
42. The following statements about obstruction are true:
  - a. The ball becomes immediately dead.
  - b. The act cannot be unintentional or verbal.
  - c. Occurs when a fielder without the ball denies access to the base the runner is attempting to achieve.
  - d. A fake tag is a legal act by a fielder and cannot be obstruction.
43. An illegal slide occurs when:
  - a. The runner slides head-first.
  - b. The runner, on a force play, slides in a direction away from the fielder making the play at the base.
  - c. The runner goes beyond the base and alters the play of the fielder.
  - d. Slides feet-first with one leg and buttock on the ground.
44. It is a legal substitution when:
  - a. A player for whom the DH is batting enters the game as a batter in a different position in the batting order.
  - b. A player eligible to enter the game does so without reporting.
  - c. A player re-enters the game in the wrong position in the batting order.
  - d. Neither a, b or c are legal substitutions.
45. If the starting pitcher does not face one batter:
  - a. He may no longer participate in the game.
  - b. He may return later in the game as a pitcher.
  - c. He may play another position, but cannot return to pitch.
  - d. He is ejected from the game but may occupy a coaching box.

46. Concerning the discovery of an illegal player:
  - a. Only the umpire may discover the illegal player.
  - b. Only the opposing team may discover the illegal player.
  - c. An umpire or either team may discover the illegal player.
  - d. An illegal player initially discovered shall be ejected from the game.
47. If an illegal player on defense who was involved in the play is discovered before the first pitch to the next batter of either team:
  - a. The team on offense may choose to let the play stand.
  - b. The team on offense may choose to have the batter bat again.
  - c. Both a and b.
  - d. The offensive team has no options for the penalty.
48. If the player for whom the DH is batting hits:
  - a. The role of the DH is terminated for the game.
  - b. The DH may no longer participate in the game.
  - c. The DH may re-enter the game to hit for another player.
  - d. The DH may return to play on defense for a player in a different batting position.
49. A player who exhibits signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion:
  - a. May not return to play that day.
  - b. May not return to play in that game.
  - c. May return to play if cleared by an appropriate health-care professional.
  - d. May return to play without being cleared by a health-care professional if his symptoms disappear.
50. If a coach physically assists a runner during playing action:
  - a. The ball is immediately dead.
  - b. The involved runner is out and any additional outs made on the play stand.
  - c. Runners not put out return to bases occupied at the time of the infraction.
  - d. Both b and c.
  - e. a, b and c.
51. If a thrown ball unintentionally touches a base coach in foul territory:
  - a. The ball is live and in play.
  - b. The ball is dead immediately and interference is invoked.
52. If an assistant coach leaves the vicinity of his coaching box to argue a judgment call:
  - a. A warning shall be issued to the team.
  - b. Both the head coach and the assistant coach are restricted to the dugout for the remainder of the game, if the behavior of the assistant coach was not severe.
  - c. Both the head coach and the assistant coach would be automatically ejected.
  - d. Only the assistant coach who argued the call would be restricted to the bench.
53. The offender shall be ejected on the first offense when:
  - a. A player loosens up to bat in the opposing team's on-deck circle.
  - b. A coach uses replay equipment for coaching purposes during the game.
  - c. A player leaves the bench area for the purpose of physical confrontation.
  - d. All of the above.
54. A conference will be charged when:
  - a. An assistant coach is granted time to confer with the first baseman.
  - b. Time is granted for an obviously injured player.
  - c. A coach meets with his base runner when the opposing coach is having a conference to meet with the pitcher.
  - d. All of the above.
55. A defensive conference, held in fair territory, is concluded when:
  - a. The coach leaves the area of the mound.
  - b. The infielders leave to go to their defensive positions.
  - c. A minute has elapsed.
  - d. The coach crosses the foul line.
56. Provided a ground rule does not supersede a rules book rule, it is in force when:
  - a. Both coaches agree to the proposed ground rule.
  - b. The umpires formulate ground rules if the teams cannot agree.
  - c. Both a and b.
  - d. Neither a nor b.
57. After the game starts, the sole judge of whether playing conditions are fit for play is:
  - a. The home team's head coach.
  - b. The visiting team's head coach.
  - c. Both head coaches must agree.
  - d. The umpires.
58. The game begins when:
  - a. The umpire calls "play."
  - b. All infielders, pitcher, catcher and the batter are in position.
  - c. The official scorekeeper announces the start time.
  - d. Both a and b.

59. A double-header is defined as:
- Two games between the same teams during the same day.
  - Two seven-inning games.
  - A five-inning game and a seven-inning game.
  - Both a and b.
60. When a team is playing with eight players:
- The empty batting spot is skipped over with no penalty.
  - The most recent player not on base may bat in the position.
  - An out is called each time that spot in the batting order comes to bat.
  - The game is forfeited when the empty spot in the batting order first comes to bat.
61. If the team that forfeits a game is leading at the time of the forfeiture, the score of the game shall be:
- 7-0.
  - 1-0.
  - The score at the time of the forfeit.
  - The number of innings played to 0.
62. When malicious contact occurs, the ball becomes dead:
- At the end of playing action.
  - Immediately.
63. When a fielder obstructs a ball through use of detached player equipment:
- It is a delayed dead ball.
  - It is immediately dead.
  - It is umpire judgment depending on the nature of the play.
  - The ball will never become dead.
64. After a dead ball, the ball becomes live when:
- The pitcher has engaged the pitcher's plate holding the ball in a legal pitching position.
  - The batter and the catcher are in their respective boxes.
  - The umpire calls "Play" and gives the appropriate signal.
  - All of the above.
65. It is an immediate dead ball when:
- An umpire interferes with the catcher who is attempting to throw.
  - A runner sprains his ankle touching second base and falls to the ground.
  - The ball is batted with an illegal bat.
  - A member of the offensive team creates a distraction in an attempt to cause the opposing pitcher to balk.
66. A pitcher may turn his shoulders to check runners while in contact with the pitcher's plate while in the:
- Windup position.
  - Set position.
  - Both a and b.
  - Neither a nor b; it is always illegal for a pitcher to turn his shoulders to check a runner.
67. A pitch dropped during delivery with the bases empty is:
- An illegal pitch.
  - A ball if it crosses the foul line.
  - Declared to be a no-pitch if it comes to rest without crossing a foul line.
  - b and c.
68. Pitching from the windup position, the pitcher pauses for a couple of seconds with both hands together above his head.
- This is legal provided the stop was complete and discernible.
  - This would be legal if the pitcher had stopped with his hands at or below his chin.
  - This is illegal. After he starts his movement to pitch, he must continue the motion without interruption or alteration.
  - a and b.
69. A balk will be declared when the pitcher delivers a ball:
- While wearing a bandage on the index finger of his pitching hand.
  - While using a glove that includes the color white.
  - When his entire non-pivot foot did not pass behind the perpendicular plane of the back edge of the pitcher's plate.
  - And it is detected that he applied a foreign substance to the ball.
70. When a pitcher is replaced during an inning or prior to an inning, the relief pitcher:
- May use not more than eight throws.
  - May use not more than five throws.
  - May be authorized for more throws by the umpire in case of injury or inclement weather.
  - Both a and c.
71. The pitcher brings his pitching hand in contact with his mouth, immediately puts the baseball in his pitching hand and subsequently engages the pitching plate.
- This is not an infraction. No penalty.
  - A ball shall be awarded to the batter.
  - The pitcher will be warned not to repeat this infraction.
  - A balk will be awarded to all runners.

72. An improper batter is at bat with a count of 1-2:
- Only the defense may appeal or discover the infraction.
  - The improper batter will be declared out and the proper batter will then come to bat.
  - The proper batter may replace the improper batter and assume the count of 1-2.
  - The improper batter shall be declared out and restrained to the bench for the duration of the game.
73. 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:
- Abel.
  - Baker.
  - Charles.
  - Daniel.
74. When an improper batter's actions are legalized, the batting order picks up with:
- The proper batter who should have batted.
  - The batter whose name follows the legalized improper batter.
  - The batter whose name follows the proper batter who should have batted.
  - The batter the opposing team chooses.
75. When the proper batter is called out because he has failed to bat in turn, the next batter shall be:
- The proper batter who should have batted.
  - The batter who batted improperly.
  - The batter whose name follows the proper batter thus called out.
  - The batter the opposing team chooses.
76. A batter may leave the batter's box with no penalty when:
- The pitcher attempts a pick-off play at first.
  - Either team is granted time.
  - The pitcher with the ball takes a position more than 5 feet from the pitcher's plate.
  - All of the above.
77. The ball is dead immediately and the batter is out when:
- The batter hits a ball fair or foul while either foot is touching the ground completely outside the lines of the batter's box.
  - The batter hits a fair or foul ball while his knee is touching home plate.
  - The batter disconcerts the pitcher by stepping from one batter's box to the other batter's box while the pitcher is in position to pitch.
  - All of the above.
78. With a count of 3-2, the batter permits a pitched ball outside the strike zone to touch him.
- The batter is declared out.
  - The batter shall remain at bat with a count of 3-2.
  - The batter will be awarded first base.
  - The batter will be replaced by the next batter who assumes the 3-2 count.
79. A batter is out when:
- The third-base coach interferes with the third baseman attempting to field a foul fly ball.
  - The batter enters the batter's box with an illegal bat.
  - An attempt to bunt on third strike is foul.
  - All of the above.
80. The penalty for using an illegal bat, if discovered before the next pitch, is:
- The batter is out.
  - Runners return to the bases occupied at the time of the pitch.
  - Other outs made on the play stand.
  - All of the above.
81. Catcher's obstruction of a batter is ignored:
- The obstruction is never ignored and the penalty must be enforced.
  - If the batter-runner reaches first and all other runners advance at least one base.
82. If the penalty for catcher's obstruction on a batter is enforced:
- The batter is awarded first base.
  - Runners not attempting to advance on the obstruction are returned to the bases occupied at the time of the pitch, unless forced to advance because of the award to the batter.
  - Runners attempting to advance shall be awarded the base they were attempting.
  - All of the above.
83. If a runner misses a base and is on or beyond a succeeding base when the ball becomes dead:
- He may legally return to touch the missed base provided he does so immediately.
  - The defense must wait until the ball is made live to appeal.
  - He cannot return to the missed base and is subject to being declared out upon proper and successful appeal.
  - He will be declared out immediately by the umpire.

84. A dead-ball appeal may be made by:
- A coach.
  - A defensive player with or without the ball.
  - A dead-ball appeal is not possible by rule.
  - a and b.
85. If a successful appeal of a runner leaving a base too soon is the third out:
- No runs will be allowed as this is considered to be a force play.
  - All runs scored by runners in advance of the appealed runner and scored ahead of the appeal will count.
86. If two runners are on the same base at the same time on a force situation and both are tagged:
- The following runner is declared out.
  - The runner who is forced to advance shall be declared out.
87. R1 misses second base while attempting to advance to third. The fly ball to deep center field is caught and R1 returns, touching second base and first base. The defense appeals R1's missing second base when he was advancing.
- R1 is declared out.
  - The appeal on R1 is denied, as his touching of second base when returning corrected the previous infraction.
88. R1, running with the pitch on a deep fly ball to left field, touches second and nears third when the ball is caught. R1 returns to first, missing second base but touching first. The throw from the left fielder gets by the first baseman and goes into the dugout. R1 is awarded third base and touches second and third. The defense appeals his miss of second when he was returning to first base.
- R1 is declared out.
  - The appeal on R1 is denied, as his touching of second base while advancing to third on the award corrected the previous infraction.
89. When two runners are between the same bases on an overthrow into dead-ball territory:
- The lead runner receives two bases and the following runner is awarded one.
  - Both runners are awarded two bases.
  - Both runners must return to the bases occupied at the pitch.
  - Both runners are awarded three bases.
90. On ball four, the pitch gets by the catcher, who throws his helmet to stop the ball from rolling into a dugout.
- All runners are awarded three bases.
  - The runners are awarded two bases and the batter/runner is awarded first.
  - All runners and the batter/runner are awarded two bases.
  - The award is made from where the runners were at the time of the pitch.
91. Two bases are awarded to runners when:
- A fair ball hits a foul pole in flight.
  - The pitcher commits a balk.
  - The pitcher, legally on the pitcher's plate, throws the ball into the dugout on a pick-off attempt at first base.
  - A thrown ball lodges in an umpire's uniform.
92. R1 is returning to first base when he is obstructed and tagged out. He will be awarded:
- First base.
  - Second base.
  - Third base.
  - Home.
93. 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:
- Declare R1 out and eject.
  - R1 will score on the obstruction and then ejected.
  - R1 will be returned to third base.
  - Eject the catcher for obstructing R1.
94. When a runner dives over a fielder:
- The runner is out and the ball is dead immediately.
  - Unless interference occurred, the ball remains in play and the runner is only out if he was tagged.
  - The runner is out and the ball remains live unless interference occurs.
  - The runner will be warned for committing a dangerous act.
95. B1 swings and misses at strike three, which is not caught and gets away from the catcher a few feet from home plate. B1 is 20 feet from first base, running with one foot completely outside the line of the running lane. The catcher's attempts the throw from the side of the foul line where B1 is running and his throw sails into right field.
- Since the throw did not hit B1, he may touch first and attempt to advance if he chooses.
  - This is interference by B1. B1 is out.
96. 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.
- Two runs score.
  - One run scores.
  - No runs score.

97. With one out and R1 at third and R2 at second base, B4 hits a deep fly ball that is caught by the center fielder. R1 properly tagged and scores easily. R2 was off on 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?
- One run.
  - No run scores.
98. Umpire jurisdiction begins:
- At the pre-game conference.
  - When the plate umpire starts the game by announcing "Play."
  - When the umpires arrive in the parking lot prior to the game.
  - Upon the umpires arriving within the confines of the field.
99. Umpire jurisdiction ends:
- When the last out of the game has been declared.
  - When one umpire leaves the field at the end of the game.
  - When all umpires have left the playing field at the conclusion of the game.
  - When the scorekeeper announces there are no issues with the official scorebook.
100. The umpire-in-chief shall keep a written record of:
- All offensive and defensive team conferences.
  - All substitutions and courtesy runner participation.
  - Team warnings.
  - All of the above.