

2012 Baseball Pool Questions

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.

Question Number	Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
1	At the pregame conference, the plate umpire asks both head coaches if they have listed all their substitutes on the lineup card. The visiting's team head coach states he did not have time, but will provide them as the game progresses. The plate umpire will:	Start the game and tell the coach he may add the substitutes as he gets time during the game.	Inform the visiting team's head coach that there will be no substitutions allowed for his team in the game.	Not accept the team's lineup card until all substitutes are listed. The game cannot begin until the umpire has received lineup cards from both teams.	Inform the head coach that as a penalty for not having his lineup card correct, he may not occupy a coaching box for the balance of the game.
2	In the fifth inning, Smith reports to the plate umpire to pinch-hit for Jones. The plate umpire checks the lineup card and sees that Smith is not listed as a possible substitute. The plate umpire will:	Allow Smith to pinch-hit for Jones, make the change on the lineup card and inform the opposing team.	Not allow the substitution since Smith was not listed as a possible substitute.	Not allow the substitution and restrict the head coach to the bench for the duration of the game.	Allow Smith to pinch-hit provided the opposing team has no objection.
3	Lineups become official:	When the head coaches present them to the plate umpire.	When the head coaches exchange the cards with each other.	When the plate umpire announces "Play Ball" to start the game.	After the lineup cards have been exchanged, verified and then accepted by the umpire during the pregame conference.
4	Players may change to a different fielding position only after a half-inning has ended.	True.	False.		
5	The boundary marks from home plate to first and third and their extended foul lines are fair ground.	True.	False.		

Question Number	Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
6	First and third bases shall be 90 feet from home plate measured:	From the front of the base to the front edge of home plate.	From the middle of the base to the middle of home plate.	From the back edge of the base to the apex of home plate.	From the back edge of the base to the front edge of home plate.
7	Beginning January 1, 2012, all bats not made of a single piece of wood shall:	Meet the BESR performance standard.	Be labeled "Approved for High School Play."	Meet the BBCOR performance standard.	Not weigh, numerically, more than five ounces less than the length of the bat.
8	It is permissible, on a cold day, for the bat to be artificially warmed before use.	True.	False.		
9	Defective equipment must be repaired or replaced:	When a natural pause in the game occurs.	Before the start of the next half-inning.	Immediately.	When a player is able to get around to it.
10	Any questions regarding legality of a player's equipment shall be resolved by:	The opposing team's head coach.	The head coach of the player whose equipment is in question.	By a consensus of the two head coaches and the umpires.	By the umpire-in-chief.
11	Player White, the next batter, is 4 for 4 in the game with two home runs and the head coach wants to put him on base. In order to give the batter an intentional base on balls:	The pitcher must pitch four "balls" to the batter.	The head coach may request the umpire to award the batter first base on any ball and strike count.	The request may only be made before pitching to the batter.	Only the catcher or pitcher may ask that the batter be awarded first base.
12	A fair ball is a batted ball which:	Touches first, second or third base.	While on or over fair territory, touches the person of an umpire or player, their clothing or equipment.	Settles on the third-base foul line between home and third.	All of the above.
13	A batted or thrown ball is in flight until it has touched the ground or some object other than a fielder.	True.	False.		

Question Number	Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
14	A batter-runner is the player of the team at bat who is entitled to occupy either of the two batter's boxes.	True.	False.		
15	If an attempt to bunt is a foul ball, it is always treated the same as any other foul ball.	True.	False.		
16	A fielder will be considered to have caught a ball in flight when:	He has secured the ball in his cap.	He has the ball in his glove for two steps before accidentally dropping the ball.	He has secured possession in foul ground and then steps with both feet into his dugout.	The batted ball in flight caromed off a runner and was secured by the fielder before touching the ground.
17	During the pregame conference:	The defense may have its pitcher taking his warm-up pitches while on the pitching mound.	Umpires shall ask the head coaches if their players are legally and properly equipped.	It is mandatory that all coaches and captains be present.	Since everyone knows the importance of playing nicely, any mention of expecting good sporting behavior is not needed.
18	The pitcher and the catcher are not considered to be infielders.	True.	False.		
19	A foul tip is a batted ball that goes directly to the catcher's hands and:	Is legally caught by any infielder.	Is a strike and the ball is in play.	Is legally caught by only the catcher.	B, C
20	An infield fly is a fair fly that:	Includes an attempted bunt.	Is caught only by an infielder.	Is declared only when there is one out and the bases are loaded.	None of the above.

Question Number	Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
21	When a runner creates malicious contact with any fielder:	It is considered to be offensive interference.	It is considered to be offensive interference only if the fielder did not have possession of the baseball.	It is considered to be offensive interference only if the fielder was positioned out of the baseline.	The ball is still in play until all playing action is complete.
22	Obstruction is an act:	That can be intentional or unintentional.	By a defensive player without the ball that simulates a tag.	By a fielder without possession of the ball who denies access to the base the runner is attempting to achieve.	All of the above.
23	A starting player, who has been removed from the game once, accidentally re-enters in the wrong position in the batting order. He is considered to be:	A legal substitute.	An unreported substitute.	An illegal substitute.	Batting out of order.
24	A batter with a count of 1-2 sees his teammate picked off first base for the third out of the inning.	His time at-bat is considered to be complete. The next batter will start off the next half-inning.	His time at-bat was not over. He will lead off in the next half-inning.		
25	An illegal substitution may be discovered by:	Only the umpire.	Only the opposing team.	Only the illegal player's team.	The umpire or either team.
26	Jones, the starting pitcher for the home team, feels a pull in his elbow during his warm-up throws, and is not able to face the first batter of the game.	Jones is out for the duration of the game and cannot return at any position.	Jones may return to pitch later in the game if his coach feels he is able to do so.	Jones may later return to play another position, but he may not pitch.	Jones must face the first batter. If he cannot pitch, he must intentionally walk the batter.

Question Number	Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
27	At the beginning of the third inning, the head coach tells the plate umpire that Baker will bat for the fourth batter in the inning, Davis, if the inning lasts that long. Wilson comes to bat instead of Baker and does not tell the plate umpire. With no outs, he hits into a run-scoring double play.	Wilson is an illegal substitute and is restricted to the bench when discovered.	It is permissible for the plate umpire to record the projected substitution of Baker.	Wilson is an unreported substitute. Upon discovery, the plate umpire will make the needed changes in the lineup.	The opposing coach has the option of accepting the results of the play or having Wilson declared out.
28	If an illegal substitute on defense is involved in a play, the offense has the option to let the play stand or to allow the batter to bat again if:	The infraction is discovered prior to the first pitch to the next batter of either team.	The infraction is discovered before all the infielders have crossed the foul lines.	The infraction is discovered prior to the next pitch to the next batter of the offensive team.	If the infraction is discovered prior to the next batter stepping into the batter's box.
29	Wilson, with one out and a runner on first base, replaces the starting pitcher Jones in the fifth inning. Wilson, with a legal move, picks off the runner at first base.	Wilson may now be legally replaced by another substitute pitcher.	Wilson must continue to pitch unless he is incapacitated or guilty of flagrant unsportsmanlike conduct.		
30	Moore, the starting pitcher, is removed as pitcher in the third inning.	Provided he has re-entry eligibility, he may return to another defensive position, but he cannot return as a pitcher.	He may return to pitch if he has re-entry eligibility and his removal was not because of a violation of the charged conference rule.	He may return to pitch if he has re-entry eligibility and his replacement did not require more than eight warm-up throws.	Both B and C.
31	The starting pitcher may also be listed as the starting DH.	True.	False.		
32	If a pinch-hitter is used for the DH, the role of the DH is terminated for the balance of the game.	True.	False.		

Question Number	Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
33	The player who was the starting DH may re-enter as the DH under the re-entry rule.	True.	False.		
34	A player has a small amount of blood on his pants at his knee.	The pants must be cleaned or changed before the player participates again.	Since the amount of blood is not excessive, the player may continue to play.	If the blood is not fresh, the player may continue to participate.	The player must be removed from the game and cannot return to the game.
35	The third base coach grabs the runner rounding third, forcing him to legally touch third base.	This is legal action by the coach.	This is interference by the coach and the ball is immediately dead.	This is interference by the coach and the ball is dead at the end of playing action.	The runner at third is declared out and runners not put out may keep the bases they obtained on the play.
36	If a coach is legally in his coaching box, he does not to have move to enable a fielder to catch a foul ball.	True.	False.		
37	Confronting or directing unsportsmanlike conduct to an umpire is permissible once the game has concluded and the umpires have left the confines of the field.	True.	False.		
38	An assistant coach leaves his dugout to loudly argue a call by the umpire on a play at the plate.	The assistant coach and the head coach shall be immediately ejected.	The assistant coach and the head coach shall both be restricted to the dugout for the duration of the game.	If the assistant's actions are severe, he may be ejected and the head coach is still restricted for the balance of the game.	Both B and C.
39	If a player on the bench leaves the bench area during a fight:	He is ejected.	Provided he did not participate, there is no penalty.	If he made no threatening gestures, there is no penalty.	Both B and C.

Question Number	Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
40	A coach may have in his possession while occupying a coach's box:	A stopwatch and a rule book.	A scorebook.	An electronic scorekeeping device used for scorekeeping only.	All of the above.
41	A coach, restricted to the bench for the balance of the game, may:	Not have a charged conference with his team at any time.	Have a charged conference on the field of play, just as he could before he was restricted.	Have a charged conference only when the other team has been granted one.	May have a charged conference - offense or defense - in the dugout/bench area.
42	The visiting team has used one of its three defensive-charged conferences when the game enters the eighth inning. It now has available for use:	Two charged conferences.	Three charged conferences.	One charged conference.	No conferences are allowed in extra innings.
43	To start a game, the determination of whether the grounds and other conditions are suitable is made by:	The umpire-in-chief.	The home coach.	The visiting coach.	Both coaches must be in agreement.
44	The visiting team traveled to the game by car. One of the starting player's car broke down and there are only eight players present at game time. An assistant coach has gone to pick them up and should arrive quickly.	The game may begin, since the coach placed the missing starter in the No. 9 position in the lineup.	The game may begin, but the coach is restricted to the bench for having the confusion.	The game may begin if the home team's coach has no problem starting the game with eight players.	The game may not start until the visiting team has nine players present.
45	With no lights on its field, the home team wants to play a doubleheader but is concerned about losing sunlight. It proposes that they play a doubleheader with both games being only five innings.	This is permissible.	This is not legal. Two seven-inning games shall constitute a doubleheader.		

Question Number	Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
46	Prior to the start of the game:	The umpire-in-chief shall receive verification from each head coach that all participants are properly equipped per NFHS rules.	Each coach shall verify that his participants are using only legal equipment, including bats that are unaltered and helmets free of cracks and damage.	The umpire-in-chief shall emphasize to both head coaches and captains that all participants are expected to exhibit good sporting behavior.	All of the above.
47	During the second inning of the game, the lead-off batter enters the box with an illegal bat. There has been no previous issue with an illegal bat.	There is no problem. The batter shall secure a legal bat.	The batter is declared out and his head coach is ejected.	The batter is declared out and his head coach is restricted to the bench.	The player and the coach are warned and a subsequent violation will result in an ejection of the coach and the player.
48	The visiting team's center fielder is unable to continue to play and there are no substitutes available.	The game is forfeited to the home team since the visiting team has only eight players.	The game may continue with the visiting team having only eight players.		
49	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.	This is permissible.	A team that must play with eight players may not return to nine players.	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.	A team may return to nine players provided the opposing coach agrees to the substitution.

Question Number	Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
50	Smith, the No. 5 hitter, strains his knee sliding into second base on a double. He is not able to continue and the team does not have a substitute available.	Smith is declared out.	The on-deck batter will run for Smith.	The most recent batter not on base is allowed to run for Smith.	The game is forfeited to the opposing team.
51	When a batter enters the batter's box with an illegal bat:	The ball remains live and in play.	The ball becomes dead immediately.	It is a delayed dead ball.	
52	The plate umpire gives the "Do Not Pitch" signal.	The ball remains live and in play.	The ball becomes dead immediately.	It is a delayed dead ball.	
53	A coach interferes by physically assisting a runner.	The ball remains live and in play.	The ball becomes dead immediately.	It is a delayed dead ball.	
54	A player in the offensive team's dugout uses an air horn in an attempt to cause the opposing pitcher to balk.	The ball remains live and in play.	The ball becomes dead immediately.	It is a delayed dead ball.	
55	With runners on second and third, the pitcher intentionally drops a fair bunt in flight.	The ball remains live and in play.	The ball becomes dead immediately.	It is a delayed dead ball.	
56	A thrown ball strikes the leg of a camera tripod that is partially in the designated media area.	The ball remains live and in play.	The ball becomes dead immediately.	It is a delayed dead ball.	
57	A foul fly ball caroms off the first baseman and is caught by the catcher while still in flight.	The ball remains live and in play.	The ball becomes dead immediately.	It is a delayed dead ball.	
58	The runner advancing from third base to home deliberately removed his helmet as he approached home plate.	The ball remains live and in play.	The ball becomes dead immediately.	It is a delayed dead ball.	
59	The ball becomes dead when time is taken to:	Make an award when a runner is obstructed by a fielder.	When an intentional base on balls is to be awarded.	When baserunning penalties are imposed.	All of the above.
60	If further play could jeopardize an injured player's safety, "Time" shall be called.	True.	False.		

Question Number	Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
61	The pitching regulations begin when:	The batter steps into the batter's box.	The pitcher intentionally contacts the pitcher's plate.	The catcher gives a "sign" to the pitcher.	It is umpire judgment as to when the pitching regulations are in force.
62	Turning the shoulders to check runners while in contact with the pitcher's plate in the windup position is legal.	True.	False.		
63	The pitcher, after having made his stretch and with his hands together, turns his shoulders to check the runner at first base.	This is a legal move.	This is a balk.	Provided no one was deceived, it is a legal move.	If the pitcher turns his shoulders after becoming set every time with a runner on first base, it is legal.
64	The batter is a switch hitter and the pitcher is ambidextrous. During the batter's time at bat:	The batter may switch batter's boxes and the pitcher may change from a right hander to a left hander.	The pitcher may switch from a right hander to a left hander, but the batter must choose one batter's box and not change.	Neither the batter nor the pitcher may change how they bat or pitch.	The batter may change batter's boxes but the pitcher must face the batter as either a left hander or right hander but not both.
65	A pitcher may assume the wind-up position when:	His hands are together in front of his body.	His hands are at his side.	Either hand is in front of the body and the other hand is at his side.	All of the above.
66	With his feet in the wind-up position, the pitcher may:	Step directly to a base in a pick-off attempt.	Deliver a pitch.	Step backward off the pitcher's plate with his pivot foot first.	B or C

Question Number	Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
67	From the set position, if a pitcher wants to change to the wind-up position, he must first:	Lift his pivot foot in a step backward off the pitcher's plate which must be in or partially within the 24-inch length of the pitcher's plate.	Call "Time."	Break his hands and put both hands to his side.	B or C
68	With runners on base, the pitcher drops the ball during delivery:	It is an immediate balk.	It is declared immediately to be a "no-pitch."	If the ball crosses the foul line it shall be declared a ball.	If the ball comes to rest on the plate it shall be declared to be a strike.
69	The pitcher, after receiving the ball and being legally on the pitcher's plate, shakes off the catcher for 35 seconds.	The umpire shall declare an illegal pitch.	The umpire shall warn the pitcher and his head coach and eject them for any subsequent violation.	The umpire shall award the batter one ball.	The umpire shall award the batter first base.
70	When a pitcher is replaced during or prior to an inning, the relief pitcher may not use more than eight throws completed in one minute:	Timed from when the change was made to the plate umpire.	Timed from the first throw.	Timed from when the pitcher arrives at the pitching mound.	Timed from the third out of the previous half-inning.
71	With the weather being chilly, the relief pitcher asks for more throws to warm up.	The plate umpire cannot legally authorize additional warm-up throws.	The plate umpire must grant the request.	The plate umpire may grant the request and shall ban the pitching coach from the bullpen.	The plate umpire may grant the request. The pitcher being replaced may not return to pitch for the balance of the game.

Question Number	Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
72	After the previous batter hit a home run, the pitcher intentionally hits the next batter in the back with the first pitch. The umpire:	Must first warn the pitcher.	Must eject the pitcher if the act was judged to be intentional.	Must first warn the pitcher's head coach.	Must warn both teams and head coaches.
73	With a runner on third base, the pitcher stops his delivery because the batter stepped out of the box with one foot because the third base coach was giving a new sign.	There is no penalty on either the batter or the pitcher. The umpire shall call "Time" and begin play anew.	Declare a balk and score the runner from third.	Declare an immediate strike on the batter.	Both B and C.
74	While an improper batter is at bat, if a runner advances because of a wild pitch or a passed ball:	The runner must return when the improper batter is discovered.	The runner's advance is legal.	The runner is declared out when the improper batter obtains first base.	Both the improper batter and the runner are declared out if the batting out of order is discovered.
75	After an improper batter has completed his time at bat and is on first base:	Only the umpire may discover the infraction.	Only the offense may appeal the infraction.	Only the defense may appeal batting out of order.	The offense, defense or the plate umpire may discover the batting out of order and appeal the infraction.
76	When an improper batter reaches first base, he becomes a proper batter and the results of his time at bat become legal when no appeal has been made and:	A pitch or illegal pitch has been delivered to the succeeding batter.	An intentional base on balls has occurred.	All the infielders left the diamond when the half-inning ended.	All of the above.
77	The batter swings and misses the pitch and the pitch hits him on the hand.	This is a hit batter, award the batter first base.	Charge a strike to the batter.		

Question Number	Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
78	With a count of 3-0, the batter permits a pitch that is a ball to hit him.	The batter stays at bat with the same count of 3-0.	The batter stays at bat with a count of 3-1.	The batter is awarded first base for being hit by the pitch.	The batter is awarded first base for receiving ball four.
79	With a runner from second base stealing third, the batter interferes with the catcher attempting to throw to third. The attempt to put out the runner at third is not successful.	The batter is out and the runner is returned to second base.	The runner is out and the batter continues his time at bat.	Both the runner and the batter are out.	Neither the runner nor the batter are out. The runner is simply returned to second base.
80	The catcher obstructed the batter in his swing. The batter hits a fly ball to left field that is caught, scoring the runner from third base.	Since the runner advanced, the obstruction is ignored.	The obstruction penalty is automatically enforced, returning the runner and placing the batter on first.	The coach has the option to either take the penalty for the obstruction or to accept the result of the play.	The batter will be awarded first base and the runner will be allowed to score.
81	When a foul tip is caught, each base runner shall touch his base after the batted ball has touched the catcher.	True.	False.		
82	If a batter's loose garment, such as a shirt, is not worn properly and is touched by a pitched ball, the batter is not entitled to first base.	True.	False.		
83	Jones, advancing from first to third, fails to touch second base and is standing on third when the throw from the outfield goes into the dugout.	The umpire is to immediately declare Jones out for missing second base.	Because Jones missed second base, he cannot be awarded home from the errant throw to the dugout.	If Jones attempts to return to second base, the defense cannot appeal his missing second until Jones has completed his opportunity to correct the mistake.	Jones cannot legally return to his missed base and is subject to being declared out upon proper and successful appeal.

Question Number	Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
84	Attempting to return to first base when a deep fly ball was caught, the runner failed to touch second base. The throw from the outfield, attempting to double the returning runner at first base, sails into the dugout.	For missing second base on the return, the runner cannot now legally touch second base since he was standing on first base when the ball became dead.	Because the runner failed to touch second base on his return, he will not be awarded third base due to the overthrow into the dugout.	If the runner correctly touches second base as he is advancing to third base on the award, his touching second base corrected his previous infraction of missing the base while returning.	The umpire should eject the runner for making a travesty of the game by missing the base as he returned.
85	If two runners are on the same base at the same time in a non-force situation, and both are tagged:	Both runners are out.	Neither runner is out.	The preceding runner is declared out.	The following runner is declared out.
86	If any situation arises that could lead to an appeal by the defense on the last play of the game, the appeal must be made:	While all umpires are on the field.	While an umpire is on the field.	Before the infielders cross the foul lines.	Before the official scorekeeper declares the game over.
87	Illegal use of an illegal glove causes the ball to become immediately dead.	True.	False.		
88	With a runner on first base, the batter hits a ground ball to the third baseman. He fields the ball and immediately throws to first, but the ball sails into a dead-ball area. The runner and the batter-runner are awarded:	Two bases from their positions at the time of the pitch.	Two bases from the time of the throw.	Two bases from the time the ball became dead.	One base.
89	With a runner on first base, the batter hits a ground ball to the second baseman. The second baseman attempts to tag the runner advancing from first, but misses him. The second baseman then throws to first but sails the ball into the dugout. The runner and the batter-runner are awarded:	Two bases from their positions at the time of the pitch.	Two bases from the time of the throw.	Two bases from the time the ball became dead.	One base.

Question Number	Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
90	The runner and the batter-runner are both between first and second bases when the left fielder throws the ball into third base. The ball gets past the third baseman and rolls into the dugout.	Both runners are awarded third base. Since they cannot both occupy third, the lead runner is awarded home.	The lead runner is awarded second and the batter-runner must remain at first.	Both the runner and the batter-runner are awarded home.	The lead runner is awarded third and the batter-runner is awarded second.
91	With a runner on third, the batter hits a high pop fly that drifts over foul territory. The third baseman is accidentally prevented from catching the ball by the head coach in the coach's box.	Foul ball.	The runner at third is out.	The batter is out.	The coach is restricted to the bench and the coaching box must remain unoccupied.
92	With a runner on third, the batter hits a high pop fly that drifts over foul territory. The third baseman is accidentally prevented from catching the ball by the runner at third base.	Foul ball.	The runner at third is out.	The batter is out.	The coach is restricted to the bench and the coaching box must remain unoccupied.
93	With one out and a runner on first base, the second baseman allows the fair fly ball to drop untouched to the ground.	The ball is dead and the batter is out.	The ball is dead and the runner on first is out.	The ball stays live and no one is yet out.	The runner and the batter-runner are awarded one base.
94	Runners are never required to slide, but if a runner elects to slide, the slide must be legal.	True.	False.		
95	The runner is standing on second base when a line drive hits him. The second baseman was playing in front of him and did not contact the ball. The shortstop was behind second base in position to catch the line drive.	The ball is dead and the batter is out.	The ball remains in play since the second baseman had a play.	The ball remains in play since a base protects the runner.	The ball is dead and the runner is out since the shortstop had a play on the ball.
96	With the bases loaded, the batter hits a high pop fly that is easily catchable, but hits the runner who is standing on second base.	The ball is dead and the batter is out.	The ball is dead and both the batter and the runner at second are out.	The ball is dead and only the runner is out.	The ball remains in play and no outs are yet declared.

Question Number	Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
97	With two outs, the runner from third is attempting to steal home. The batter tries to check his swing but softly hits the ball back to the pitcher. The runner from third slides across home before the pitcher is able to field the ball and throw the batter-runner out at first base.	The run will count.	The run does not count.		
98	With runners on second and third and one out, the batter hits a deep fly ball to center field which is caught. The runner at third legally tags on the play and touches home. The runner at second leaves the base early and the throw beats him to the base but after the runner had scored.	The run will count. This is a "timing" play.	The run will not count. This is a force out for the third out.		
99	Umpires retain authority to eject team personnel after the completion of a game while the umpires are still on the field.	True.	False.		
100	The umpire-in-chief's duties include:	Inspecting the condition of the field.	Formulating special ground rules if the two teams cannot agree.	Designating the official scorer.	All of the above.