



2019 NFHS Softball Exam Part I

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. Which of the following are appealable plays?
 - A. Missing a base.
 - B. Batting out of order.
 - C. Leaving a base early on a caught fly ball.
 - D. All of the above.

2. All of the following statements about sliding are true EXCEPT:
 - A. If a runner slides, it may be feet first or head first.
 - B. In order to complete a legal slide, a runner must be able to touch the base with either her hand or foot.
 - C. In order for a runner to avoid unnecessary contact, she is required to slide if a fielder has possession of the ball and is waiting to make a tag.
 - D. On an overslide, a runner may be tagged out if she does not remain in contact with the base.

3. B1 bats out of order and reaches first base. F1 then steps onto the pitcher's plate and commits an illegal pitch. The defense then appeals that B1 has batted out of order. What is the correct ruling?
 - A. B1 is declared out and the next batter comes to the plate.
 - B. B1 is replaced by the legal batter at first base.
 - C. The defense can no longer appeal batting out of order since the infraction was not discovered prior to the next pitch.
 - D. The defense is allowed to appeal since the pitch was illegal and the player that B1 batted in place of is called out.

4. B1 fails to promptly take her position in the batter's box within the 10 seconds after the ball is returned to the pitcher to prepare for the next pitch. What is the correct ruling?
 - A. The umpire awards an additional five seconds and play continues.
 - B. The umpire grants the batter time until she is ready for play to resume.
 - C. The umpire declares the batter out for delaying the game.
 - D. The umpire calls a strike on the batter.

5. The batter is standing in the batter's box when an inside pitch hits her in the knee completely in the batter's box. The proper call is:
 - A. Dead ball and the batter is awarded first base.
 - B. Strike on the batter because she needs to make an effort to get out of the way of the pitch.
 - C. Strike on the batter because the pitcher is entitled to throw over the inner part of the batter's box.
 - D. None of the above.

6. A coach cannot have which of the following items in the coaches box on the field?
- A. A stopwatch.
 - B. A cell phone recording video.
 - C. A tablet device being used as a scorebook.
 - D. A scorebook.
7. Each team, when on defense, is allowed how many charged conferences without penalty during a seven-inning game?
- A. One.
 - B. Two.
 - C. Three.
 - D. Four.
8. Which action is not legal for a courtesy runner?
- A. She has not participated in the game.
 - B. She runs for the pitcher only.
 - C. She runs for the catcher only.
 - D. She becomes a substitute in the same half inning she was a courtesy runner.
9. After reaching base legally, a team has the option to use a courtesy runner for:
- A. The pitcher only.
 - B. The catcher only.
 - C. The pitcher and/or catcher.
 - D. The team's slowest player as designated by the coach during the pre-game meeting.
10. A head coach who intends to utilize the DP/Flex option must alert the umpires and opposing team:
- A. Before that coach's team bats for the first time.
 - B. Before that coach's team throws its first pitch on defense.
 - C. During the exchange of lineup cards at home plate during the pregame conference.
 - D. Before the DP's first at-bat.
11. The correct pitching distance in NFHS female fast pitch softball is:
- A. 38 feet.
 - B. 40 feet.
 - C. 43 feet.
 - D. 45 feet.
12. Which statement about bats is correct?
- A. Bats should be free of rattles, dents, burrs, cracks and sharp edges.
 - B. Materials inside the bat or treatment/devices used to alter bat specifications and/or enhance performances are prohibited and render the bat illegal.
 - C. A nick or paint chip in the bat from metal cleats that does not extend into the laminations of the bat should not render a bat illegal.
 - D. All of the above.

13. A small hole has naturally occurred in front of the pitching plate during the course of the game. On the pitch, the pitcher pushes off the plate with her pivot foot and loses contact with the ground as she drags across the hole. Her pivot foot, however, is no higher than the level plane of the ground around the hole as she delivers the pitch. What is the correct call?
- A. No call. The pitch is legal because in the umpire's judgment, the foot would have been in contact with the ground had the hole not been present.
 - B. No pitch, and the game is delayed until the hole can be repaired.
 - C. Illegal pitch because the pivot foot is not touching the ground in the bottom of the hole.
 - D. No pitch and the pitcher receives a warning. If the pivot foot fails to touch the ground in the bottom of the hole on future pitches, an illegal pitch will be called.
14. It is an illegal pitch if:
- A. F1 is behind the pitcher's plate, takes her signal, steps on the pitcher's plate and immediately brings her hands together.
 - B. F1 is on the pitcher's plate, looks to the coach for a signal and then looks to F2 and simulates taking a signal before bringing her hands together.
 - C. F1 stands behind the pitcher's plate, takes a signal from the coach, steps on the pitcher's plate and simulates taking a signal from F2 before bringing her hands together.
 - D. F1's shoulders are in line with first and third base, the ball is in her glove or hand and the hands are separated.
15. The game begins when the:
- A. Pre-game conference ends.
 - B. Home team takes the field for warm-ups.
 - C. Umpire calls "Play Ball."
 - D. First pitch is thrown.
16. When a coach makes a substitution during a game, the home plate umpire should report the substitution to:
- A. The opposing team's scorekeeper.
 - B. The opposing team's head coach.
 - C. The opposing team's captain.
 - D. The opposing team's base coaches.
17. B1 hits a high fly ball down the line to right field. F9, with both feet clearly in fair territory, reaches across the foul line in an attempt to catch the ball. While the ball is still in the air, completely over foul ground, the ball deflects off of F9's glove and lands in fair territory. The correct call is:
- A. Foul ball since the ball was over foul territory when first touched.
 - B. Fair ball since both feet were clearly in fair territory when she touched the ball.
 - C. Fair ball because after she touched the ball it landed in fair territory.
 - D. Fair ball. Any ball touched by a fielder is automatically fair.
18. R1 is caught in a rundown between third base and home. As R1 is attempting to return to third base, she is obstructed by F5 and subsequently tagged while off the base by F6. The correct call is:
- A. The call is always an immediate dead ball when a runner is obstructed.
 - B. When a fielder obstructs a runner the initial call is always a delayed dead ball. Once the obstructed runner is put out, it becomes a dead ball and the umpires shall award R1 the base she would have reached had there been no obstruction.
 - C. R1 is awarded home.
 - D. The umpire will issue a warning to F5 and notify her coach.

19. Which of the following situations involving a bunt occurring on a third strike is correct?
- A. A batter whose third strike bunt attempt ends up a foul ball will be called out.
 - B. An attempted bunt can never be ruled an infield fly.
 - C. A batter whose foot is touching home plate when the bat makes contact with a pitched ball will always be called out (whether the ball is hit fair or foul).
 - D. All of the above.
20. State associations may, on an individual basis, permit a player to participate while wearing a different style uniform for the following reasons:
- A. Inclement weather.
 - B. Religious reasons.
 - C. Different styles and colors due to budget restrictions.
 - D. A and B.
21. With the ball in the circle in F1's possession, and there is no attempt by F1 to make a play on a base runner, when is the runner declared out based on the look-back rule?
- A. The batter-runner is safe at first base on a dropped third strike. She overruns first base and turns to the right. Seeing no fielder near second base, she runs toward second where she is safe.
 - B. The batter-runner gets a base hit and rounds first base and comes to a complete stop. She then returns to first base.
 - C. The batter-runner who gets an infield hit and overruns first base toward right field turns left, stops and then advances to second base.
 - D. The batter-runner gets a base hit and overruns first base toward right field, turns left and moves toward the infield in any direction except toward second base, then returns to first base.
22. Bases are loaded with no outs, with a one-ball, one-strike count. B4 hits a ground ball. As F4 is fielding the ball, R3 collides with her. What is the correct ruling?
- A. The ball is dead and R3 is out. All other runners return to their bases and B4 returns to bat with the same count.
 - B. R3 is out. If the interference prevented an obvious double play, the succeeding runner (B4) is also out. R1 and R2 advance at their own risk.
 - C. Since R3 was in the baseline there is no interference, and all runners advance at their own risk.
 - D. The ball is dead and R3 is out. If the interference prevented an obvious double play the succeeding runner (B4) is also out. If not, B4 is awarded first base. R1 and R2 return to the last base touched at the time of interference.
23. With no outs and R1 on first base, B2 hits a ground ball on the first-base side of the infield. F4 moves into the baseline to make an initial play on a batted ball. R1, using normal movement, alters her base path going either behind or in front of F4 to avoid contact with F4 fielding the ball. The correct call is:
- A. The umpire signals obstruction on F4 for causing R1 to alter her path. Awarding the base to R1 would have achieved had it not been for the obstruction on F4.
 - B. If R1 runs in front of F4, the umpire should signal dead ball and call interference because R1 is never allowed to run in front of F4 when she is making an initial play on a batted ball.
 - C. R1's movement is to avoid interfering with a fielder attempting to make the initial play on a batted ball, so as long as in the umpire's judgment there is not interference, this is a legal play.
 - D. R1 is called out because she is not allowed to alter her base path. She must stop to avoid contacting F4 making the initial play on a batted ball.

24. With one out, R1 on third base and R2 on second base, B4 hits a fly ball on the first-base side of second base almost directly at F4. As R2 takes a couple of steps toward third base, she makes contact with F6, who is moving toward the batted ball.
- A. The umpire signals and verbalizes "dead ball"; R2 is out for interfering with F6's opportunity to make an initial play on a batted ball.
 - B. The umpire signals and verbalizes "dead ball"; R2 is out for interfering with F6's opportunity to make a live-ball appeal of R2 leaving early if the fly is caught.
 - C. The umpire makes no call; this is nothing more than a "train wreck" with both players doing what they were supposed to do.
 - D. The umpire signals delayed dead ball and verbalizes "Obstruction." F6 is guilty of obstructing R2.
25. In which instance is the runner NOT declared out for interference?
- A. The coach near third base runs toward home plate near the baseline while a fielder is making a play on a batted ball and draws a throw to home.
 - B. The runner interferes with a fielder attempting to make the initial play on a fair batted ball.
 - C. The runner is struck by a fair untouched ball while standing on second base.
 - D. The runner is struck by a fair untouched ball while not in contact with a base and before it passes an infielder, excluding the pitcher.
26. At the end of the top of the first inning, it is discovered that the pitcher's plate is set at the wrong distance.
- A. After the plate is set at the correct distance, the half-inning is replayed.
 - B. Allow the bottom of the inning to be played before the correction is made.
 - C. Make the correction immediately.
27. Regarding the taper of a softball bat, which statement is NOT in compliance with the current rules?
- A. The taper connects the narrower handle to the wider portion of the bat.
 - B. The taper of a bat is defined as having a solid surface.
 - C. The taper shall have a conical shape since it connects the narrower handle to the wider portion of the bat.
 - D. All are correct statements.
28. Team A's pitcher has a pink digital camouflage arm sleeve on her pitching arm extending from her uniform top all the way down to her wrist. The ruling should be:
- A. Legal, sleeves are not covered in NFHS softball rules.
 - B. Legal, as long as it does not contain any of the opposing team colors.
 - C. Illegal, the sleeve must be removed or covered. Sleeves must follow the same color restrictions as exposed undergarments. They must be a single solid color: black, white, gray or school color.
 - D. Illegal, sleeves are not allowed to be worn.
29. A batting helmet shall be worn by offensive personnel while:
- A. The ball is live and the player is in live-ball territory.
 - B. The on-deck batter is in the on-deck circle and the ball is live.
 - C. Base runners are on base, the ball is live and they are in live-ball territory.
 - D. All of the above.

30. An intentional walk can be granted:
- A. After the first pitch has been thrown to the batter.
 - B. Before any pitches are thrown.
 - C. When the defensive coach, pitcher or catcher makes the request.
 - D. By any defensive player.
 - E. A, B and C.
31. Wristbands with a playbook/playcard attached:
- A. Are considered equipment.
 - B. Can be worn if a single solid color, other than optic yellow.
 - C. Are permissible when worn on the non-pitching arm.
 - D. All of the above.
32. Which of the following is not a responsibility of the umpire during pregame?
- A. Verifying the field is properly marked.
 - B. Reviewing the lineup cards.
 - C. Reviewing the ground rules.
 - D. Checking all equipment.
33. When a pitcher is removed from the pitching position by rule or injury, her replacement who has not yet pitched in the game may have how many warm-up pitches?
- A. No warm-up is permitted.
 - B. She is entitled to eight warm-up pitches.
 - C. The pitcher determines when she is properly warmed up.
 - D. The umpire is authorized to determine how many warm-up pitches are permitted.
34. Which of the following would be an illegal pitch?
- A. A step backwards is taken after the hands have come together but prior to the start of the pitch.
 - B. Once the pitch has started, the pitcher takes no more than one step forward.
 - C. The hands come together and apart, then together again while standing on the pitching plate.
 - D. When the hands are apart and come together off the pitching plate as long as the hands are separated prior to stepping onto the pitcher's plate.
35. A batter may be awarded first base when:
- A. A fair batted ball strikes the person, attached equipment or clothing of an umpire or a runner.
 - B. A pitched ball entirely within the batter's box strikes her clothing.
 - C. A pitched ball not entirely in the batter's box, not swung at nor called a strike, hits the batter when she attempts to get out of the way.
 - D. All of the above.

36. What factors should umpires consider in determining when to leave the field at the end of the game?
- A. Leave the field before all fielders have left fair territory and the catcher has vacated her normal fielding position.
 - B. Return to the field after they have left to make every attempt to get the call right.
 - C. When teams line up to shake hands following the completion of the game.
 - D. Umpires should remain on the field to watch for unsporting behavior by either team in the handshake line.
37. If an improper batter becomes a runner or is put out and the defense appeals to the umpire before the next pitch (legal or illegal), or before the infielders have left the infield and the catcher has left her normal fielding position in that half inning, the correct ruling should be:
- A. The umpire shall declare the batter who should have batted out.
 - B. All outs stand and runners who were not declared out must return to the base occupied at the time of the pitch.
 - C. If a runner advances because of a stolen base, wild pitch, passed ball or an illegal pitch, while the improper batter is at bat, such advance is legal.
 - D. All of the above.
38. There are how many types of appeals?
- A. Two.
 - B. Three.
 - C. Four.
 - D. Five.
39. Which situation is not an appeal play?
- A. The batter-runner legally overruns first base, attempts to run to second and is legally touched while off base.
 - B. An offensive team member, other than another runner, physically assists the runner.
 - C. The runner fails to touch home plate.
 - D. The runner leaves a base to advance to another base before a caught fly ball, provided the ball is returned to the infield and is properly appealed.
40. A base runner establishes her own base path when she is not being played upon.
- A. True
 - B. False
41. R1 is on first base when B2 hits a ground ball. R1 crashes into F4, in the base path, as she attempts to gain control of a batted ball which is within a step and a reach of the spot of initial contact. The correct call is:
- A. R1 has committed interference.
 - B. When F4 fails to gain control of the batted ball, the umpire will give the delayed dead-ball signal and wait to see what happens.
 - C. Because F4 was in the runner's base path, F4 is always charged with obstruction.
 - D. There is no call since R1 and F4 could not reasonably avoid contact. If judged unintentional the play is allowed to continue.

42. Starting at first base, R1 overruns second base on a hit by B2. In the ensuing rundown, both runners end up on second base. F6 tags both runners. The correct ruling is:

- A. R1 and B2 are both out.
- B. B2 is out.
- C. R1 is out.
- D. Neither runner is out.

43. The offense or defense are allowed to use either the white or colored portion of first base for all situations EXCEPT:

- A. Any force out attempt from the foul side of first base.
- B. A base on balls awarded to the batter.
- C. An attempted pickoff play.
- D. A double play attempt resulting from a ground ball to the shortstop.

44. There are two outs and R1 is on second base. B4 strikes out but F2 drops the ball. B4 is able to reach first base while F2 chases down the ball. F2 then overthrows third base as R1 is advancing and the ball bounces over the fence in foul territory. What is the correct procedure for advancement of the runners?

- A. R1 is awarded home and B4 is awarded second base.
- B. R1 is awarded home and B4 is awarded third base.
- C. R1 is awarded third base and B4 is awarded first base.
- D. R1 is awarded third base and B4 is awarded second base.

45. Which statement about baserunning is NOT correct?

- A. R1 was stealing second when B2 hit a deep fly ball to left field. R1 rounds second before she realizes she needs to go back and tag up. She re-tags second and gets back to first, after F7 touches the ball, R1 may legally attempt to advance.
- B. B4 hits a clean extra-base hit to the left field fence. B4 misses third base while rounding and advances toward home and scores. While B4 is heading to her dugout, F5 tags third for a live-ball appeal. The base umpire calls B4 out on the appeal.
- C. All runners must remember to re-touch bases in reverse order, even when returning after a foul ball.
- D. Bases loaded, no outs, B4 hits a double and all runners score. After the play, the defense makes a verbal dead-ball appeal that R3 missed second. The base umpire calls R3 out. Result of the play is two runs, one out and a runner at second.

46. Which statement is NOT an example of interference?

- A. Batter-runner running outside the 3-foot lane interferes with the fielder taking the throw at first base.
- B. The batter-runner makes contact with a fair batted ball before reaching first base.
- C. The batter-runner stops between home plate and first base to delay being tagged out.
- D. The batter-runner remains in the batter's box on a play at home plate in order to prevent an obvious out.

47. B1 bunts a ball that bounces off the plate and rolls in front of the plate. As B1 runs toward first base she has one foot partially touching the foul line and the other foot completely in the running lane. F2 fields the ball and her throw to first base contacts B1. The correct call is:

- A. F2 is ejected for unsporting behavior.
- B. B1 is out for interference.
- C. B1 can choose to use either the white or orange base.
- D. This is a legal play. B1 is safe at first base if she reaches the base before being put out.

48. B1 bunts the ball. The first baseman fields the ball and prepares to tag out B1 as she runs toward first base. B1 stops and steps back toward home plate to avoid the tag. The correct ruling is:

- A. Live ball. This is a legal play.
- B. Dead ball. The batter is out and runners return to the last bases touched at the time of the infraction.
- C. Live ball. The batter is out but runners can advance.
- D. Dead ball. The batter is out and runners are awarded the closest base at the time dead ball is called.

49. B1 hits a dribbler in front of the plate and a few feet down the first-base line. F2 fields the ball and doesn't throw because B1 is outside the running lane and in the way of a potential throw.

- A. The plate umpire calls dead ball and B1 is out for interference.
- B. The plate umpire lets the play stand as there is no interference on B1.
- C. The plate umpire lets the play stand and signals obstruction on F2.
- D. The plate umpire calls dead ball and obstruction on F2.

50. B3 erroneously bats out of order in place of B2. The error is discovered by the opposing team while B3 is at bat with a 3 ball-2 strike count. The correct ruling is:

- A. B3 is declared out.
- B. B2 replaces B3 and assumes the 3 ball-2 strike count.
- C. B3 is allowed to finish the at-bat.
- D. B2 replaces B3 and starts with a new count since she hasn't received any pitches.

51. In which of the following situations is the batter out?

- A. The batter attempts to confuse the pitcher by stepping out of the box on one side of home plate to the box on the other side while the pitcher is in position ready to pitch.
- B. A bunt on the third strike is foul.
- C. The batter throws her bat and interferes with a defensive player attempting a play.
- D. All of the above.

52. R1 is on first base. B2 hits a pitch to F6 with one foot touching the ground completely outside the batter's box. F4 obstructs R1 advancing to second base. The correct ruling is:

- A. Delayed dead ball. B2 is out but R1 is awarded second base for F4 obstructing.
- B. Dead ball. B2 is out and R1 must return to first base.
- C. Delayed dead ball. B2 is out and R1 advances at her own risk.
- D. Dead ball. B2 is out. R1 is awarded second base if F4's obstruction occurred before B2 contacted the ball.

53. R1 is at third base. B2 hits a ground ball to F6 who throws to first base. B2 touches the white portion and collides with F3 who is standing on the white portion about to receive the ball. The correct ruling is:

- A. B2 is out but R1 will advance on the play.
- B. B2 may run to the white base and is safe if she beats the ball.
- C. Since B2 was running to the white base, F3 must use the colored base.
- D. The ball is dead, B2 is out, and R1 must return to the last base touched at the time of infraction.

54. R1 is on third base and the infielders are playing in for a potential play at the plate. B2 hits a ball sharply down the third-base line that passes F6 before striking R1, while she is standing on third base. The correct call is:
- A. An immediate dead ball for hitting R1. Award B2 first base and leave R1 on third base.
 - B. An immediate dead ball for hitting R1. Award B2 first base and call R1 out.
 - C. An immediate dead ball for hitting R1. Call both R1 and B2 out.
 - D. Make no immediate call because the ball is live.
55. The batter is out when:
- A. She hits the ball fair or foul while either foot is touching the plate.
 - B. She bunts on the second strike.
 - C. Any strike is caught by the catcher.
 - D. With a 1-1 count, she fails to enter the batter's box within 10 seconds after the ball is returned to the pitcher and the pitcher is on the pitcher's plate.
56. The on-deck batter shall not commit interference with the defensive team. Which statement is correct?
- A. When the interference is with a thrown or pitched ball, the runner closest to home is out.
 - B. If no play is obvious then no player is out, but the runners must return to the last base touched at the time of interference.
 - C. When interference is with a fair batted or foul fly ball, the batter is out.
 - D. All of the above.
57. The plate umpire notices that B1 steps into the batter's box with an altered bat.
- A. The umpire shall wait for an appeal from the defensive team.
 - B. The umpire shall penalize a strike on the batter.
 - C. The umpire shall declare B1 out and remove the bat. B1 and the head coach are both ejected.
 - D. There is no penalty until B1 hits the ball.
58. There are four criteria that an umpire uses to judge whether a batter attempted to hit or bunt the pitched ball. Which statement is NOT correct?
- A. Rolling the wrist and swinging through the pitched ball is considered an attempt.
 - B. If the bat is drawn back before the pitch gets to the bat, it is not an attempt.
 - C. Holding a bat in the strike zone is not a strike nor an attempt to swing.
 - D. The batter makes an attempt to hit the pitch.
59. Which of the following would result in a coach being in violation of bench and field conduct rules?
- A. Entering behind the catcher while the opposing pitcher and catcher are in their positions.
 - B. Being outside the dugout while his/her team is on defense.
 - C. Having objects other than scorekeeping and stopwatch devices in the coach's box.
 - D. All of the above.

60. A fair batted ball is wedged into the fence. The umpire should:
- A. Call a dead ball and award the batter two bases.
 - B. Call a dead ball and award the batter a home run.
 - C. Call a dead ball and award the base the umpire judges she would have reached had the ball not become wedged in the fence.
 - D. Award the batter the base she was closest to when the ball became wedged in the fence.
61. The NFHS Authenticating Mark shall be on each softball.
- A. True
 - B. False
62. During the pregame conference with coaches and umpires, a team may take its turn at infield practice.
- A. True
 - B. False
63. Batter A approaches the batter's box and the defensive team's head coach requests that she be "intentionally walked." At that time, the home plate umpire indicates that she advances to first base. The defensive coach now appeals that Batter A has batted out of order.
- A. This appeal may not be made until Batter A reaches first base.
 - B. The appeal may not be made after the home plate umpire awards the intentional walk.
 - C. The appeal may be made at any time after the home plate umpire awards the intentional walk and before a pitch to the next batter.
 - D. All of the above.
64. When a double-first base is used, the batter-runner or runner may touch the white or colored base:
- A. When advancing on a fair ball hit to the outfield with no play being attempted.
 - B. When returning to first base.
 - C. When returning on an attempted pick-off play.
 - D. When advancing on a base on balls.
 - E. All of the above.
65. A strike is charged to the batter when:
- A. A pitch is swung at and missed.
 - B. A pitch contacts the batter while swinging at the ball or the batter is hit by the pitch that is in the strike zone. (dead-ball strike)
 - C. A member of the offensive team intentionally removes a line.
 - D. All of the above.
66. B1, identified on the lineup card as the pitcher, reaches base in the top of the first inning and a courtesy runner is used. As B1 goes to take the pitcher's plate in the bottom of the first inning, she is injured and unable to pitch to the first batter. The result is:
- A. The team must play with only eight players.
 - B. The courtesy runner becomes B1's substitute retroactively and B1 has left the game.
 - C. B1 may move to a different defensive position.
 - D. B1 is ejected for unsporting conduct.

67. With R1 on second base, B2 is at bat with a count of two balls and one strike. The next pitch is completely in the batter's box and barely grazes the jersey of B2 while R1 breaks to steal third base. The catcher throws to third base and R1 is tagged out. What is the correct ruling?
- A. The ball is live, R1 is out and B2 has a 3 ball-1 strike count.
 - B. The ball is dead, B2 is awarded first base. The play at third base stands, R1 is out.
 - C. The ball is dead, B2 is awarded first base. R1 returns to second base.
 - D. The ball is dead, B2 remains at bat since the umpire judged B2 did not make an attempt to get out of the way of the pitch.
68. All of the following are true statements regarding the designated player (DP), EXCEPT:
- A. The DP is one of the nine hitters in the batting order.
 - B. The DP may be substituted for at any time by a legal substitute.
 - C. The DP may play defense only for the FLEX.
 - D. The DP has left the game if the FLEX bats.
 - E. The DP must remain in the same position in the batting order for the entire game.
69. The FLEX may be substituted for at any time by:
- A. A legal substitute.
 - B. The DP, who may play defense for the FLEX.
 - C. Anyone else in the batting order.
 - D. A and B only.
 - E. A, B and C.
70. Which statement is correct in regard to the FLEX player?
- A. The FLEX player is listed in the 10th position in the batting order.
 - B. A head coach who lists the DP/FLEX on her starting lineup can go from 9 to 10 players as long as she doesn't violate re-entry and substitution rules.
 - C. The FLEX can bat or run bases for the DP. Either the head coach or the FLEX player can report the change to the plate umpire. The DP has left the game.
 - D. All of the above.
71. A defensive player takes the field with an eye shield connected to her face/head protection. What material is legal for an eye shield?
- A. Mirror-like material.
 - B. Material that is shaded.
 - C. Material that is tinted.
 - D. Material that is clear and permits 100% allowable light transmission.
72. All lines on the field shall be marked with what color material?
- A. Green.
 - B. White.
 - C. Yellow.
 - D. Pink.
 - E. All of the above colors are permitted.

73. Defensive players may wear face shields provided that:

- A. The shield is attached to face/head protection.
- B. The shield is made of rigid material.
- C. The shield allows for 100% light transmission with no tint.
- D. All of the above.

74. In a contest within a state that requires the use of a double first base, a coach indicates he does not want to play the game with a double first base. Which statement is correct?

- A. If both coaches agree, the double first base may be removed.
- B. The double first base rule must be used in all contests.
- C. Any type of base is permissible in states that adopt the double first base.
- D. The contrasting color portion of first base can be removed when the aforementioned coach's team is on defense.

75. In fast pitch softball, all bats shall meet the ASA Bat Performance Standard and have what certification marks?

- A. 2000 or 2004.
- B. 2004.
- C. 2000, 2004 or 2013.
- D. None of the above.

76. Team A is wearing blue and red uniforms with red exposed undergarments. Which of the following is true about a playcard being worn by Team A's players:

- A. F1 can wear a solid green playcard on her non-pitching arm.
- B. F3 can wear a solid black playcard.
- C. The team's playlist is multicolored and is visible through a window in its solid orange playcard sleeve. This is legal, as the only limitation is that the playcard sleeve is a solid color and not optic yellow.
- D. All the above.

77. The knob of the bat may be:

- A. Molded, lathed and welded.
- B. Adjustable, if permanently fastened.
- C. Covered with grip tape.
- D. All of the above.

78. All the following are legal apparel except:

- A. All players are wearing a white arm sleeve.
- B. All players are wearing a black knee sleeve.
- C. Some players are wearing camouflage arm sleeves in the school colors.
- D. Some players are wearing gray tights.

79. If worn, headwear (caps, visors, headband, ribbons, etc.) must be which of the following:
- A. All the same color.
 - B. White, black, beige or school colors.
 - C. The same color for all team members.
 - D. The same style for all team members.
80. An umpire should declare a "no-pitch" on which of the following occurrences?
- A. The pitcher pitches during a suspension of play.
 - B. The base runner is called out for leaving the base too soon.
 - C. The pitcher pitches before the base runner has returned to the base after a foul ball.
 - D. All of the above.
81. When an illegal pitch is called with a runner on base:
- A. All runners advance one base.
 - B. The batter is awarded a ball.
 - C. A warning will be issued to the pitcher.
 - D. Both a and b.
82. Who can a pitcher take a signal from while on the pitcher's plate?
- A. The coach.
 - B. A play card.
 - C. The catcher.
 - D. All the above as long as the pitcher pauses and simulates taking a signal from the catcher prior to bringing her hands together.
83. With a runner on first base and one out, R1 leaves the base prior to the pitcher releasing the ball. B3 proceeds to hit the pitch over the center field fence. The umpire should:
- A. Wait for the defense to appeal the runner leaving early. If no appeal, both runs score.
 - B. Give the delayed dead-ball signal. After all runners touch home plate, call time and rule R1 out for leaving early. Since there were less than two outs, the batter's run counts.
 - C. Signal time and declare "no pitch." The R1 is out for leaving early and the batter's count is the same as before that pitch.
 - D. Do nothing, the play is legal.
84. A team's lineup card must include all of the following, EXCEPT:
- A. First initial and last names.
 - B. Jersey numbers.
 - C. Position being played.
 - D. Batting order of starting players.
 - E. All of the above are required.

85. After an initial warning to the head coach, any subsequent change to the lineup card for an inaccuracy will result in:
- A. The head coach being restricted to the dugout/bench for the remainder of the game.
 - B. The head coach being ejected.
 - C. The player/substitute who is being changed/added being restricted to the dugout/bench for the remainder of the game.
 - D. A and C only.
 - E. B and C only.
86. Any player who exhibits signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion shall not return to play until cleared by:
- A. The head coach.
 - B. A parent or guardian.
 - C. The athletic director.
 - D. An appropriate health-care professional.
 - E. None of the above.
87. The umpire shall immediately remove a player from the game who exhibits the following signs or symptoms of a concussion:
- A. Dizziness.
 - B. Confusion.
 - C. Headache.
 - D. Loss of consciousness.
 - E. All of the above.
88. Umpire jurisdiction begins:
- A. Upon the arrival of one umpire within the confines of the field.
 - B. Upon the arrival of two umpires within the confines of the field.
 - C. When the pregame conference begins.
 - D. Upon the conclusion of the pregame conference.
 - E. Upon the arrival of one umpire to the facility/park/school.
89. Which statement about the concussion rule is correct?
- A. A player exhibiting signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion is immediately removed from the game.
 - B. If an appropriate health-care professional determines that the athlete has not suffered a concussion, the athlete may return to play.
 - C. This is a health and safety issue, since an athlete should not return to play or practice on the same day of a concussion.
 - D. All of the above are correct.

90. R1 is on first base when B2 hits a ground ball to F4. F4 is in the baseline between first and second when she misplays the ball. R1 crashes into F4 as she attempts to recover the ball. The correct call is:

- A. If the misplayed ball is within a step and a reach of where F4 initially contacted the ball, R1 has committed interference.
- B. When F4 misplays the ball, the umpire will give the delayed dead-ball signal and wait to see what happens.
- C. Because F4 was in the baseline, F4 is always charged with obstruction.
- D. None of the above.

91. R1 is on first base with one out. B3 hits a long fly ball to left field. The ball is over foul territory as it is first touched and then dropped by F7. On the fly ball, R1 advanced and touched second base and was moving to third as the ball was dropped. R1 shall:

- A. Retrace the path retouching second base before returning to first base.
- B. Be awarded second base, as it was legally achieved while the ball was over fair territory.
- C. Return to first base with or without retouching bases since it is ruled a foul ball.
- D. Move back to first base before the ball gets to the pitching circle.

92. Which statement about a catch is correct?

- A. The fielder must have control and the release of the ball must be voluntary.
- B. If a ball strikes anything or anyone other than a defensive player while it is in flight, it shall be ruled a ground ball and not a catch.
- C. If a fielder catches a ball but drops it while transferring it to the throwing hand or in making a throw, the umpire shall still rule it a catch.
- D. All of the above.

93. Which statement is an incorrect ruling of interference?

- A. If a retired runner impedes a fielder making a play on another runner, the runner closest to home is always declared out.
- B. If a runner has not yet been put out and interference occurs to break up a double play, the immediate succeeding runner is out.
- C. Interference is only awarded in situations where the runner physically contacts a fielder.
- D. B4 hits a fair ground ball but R2 hinders F6 making an initial play. The batter-runner is never called out as a result of the interference. If there is less than two outs she is always awarded first base.

94. With the bases loaded and less than two outs, F4 is using ordinary effort to catch a pop-up. The correct call is:

- A. Infield fly is called by the umpire and the batter is out.
- B. Runners may not advance at any time.
- C. Only an infielder can catch an infield fly.
- D. If the ball is ruled foul, it still is an infield fly.

95. A fair ball is a batted ball that first falls or is first touched on or over fair territory beyond first, second or third base.

- A. True
- B. False

96. B1 enters the batter's box on the right side while the pitcher is in position ready to pitch. B1 disconcerts the pitcher by moving to the left-hand batter's box. The correct ruling is:

- A. Allow the pitcher to reset and continue to play.
- B. Allow the pitcher to reset and warn the head coach the next infraction would result in an out on the batter.
- C. The ball is dead immediately and batter is called out.
- D. An illegal pitch is called on pitcher.

97. A coach may never make a baserunning appeal; only players on the field may appeal.

- A. True
- B. False

98. Any fielder, with or without the ball, may make a dead-ball appeal by verbally stating that the runner missed the base or left too soon.

- A. True
- B. False

99. A batting helmet is considered legal if it has:

- A. A surface with no dents or cracks.
- B. A non-glare surface.
- C. A mirror-like surface.
- D. Both a and b.

100. A coach is not permitted to project a substitution.

- A. True
- B. False