

1. Starters and all substitutes must be present, in uniform, in the dugout area, and available to play at the start of the game in order to be listed on the lineup card.
 - A. Substitutes must be listed on the lineup card but are not required to be in uniform in the dugout area and available to play at the start of the game.
 - B. Substitutes not in uniform or in the dugout area and available to play at the start of the game are rendered ineligible for that game.

2. Once the game has started, a bat not presented in the umpire's pregame inspection is discovered in the game or dugout. The coach explains a player who arrived from class after the game began brought the bat with her.
 - A. The umpire can examine the bat and add it to the bat list.
 - B. The penalty for a bat not presented for pregame inspection still applies regardless of the apparently innocent circumstances.

3. Teams are allowed a maximum of 90 seconds between innings and at the start of the game for warmups. During this time, the pitcher is allowed to throw any number of warmup pitches; the pitcher may only throw to first base once.
 - A. At the end of the time limit, if the defensive team is not ready to play, a ball will be awarded to the batter.
 - B. At the end of the time limit, if the offensive team is not ready to play, a strike will be assessed to the batter.
 - C. A and B

4. The head coach for Team A has a charged defensive conference with pitcher Jones and returns to the dugout. The coach comes out later in the same inning and replaces Jones as the pitcher with Smith. Smith had not previously been in the game. One batter later the head coach wants to have a defensive conference with Smith.
 - A. Legal. Since Smith had not pitched in the game previously, a second charged defensive conference is permitted while she is pitching.
 - B. Not legal. The defensive team is allowed only one charged defensive conference per inning.

5. Team A has a runner at 2B. Team B is taking a charged player to player defensive conference.
 - A. The runner for Team A at 2B must stay in the vicinity of 2B during the entire defensive conference because the conference is player to player. If the runner leaves the vicinity of 2B Team A will be charged for an offensive conference.
 - B. It is legal for the runner to leave the vicinity of her base during a player to player defensive conference as long as she is back on her base by the time the defensive conference is completed.

6. After a spectacular defensive play by F6, F5 and F4 go over to slap gloves with her.
 - A. This is a violation of the no huddle defense rule.
 - B. This is legal. Actions that are quick, do not delay the start of the next batter at bat and do not constitute "meeting on the mound or elsewhere on the field" are allowed.

7. The pitcher throws the first two pitches to a batter that are called balls. As the ball is returned to the pitcher, an infielder quickly runs to the circle, quickly slaps gloves with the pitcher giving her brief words of encouragement and then immediately returns to her position.

- A. A player-to-player conference is a meeting that takes place anytime a player(s) delays the game or requests a suspension of play for any reason and delivers a message to another player(s).
- B. This is not a player-to-player charged conference. The plate umpire should use good judgment in enforcing the Time Allowed Between Pitches Rule.

8. A team representative initiates a second conference in the same inning with the same pitcher without making a substitution.

- A. The pitcher is not required to be removed from the pitching position. The team representative initiating the second conference shall be ejected.
- B. The pitcher must be removed from the pitching position for the remainder of the game.

9. R2 with no outs. The batter singles to right field. As R2 is approaching home, F2 is positioned waiting for the throw straddling the third base line a few feet up from home plate. F2 ultimately gains possession of the ball with R2 about 10 feet away from F2. R2 does not alter their path or begin their slide.

- A. Obstruction is ruled and R2 is awarded home plate. An obstructed runner cannot be called out when a fielder blocks the whole base or base path.
- B. Obstruction is not ruled and R2 remains out. R2 was clearly beaten by the throw to F2.

10. #32 for Team A is playing right field. #32 collides with the centerfielder while attempting to make a catch. The head coach for Team A wants to have #32 evaluated by medical personnel immediately. Team A has two players on the bench: #6, who has not yet played in the game, and #27, a starter who was substituted for by #19 and has the right to reenter the game. Under the Concussion Reentry Rule, which of the following are true:

- A. #6 can temporarily replace #32.
- B. #27 can temporarily replace #32.
- C. #32 can return to play in the game once cleared by medical personnel.
- D. The player that temporarily replaced #32 retains her entry right to any spot in the lineup.
- E. If #32 returns to the game, the temporary player retains her entry right, but only to the same lineup position as #32.
- F. Any player that legally replaced #32 cannot return to the game.
- G. A, C and E

11. A bench player is warming up a pitcher in the bullpen. The bench player must wear a helmet while warming up the pitcher in the bullpen.

- A. Players are not required to wear a helmet with a facemask while warming up pitchers in the bullpen.
- B. The player shall be warned, and if she does not comply and remain in compliance, she shall not be allowed to receive warmup pitchers or play catcher for the remainder of the game.

12. The batter has a 2-1 count. The next pitch is delivered, and the batter takes a full swing and misses. The plate umpire calls the pitch a ball. The next pitch is called a ball and the batter is awarded 1B by the plate umpire. The coach for the defense argues the count should be 3-2. The crew gets together, and all agree that the plate umpire called a ball on a pitch even though the batter took a full swing and missed the ball. Can the crew correct the count to 3-2 at this point?

- A. No, if there is a checked swing or full swing that is not ruled a strike, that must be appealed prior to the next pitch (legal or illegal). Once a pitch has been thrown, the call cannot be changed.
- B. Yes, as long as the batter has not completed her turn at-bat, the umpire may correct the count. In this case, the batter would be returned to the batter's box with a 3-2 count.

13. On an attempted pickoff, the defensive player obstructs the base runner returning to the base.

- A. If the defensive player is making a play on the returning base runner and obstructs her, the umpire shall charge the defensive player with obstruction and issue a warning for returning obstruction.
- B. If the defensive player is making a play on the returning base runner and obstructs her, the defensive player will still be charged with obstruction, but will not be given a warning.

14. Defensive personnel, except the nine defensive players on the field, must remain in the dugout, bullpen or team area while the ball is in play and during stoppages of play, including conferences, pitching changes, substitutions and injuries. Personnel directly involved in the stoppage of play (e.g., coaches, medical personnel, substitutes, etc.) are permitted to be out of the dugout, bullpen or team area.

- A. True. The umpire shall warn the violator, and if the violator does not immediately comply, the umpire should eject them. The next violation of this rule by anyone on the warned team will result in the ejection of the head coach.
- B. False. Defensive personnel and bench players may exit the dugout during stoppages of play to interact with fans.

15. The offense must keep all personnel, except for those directly involved in the situation, in the dugout, bullpen or dead-ball area while the ball is live. These restrictions also apply during stoppages of play, including conferences, pitching changes, substitutions and injuries.

- A. True. The umpire shall warn the violator and issue a team warning. If the violator does not immediately comply, the umpire should eject them. The next violation of this rule by anyone on the warned team will result in the ejection of the head coach.
- B. False. Offensive players may exit the dugout during stoppages of play to interact with fans.

16. With bases loaded and 1 out, the batter grounds a ball to F6 who successfully makes a short flip to F4 for a force out on R1 and second base. F4 throws the ball out of play beyond 1B. BR is awarded 2B and R3/R2 are awarded home. R2 missed 3B and it is properly appealed. Do any runs score?

- A. On the appeal, the runner missing the base becomes the third out, but the key to the preceding run scoring is whether or not the out at 3B was a force out. If the runner missed the base before the out at 2B, it is a force out and no runs would score. However, if the runner missed the base after the out at 2B occurred, the force was removed which makes the out a timing play and one run would score.
- B. On the appeal, R2 would not score as the force out at 2B on R1 does not remove the force out at 3B on R2.

17. A runner is obstructed sliding into a base but nonetheless reached the base before being tagged. She overslides the base and loses contact with it, and is tagged while off of the base.

- A. When an obstructed runner overslides a base, she is liable to be tagged out.
- B. Delayed dead ball is signaled. The act of obstruction awards her this base. The oversliding is viewed as part of the runner's action that was obstructed.

18. The batter has a 3-1 count and although the next pitch is called a ball, no one acknowledges the base on balls. The next pitch is a foul ball. Before the seventh pitch, the offensive coach asks the plate umpire for the count and it is confirmed to be 4-2. Can the umpire correct the count and award the batter first base even though a pitch has been thrown after the mistake?

- A. No, once the next pitch had been thrown, the count cannot be corrected. The batter remains at bat with a 3-2 count.

- B. Yes, as long as the batter has not completed her turn at-bat, the umpire may correct the count. In this case, the batter would be awarded first base because the rules say when a batter receives a fourth ball, she is awarded first base without liability to be put out.

19. A fielder makes a shoestring catch and immediately lifts her glove in the air over her head to show the umpire that she has possession of the ball. As she does so, the ball trickles out the palm of her glove and lands on the ground.

- A. Because the ball landed on the ground as a result of a secondary move and not as part of the action of the catch, she has completed the catch. Secondary moves include throwing the ball, transferring the ball from glove to throwing hand and demonstrating possession of the ball to the umpire.
- B. Since the release was not voluntary, is it not considered a catch.

20. The coach or catcher is giving defensive signals to the infield while the pitcher is not in the pitching position.

- A. Taking a defensive signal from a coach or catcher prior to stepping on the pitcher's plate is not allowed.
- B. Taking a defensive signal from a coach or catcher prior to stepping on the pitcher's plate is allowed. However, the pitcher may not look at the signal arm band until she is in the pitching position.

21. R1, with 1 out, 2-2 count. R1 leaves early on the pitch and safely advances to 2B after the batter makes contact with the ball with one foot on the ground outside the batter's box (illegally batted ball), resulting in a base hit. If the defense does not choose the result of the play, which of the following is true?

- A. R1 is out for leaving early, "no pitch" is declared, the base hit is nullified, and the batter remains at bat with a 2-2 count with two outs.
- B. R1 is out for leaving early, the base hit is nullified, and a strike is added to the batter as a result of the illegally batted ball, which becomes strike three. There are now three outs and the half inning is over.

22. The first batter of the game hits a fly ball to deep right field near the foul line. As she is rounding first base, she is obstructed by #7 (F3). The batted ball is not caught and lands foul.

- A. No rounding obstruction warning is issued to #7. The ball ended up being an uncaught foul ball, no warning need be given.
- B. A rounding obstruction warning issued to #7 and her coach is notified. A fielder shall not obstruct a runner rounding a base at any time. Although the ball ended up being an uncaught foul ball, there is still a warning given.

23. R3/R1, with 1 out. The batter hits a fair ball down the line that rolls all the way to the home run fence. R3 apparently scores, R1 arrives safely at 3B, but misses 2B and BR misses 1B, and safely slides into 2B. The defense appeals the two missed bases, but does it matter which order they appeal in order to negate the run?

- A. No, it does not matter because both missed bases were force outs. It is obvious if the lead runner's missed base was appealed before the batter-runner, they would both be force outs but even if the appeals were in the opposite order, the result would be the same. If a runner is forced to advance at the moment the base is missed, an appeal of that base will always be a force out. If the base missed was beyond the base to which she was forced, it is a timing play.
- B. Yes, the appeal of BR missing 1B would remove the force out of R1 missing 2B, resulting in the appeal at 2B being a timing play.

24. The pitcher, catcher and batter all assume their respective positions in preparation for play. For no apparent reason, the batter leaves the batter's box and the pitcher does not pitch.

- A. The umpire should immediately grant time to the offense.
- B. Since the umpire did not grant time, the umpire should continue the 10-second count and award a strike to the batter if the count expires.

25. The pitcher is in the proper pitching position. She looks at her signal arm band or to the catcher who, by her hand/arm movements, apparently gives the pitcher the signal. The pitcher then repositions her stride foot by moving it to another position, brings her hands together and begins the pitch.

- A. Illegal pitch. Once the pitcher takes the proper pitching position required for taking the signal, initially sets the toe of her stride foot, and takes the signal, she may not move that foot in any direction (backward, forward, sideways or off the ground) before starting the pitch.
- B. Legal pitch. The pitcher may reposition her stride foot as long as she does not step backward.

26. R2/R1, with no outs, 1-1 count. #22 (F9) catches a batted fly ball, and R2 legally tags up and attempts to advance to 3B. R2 is put out on the throw from #22. Before the next pitch, the offensive coach reports to the plate umpire that #22 is not on the opposing team's line-up card and also was not reported as a substitute. The plate umpire confirms both to be true.

- A. #22 is an Illegal Player. If the offensive coach does not want the result of the play, the batter returns and assumes a 1-1 count. No out is recorded on the play. #22 is administratively ejected. R2/R1 are awarded one base.
- B. #22 is an Illegal Player. If the offensive coach does not want the result of the play, the batter returns and assumes a 1-1 count. No out is recorded on the play. #22 is administratively ejected. R2 is returned to 2B.

27. R1 is stealing 2B on the pitch. Prior to being in possession of the ball, F6 is partially blocking 2B. R1 slides and contacts the leg of F6, who then catches the ball and tags R1 before R1 reaches the base.

- A. F6 was not blocking the entire base. R1 is declared out.
- B. Obstruction will be ruled. A fielder not in possession of the ball nor in the act of fielding a batted ball shall not impede the runner. The ball is dead at the time of the apparent put out and the base runner is awarded second base.

28. R3/R1, with a 1-1 count. On the pitch R1 attempts to steal 2B and the pitch is called a ball. The plate umpire interferes with the catcher's attempt to throw R1 out at 2B. R1 stops running and F6, who caught the thrown ball, begins to chase R1 back towards 1B. R3 breaks for home.

- A. The ball is dead immediately when R1 is not out on the initial throw by the catcher. R1 is returned to 1B and R3 is returned to 3B. The count will be 2-1.
- B. The ball remains live until the conclusion of the play. The umpire allows the result of the play to stand.

29. With a 2-1 count, the batter is hit by a pitch. She obviously tried to get hit by the pitch that is entirely in/over the batter's box.

- A. The batter remains at bat with a 3-1 count. A batter is not required to attempt to avoid the pitch if it is entirely in/over the batter's box. If the pitch is entirely in/over the batter's box, a batter may not obviously try to get hit by the pitch. If she does, she would only be awarded first base if the pitch is not in the strike zone and results in ball four.
- B. The batter is awarded first base. A batter is not required to attempt to avoid the pitch if it is entirely in/over the batter's box.

30. The pitcher has neither foot in contact with the pitcher's plate and looks at her signal arm band or to the catcher who, by her hand/arm movements, apparently gives the pitcher the signal.

- A. This is legal.
- B. This is an illegal pitch.

31. R2/R1, with no outs, 1-2 count. Each base runner leaves her base before the pitcher releases a legal pitch and are both safe at the next base. The pitch was called strike three. The defensive coach opts to take the effect for leaving early.

- A. The batter is out on strike three. The umpires must determine which base runner was called out first and only she is out. The other base runner is returned to the base occupied at the time of the pitch.
- B. "No pitch" is declared, the batter remains at bat with a 1-2 count and both base runners are out. Since the coach chose the effect for leaving early, it includes "no pitch". The strikeout is nullified.

32. The batter has a 3-1 count and although the next pitch is called a ball, no one acknowledges the base on balls. The next pitch is a foul ball. Following the foul ball, the seventh pitch is a called strike for strike three. The offensive coach immediately requests the plate umpire award the batter the base on balls she had previously earned, thus negating the strike out.

- A. The window of opportunity to correct the count no longer exists because the batter completed her turn at-bat. The result of the play remains the action from the last delivered pitch – strikeout.
- B. It is confirmed that the umpire made a mistake in the count and should have awarded the batter a base on balls prior to the seventh pitch.

33. R3/R2/R1, with 2 outs. In the bottom of the seventh inning of a tied game, the batter singles to right field. The R3 scores and R1 joins in the celebration rather than advancing to 2B.

- A. If R1 is declared out for abandonment it is a timing play, and if R3 had touched home plate before R1 is declared out, the run would score.
- B. If the defense appeals that R1 did not touch the base to which she was forced, R1 is declared out and the run does not count.
- C. A and B

34. On a batted ball to F6, F2 who is not in possession of the ball, obstructs R3 advancing towards home. Before the throw from F6 is even close to F2, R3 remains on her feet and with excessive (flagrant) force collides into F2.

- A. Obstruction shall be called and a delayed dead ball is signaled. Since the runner collided flagrantly with the catcher, the ball is dead and the runner is declared out and ejected despite the initial call of obstruction.
- B. The ball is dead, the runner is safe on the obstruction and is issued a behavioral ejection. The run scores.

35. Early in the game on a fly ball to right field which is eventually caught, BR rounding 1B is obstructed by #5 (F3). A warning for rounding obstruction is issued to #5, and her head coach is notified. Later in the game, #5 again obstructs BR rounding 1B on a caught fly ball to center field.

- A. BR remains out on the caught fly ball and the second rounding obstruction by #5 is ignored.
- B. BR is awarded 2B for the repeated violation for rounding obstruction by #5.

36. R2/R1, with no outs. The batter is a slapper who runs out of the front of the batter's box where she is hit by an illegal pitch. What is the result if she does not swing?

- A. The ball is dead and the offensive coach will have an option to take the standard effect for an illegal pitch (ball to the batter).
- B. If the batter is hit by a pitch that has not yet reached the front line of the batter's box, and is not judged as having been able to enter the strike zone, it is a "no-pitch".
- C. If the batter is hit by a pitch that does not reach the plate but would have been in the strike zone had it not hit the batter the ball is dead, the pitch is a strike, and the batter is declared out if the pitch was a third strike; otherwise, they remain at bat with a strike added to the count. Each base runner must return to the base legally occupied at the time of the pitch.
- D. All of the above.

37. R1 leaves legally on the pitch. The pitch is bunted towards F3 who fields the ball and approaches BR to make the tag. BR stops as R1 rounds 2B and heads towards 3B. As F3 goes to apply a tag, BR steps back toward home plate in an attempt to allow R1 to reach 3B.

- A. The ball is dead when BR steps back towards home plate. She is out, and R1 is returned to 1B.
- B. The ball is dead when BR steps back towards home plate. She is out, and R1 is returned to 2B.

38. R2 leaves too soon on a caught fly ball. As the defense is making a live ball appeal at 2B, R2 is obstructed while returning to attempt to tag up.

- A. If R2 would not have returned safely to 2B before the throw arrived, she would remain out. An obstructed runner does not get blanket protection between the bases where she was obstructed if she is returning to tag up.
- B. R2 is protected between the two bases where she was obstructed even if she is attempting to return to tag.

39. R3/R2/R1. The batter hits a ground ball back to F1. F1 throws to home plate for the force out of R3. F2 then attempts a throw to 1B. BR is not running in the runner's lane and is hit by the throw, interfering with the fielder at 1B ready to receive the throw.

- A. The ball is dead at the time of the interference by BR and she is called out. Nullify the out on R3 and return all base runners to the bases occupied at the time of the pitch.
- B. The ball is dead at the time of the interference by BR and she is called out. The out on R3 stands. The remaining base runners are returned to the bases they occupied at the time of the pitch.

40. The pitcher is in a legal starting position on the pitcher's plate. After taking the sign, the pitcher, with her hands still together, rocks backwards and slides her pivot foot forward but never loses contact with the pitcher's plate. Her hands separate and she then pushes and drags her pivot foot forward as she delivers the pitch.

- A. Illegal pitch. The pitcher cannot move her pivot foot unless it is part of her pushing off to pitch.
- B. Illegal pitch. The pitcher cannot slide her foot in any direction once she has put her hands together.
- C. Legal pitch. The pitcher can slide her foot forward as long as she maintains contact with the pitcher's plate.

41. On a ground ball to F6, her errant throw to first base pulls F3 up the line toward home plate. F3, who is not in possession of the ball but is attempting to catch the throw, contacts the BR who is in the runner's lane and has not yet reached first base.

- A. This is interference. The fielder has the right to field an errant thrown ball.
- B. If the fielder steps into the base runner's path to field the errant throw and does not have possession of the ball in her glove or hand, this is obstruction by the fielder. The fielder is not protected as she would be if she were the first fielder fielding a batted ball.

42. In the first inning, #15 (F3) is issued a warning for returning obstruction and her head coach is notified. Later in the game, #15 impedes the progress of R1 legally leading off 1B on the release of a 1-0 count pitch. The pitch is called a ball, and the catcher attempts a pick-off on R1 at 1B where #15 tags R1 out.

- A. The ball is dead at the time of the apparent putout. R1 is awarded 1B. The count is 2-0.
- B. The ball is dead at the time of the apparent putout. R1 is awarded 2B. The count is 2-0.

43. Two-umpire mechanics: R2/R1, with no outs. U1 does not cover a fly ball to the outfield that is caught.

- A. U1 has all tag up responsibilities at 1B and 2B on fly balls.
- B. PU has tag up responsibilities at 2B on fly balls.

44. Which factors are used by an umpire to determine if a batter has swung at the ball or checked her swing?

- A. Did the batter make an attempt to hit/bunt/slap the pitch?
- B. Was the barrel of the bat out in front of the batter's front hip?
- C. Did the batter roll her wrists?
- D. Did the batter swing through the ball and bring the bat back or draw the bat back before the pitch arrived?
- E. All of the above.

45. Two-umpire mechanics: No runners on base and an extra base hit.

- A. PU should move into the infield. When the ball is not caught, move to the point of plate holding zone as it is the base umpire's call at 3b.
- B. PU should move into the infield. When the ball is not caught, move into the holding zone between 3B and home. Make all calls at 3B and home.

46. Punch outs may be used on close force plays, tag plays and diving catches.

- A. True
- B. False

47. Two-umpire mechanics: R3/R2, with one out. U1 does not cover a fly ball to the outfield that is caught.

- A. If R3 advances, U1 is responsible for all calls on R2 at 2B and 3B.
- B. If R3 stays at 3B, PU should commit to 3B.
- C. A and B

48. When determining if a pitched ball hit the bat or the batter, it is allowable to use an observed mark on the batter to make your decision.

- A. True
- B. False

49. Two-umpire mechanics: R1 is stealing on the pitch. The throw goes over the head of F4 towards centerfield. R1 sees the errant throw and without stopping advances towards 3B.

- A. U1 is responsible for all calls on R1 at 3B.
- B. PU is responsible for all calls on R1 at 3B.

50. While primarily the plate umpire's call, base umpires are responsible for observing and giving assistance regarding running lane violations when possible.

- A. True
- B. False