

## CSOA Study Guide 2026

1. The head coach tenders the lineup card that includes the DP/FLEX to the plate umpire at the pregame conference. The lineup card is verified by the coach and is accepted by the plate umpire. Moments later and before the game starts, the coach wants to start the game with 9 players and not use the DP/FLEX in the first inning and wishes to retain the right to go back to 10 players later in the game. What's your call(s)?
  - A. That change is illegal at the pregame conference once the lineups are verified by the coach.
  - B. That change is only legal after the game starts.
  - C. The change is legal but the DP/FLEX is terminated for the remainder of the game.
  - D. The change is legal.
  - E. The DP/FLEX may be used later in the game.
  - F. Once a team goes to 9 players it may not return to 10 players.
  - G. Such a change is legal if both coaches agree.
2. Which of the following is true concerning the runner's lane?
  - A. The batter-runner must remain in the runner's lane until she reaches 1st base.
  - B. The batter-runner may legally run out of the runner's lane before she reaches 1st base.
  - C. The batter-runner may run out of the runner's lane to avoid a fielder who is fielding a batted ball.
  - D. The batter-runner may not run out of the runner's lane to avoid a fielder who is fielding a batted ball.
  - E. The batter-runner may run out of the runner's lane on her last stride to touch 1st base.
3. The team at bat claims obstruction, but a fielder cannot commit obstruction when:
  - A. the fielder is in the act of fielding a batted ball.
  - B. the fielder is trying to tag a runner.
  - C. the fielder is about to receive a thrown ball.
  - D. the fielder, without the ball, is not in a direct line between two bases.
  - E. the fielder is standing motionless with the ball.
4. About interference by a baserunner with a fielder:
  - A. The runner must contact the fielder for interference to be called.
  - B. A runner who accidentally hinders a fielder has not interfered.
  - C. Interference may be physical contact.
  - D. Interference may be a visual distraction.
  - E. Interference may be a verbal distraction.
  - F. Interference may never occur after a batted ball is deflected by a fielder.
  - G. Interference has occurred anytime a runner is struck by a fair, batted ball in fair territory.
5. B1 bats with a two-strike count. B1 swings at the next pitch and "nicks" the ball sharply and directly back where it strikes F2's chest protector and deflects above the batter's head where is ultimately caught by F2. What is your call(s)?
  - A. That's a foul tip.
  - B. That's a caught foul fly ball the same as if a caught batted ball deflected off any other fielder.
  - C. That's a foul ball.
  - D. The ball is dead.
6. R2 is on second and R1 on first with no outs when B3 hits a pop up in the infield that a fielder can catch with ordinary effort. However, as F3 moves toward the ball she stumbles and the untouched ball falls safely to the ground. The ball then bounces and strikes R1 before it passes an infielder. What's your call(s)?
  - A. The umpires will invoke the infield fly rule.
  - B. B3 is out.
  - C. The ball is live and in play.
  - D. The ball is delayed dead.
  - E. The ball is immediately dead.
  - F. R1 is out.
  - G. The runner closest to home is out.

7. A fielder cannot be charged with obstructing a runner:
- A. If her act is accidental.
  - B. If she is fielding a batted ball.
  - C. If she has possession of the ball.
  - D. If she is about to receive a thrown ball.
  - E. For simulating fielding a batted ball behind second base.
  - F. For faking a tag.
  - G. If she is not standing in a direct line between bases.
  - H. Unless contact occurs.
8. B1 steps up to the plate and after hitting two balls over the fence in foul territory, F1 requests to intentionally walk B1.
- A. The umpire allows B1 to be intentionally walked.
  - B. The umpire informs F1 that the request for an intentional walk must come from the head coach.
  - C. The umpire states that although F1, F2 or the defensive coach can request an intentional walk, it must be done prior to any pitches being thrown.
  - D. The umpire informs F1 that an intentional walk cannot be requested once there are two strikes.
9. R1 is caught in a rundown between third base and home. As R1 is attempting to return to third base, R1 is obstructed by F5 and subsequently tagged while off the base by F6. The correct call is:
- A. 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 that would have been reached had there been no obstruction.
  - C. R1 is awarded home.
  - D. The umpire will issue a warning to F5 and notify F5's coach.
10. The DP may be substituted for at any time by:
- A. A legal substitute.
  - B. The FLEX playing offense.
  - C. Anyone else in the batting order.
  - D. A and B only.
  - E. A and C only.
  - F. B and C only.
  - G. A, B and C.
11. A dead-ball situation occurs when the umpire interferes with the catcher who is attempting to throw a non-batted ball
- A. True
  - B. False
12. It is an illegal pitch if:
- A. F1 is behind the pitcher's plate, takes the signal, steps on the pitcher's plate and immediately brings the 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 the 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 the hands together.
  - D. F1's shoulders are in line with first base and third base, the ball is in the glove or hand and the hands are separated.
13. Which of the following is an infraction by the catcher:
- A. A catcher assumes a position outside the catcher's box before a pitch is released.
  - B. The catcher stands up to give signals to the pitcher.
  - C. The catcher throws the ball directly back to the pitcher after the pitch is delivered.
  - D. The catcher throws the ball around the infield after a strikeout.

14. With no outs, B1 hits a deep line drive. Sliding into second base safely, B1 dislodges the base from its proper position. F4 tags B1 who is no longer in contact with the dislodged base. What is the proper ruling?
- A. B1 is out and ejected for dislodging the base.
  - B. B1 is out since B1 was legally tagged while not in contact with the base.
  - C. B1 is not out; a runner is not required to follow a base that has become dislodged.
  - D. B1 is out for interference as dislodging the base confused the defensive player.
15. The umpire notices that several players on Team A have adornments in their hair. Which of the following are prohibited from being worn?
- A. F5 has a religious head covering without prior state association approval.
  - B. F3 has a bandanna as a hair covering, F4 is wearing a plastic visor.
  - C. F6 has beads braided into the hair.
  - D. F8 has 3-inch bobby pins being used for hair control.
16. Which of the following requires state association approval prior to being allowed to be worn in a contest?
- A. Any head covering being worn for medical reasons.
  - B. Any religious head covering.
  - C. Any hard items braided into the player's hair.
  - D. A defensive player's face shield.
17. F1 is wearing an item on the pitching wrist that the umpire judges distracting. What is the proper penalty?
- A. An illegal pitch is ruled; a ball is awarded to the batter.
  - B. An illegal pitch is ruled; a ball is awarded to the batter and all runners are advanced one base.
  - C. The pitcher is required to remove the distracting item in order to continue to pitch
  - D. The pitcher is restricted to the dugout for the remainder of the contest.
18. B1 bunts the ball in front of home plate. As B1 is running to first base, B1 is hit with the throw from F2. Which of the following is used in determining if the runner is out for interference?
- A. If either foot last contacted the ground completely outside of the 3-foot lane.
  - B. If the batter-runner's left foot is outside the 3-foot lane but is in the air at the moment the batter-runner is hit with the throw.
  - C. If the batter-runner was hit in fair territory.
  - D. If the batter-runner has both feet on the ground when hit with the throw.
19. Bases are loaded in the bottom of the seventh inning and the score is tied 3-3. B4 hits a fair ball that clears the home run fence. What is the final score?
- A. The final score will be 7-3.
  - B. The final score will be 4-3.
20. Which of the following is true when a non-adult is warming up a pitcher?
- A. The non-adult catcher shall wear all the catcher's gear, including shin guards, chest protector and an approved catcher's helmet/mask combination with a throat protector.
  - B. The non-adult catcher will be a player who is a legal substitute and has not yet entered the game.
  - C. The non-adult catcher must wear an approved helmet/mask combination with a throat protector. A batting helmet does not qualify as an approved catcher's helmet/mask combination with a throat protector.
  - D. None of the above.
21. Where is it permissible to obtain information from that is reviewed in the dugout for coaching purposes during the game?
- A. In the dugout.
  - B. From a spectator in the stands
  - C. Camera mounted on the catcher's helmet.
  - D. A and B only.
  - E. A and C only.
  - F. C and B only.

22. R1 is standing on third base when the pitcher receives the ball in the circle with feet partially outside the line of the circle. R1 takes two steps toward home plate and stops. R1 is:
- A. Safe.
  - B. Out.
  - C. Runner can stop and then continue home.
  - D. Runner can return to third.
23. Team A's school colors are purple and gold. What color ribbons may the players wear?
- A. Players may wear gold ribbons.
  - B. Players may wear gold or purple ribbons.
  - C. Players may wear any color ribbons.
  - D. Players may wear ribbons only with state association approval.
24. The responsibility for all players to be legally and properly equipped must be verified by:
- A. Head Coach.
  - B. Player.
  - C. Game management.
  - D. Manufacturer of equipment used in the game.
25. A strike is charged to the batter when:
- A. A penalty strike is called because a batter delays.
  - B. A batted ball contacts the batter in the batter's box.
  - C. A pitched ball contacts the batter while swinging at the ball or the batter is hit by the pitch that is in the strike zone.
  - D. All of the above.
  - E. None of the Above.
26. An on-deck batter may not warm up with more than:
- A. One bat.
  - B. Two bats.
  - C. Three bats.
  - D. NFHS rules do not address this issue.
27. In the first inning, the umpire notices that the pitcher has a glove with an optic marking on the inside of the glove that gives the appearance of a softball.
- A. The pitcher shall be restricted to the bench for using illegal equipment.
  - B. The pitcher will be allowed to finish the inning before replacing the glove.
  - C. The pitcher can switch the glove with a teammate already playing defense.
  - D. The glove shall be replaced immediately or may use the glove if the optic marking is modified to no longer give the appearance of the ball.
28. With R1 on third base, R2 on second base and one out, B4 hits a deep fly ball to F9 that is caught. R1 leaves the base before F9 first touches the ball, but R2 legally tags. Both R1 and R2 score as F9's throw is off target. Before the next pitch, the opposing team appeals that R1 left early. What is the correct ruling?
- A. R1 is declared out for the third out and R1's run is negated, but R2's run counts since R2 scored prior to the appeal.
  - B. Since F9's throw was off target, both R1 and R2 would have scored easily so both runs count.
  - C. R1 is declared out for the third out and R1's run is negated. R2's run counts since the only appeal that would negate a run is missing a base.
  - D. R1 is declared out for the third out of the inning. Since the third out was an appeal of the lead runner, neither run scores.

29. 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 would have reached had the ball not become wedged in the fence.
  - D. Award the batter the base the batter was closest to when the ball became wedged in the fence.
30. Which action is not legal for a courtesy runner?
- A. The courtesy runner has not participated in the game.
  - B. The courtesy runner runs for the pitcher only.
  - C. The courtesy runner runs for the catcher only.
  - D. The courtesy runner becomes a substitute in the same half-inning they were a courtesy runner.
31. 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.
32. A team's lineup card must include each starting player's first initial and last name, jersey number, position, and batting order.
- A. True
  - B. False
33. A batter-runner who reaches 1st base safely and then overruns or overslides the base may always return to that base without liability to be put out.
- A. True
  - B. False
34. When the ball goes out of play, runners must be given the opportunity to complete their baserunning responsibilities before a dead-ball appeal is made.
- A. True
  - B. False
35. A state association may, on an individual basis, permit a player to participate while wearing a different style uniform for inclement weather.
- A. True
  - B. False
36. The pitch starts when one hand is taken off the ball or the pitcher makes any motion that is part of the windup after the hands have been brought together.
- A. True
  - B. False
37. An obstructed runner is always awarded one base beyond the base where the runner was obstructed.
- A. True
  - B. False
38. An inside pitch contacts the knob of B1's bat as she falls away from the pitch and the ball rolls into fair territory. The plate umpire points fair but no one responds. What's your call?
- A. The plate umpire shall rule a foul ball.
  - B. B1 is declared out for failing to advance to 1st base.
  - C. B1 is awarded 1st base because the defense did not play the ball.
  - D. The plate umpire will nullify the play and declared a do-over.
  - E. The plate umpire will call, "The ball's in play! That's a live ball."

39. Exposed undergarments are considered part of the official uniform and shall be black, white, gray or a solid school color.
- A. True
  - B. False
40. When the pitcher fails to deliver the pitch within the required timeframe, a ball is called on the batter and runners are advanced one base.
- A. True
  - B. False
41. To call a batter out of the box on contact with a batted ball, an entire foot must be out of the batter's box and in contact with the ground or in contact with home plate at the moment of contact.
- A. True
  - B. False
42. A runner is out for interference if she accidentally contacts a fielder attempting to throw the ball.
- A. True
  - B. False
43. 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.
44. If the ball slips from the pitcher's hand during the backswing or forward motion, it is a pitch, and a ball is called on the batter unless the batter swings at a hittable pitch.
- A. True
  - B. False
45. A runner is out if a fair batted ball strikes her after it passes a fielder (other than the pitcher) and the umpire judges that no other fielder has a play.
- A. True
  - B. False
46. If the fielder has made the catch but drops the ball either in transferring it to the throwing hand or in making a throw, the ball shall be ruled caught.
- A. True
  - B. False
47. It is legal for S1 to substitute for the starting pitcher F1 in the third inning and then re-enter the original pitcher in the fifth inning in the same position in the batting order.
- A. True
  - B. False
48. A legal substitute may replace a courtesy runner on a base, but the substitute is replacing the pitcher/catcher in the lineup for whom the courtesy runner is running for, and the pitcher/catcher has left the game.
- A. True
  - B. False
49. It is possible for the DP and the FLEX to both play offense at the same time.
- A. True
  - B. False

50. While B2 is batting, B3 fails to take a position on the on-deck circle. What's your call?
- A. B3 is required to be in the on-deck circle.
  - B. B3 is not required to be in the on-deck circle.
  - C. That situation is not specifically covered in the rulebook.
51. 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.
52. A fair ball is a batted ball that:
- A. Settles or is touched on or over foul territory between home and first base.
  - B. Bounces over first base.
  - C. While over foul territory, an offensive player interferes with a defensive player attempting to field a batted ball.
  - D. A pop up between the pitcher and the 1st baseman that bounces in fair territory and rolls untouched between home and first base.
53. B1 steps in the batter's box and the umpire immediately notices the batter is wearing jewelry. Which of the following is not allowed during play?
- A. Necklace.
  - B. Small stud earrings.
  - C. A standard watch.
  - D. Large hoop earrings.
54. The umpire notices F6 is wearing a smartwatch on the playing field. Which of the following is true?
- A. Smartwatches are allowed if they are not used to communicate outside of the dugout on offense, or by anyone other than F2 on defense.
  - B. Smartwatches are allowed to be worn even if they are used by any player to communicate while outside of the dugout.
  - C. Smartwatches are not allowed to be worn.
  - D. Jewelry, including smartwatches, is allowed to be worn on the playing field.
55. Bases are loaded in the bottom of the seventh inning and the score is tied 3-3. B4 hits a fair ball that clears the home run fence. What is the final score?
- A. The final score will be 7-3.
  - B. The final score will be 4-3.
56. With one out, R1 on third base and R2 on first base, B4 hits an over-the-fence home run. R2 misses third base and the third-base coach grabs R2 and pulls the runner back to touch third base. What is the proper ruling?
- A. R2 is out for being physically assisted; R1 and B4's (as long as they legally score) runs would count.
  - B. Since the ball is in dead-ball territory, there is no violation and all three runs would score on the play.
  - C. All three runs would score, but the third-base coach should be warned to not physically assist runners.
  - D. R2 is out for being physically assisted and the play is dead. R1's run would score, but B4 would not be allowed to score.
57. What is the maximum COR allowed for fast pitch softball?
- A. .47
  - B. .46
  - C. .45
  - D. .44

58. R1 is standing on third base when the pitcher receives the ball in the circle with feet partially outside the line of the circle. R1 takes two steps toward home plate and stops. R1 is:
- A. Safe.
  - B. Out.
  - C. Runner can stop and then continue home.
  - D. Runner can return to third.
59. Which of the following locations can a pitcher wear a wristband with a playbook/playcard?
- A. Pitching arm.
  - B. Non-pitching arm.
  - C. Belt.
  - D. All of the above.
60. At the end of the sixth inning, the home team is leading 8-5. In the top of the seventh inning, the visiting team scores four runs. During the bottom half of the seventh inning, after two batters reach base but no runs have been scored, the game is halted because of rain.
- A. The visiting team wins by a score of 9-8.
  - B. The home team wins by a score of 8-5.
  - C. Since the seventh inning has not been completed, it is not a regulation game and will be called a "no game."
  - D. The game is suspended.
61. During the act of pitching, which movement is not legal?
- A. The pitcher drags the pivot foot away from the pitcher's plate maintaining contact with the ground.
  - B. The pitcher steps back off the pitcher's plate keeping both hands together and makes the first step back with either foot. Once completely off the pitcher's plate, the pitcher separates the hands.
  - C. The pitcher replants the pivot foot before the act of delivering the pitch.
  - D. While the pitcher is pushing off from the pitching plate, both feet disengage from the ground.
62. A pitcher touches a towel containing an approved drying agent in a back pocket then goes directly to the ball. What is the proper ruling?
- A. Illegal pitch, must wipe hand before going to the ball.
  - B. Ball should be removed from play and pitcher is warned.
  - C. Legal, approved drying agents do not have to be removed from hands.
  - D. Illegal, no drying agents can be used in NFHS softball.
63. A strike is charged to the batter when:
- A. A penalty strike is called because a batter delays entering the batter's box within 5 seconds after the ball is returned to the pitcher.
  - B. A batted ball contacts the batter in the batter's box.
  - C. A pitched ball contacts the batter in the batter's box and was not swung at.
  - D. The catcher obstructs the batter's attempt to swing at a pitch.
64. An on-deck batter may not warm up with more than:
- A. One bat.
  - B. Two bats.
  - C. Three bats.
  - D. NFHS rules do not address this issue.
65. In the first inning, the umpire notices that the pitcher has a glove with an optic marking on the inside of the glove that gives the appearance of the ball.
- A. The pitcher shall be restricted to the bench for using illegal equipment.
  - B. The pitcher will be allowed to finish the inning before replacing the glove.
  - C. The pitcher can switch the glove with a teammate already playing defense.
  - D. The glove shall be replaced immediately, or it may be used if the optic marking is modified to no longer give the appearance of the ball.



66. 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 if fair" is called by the umpire and if the ball remains fair 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.
67. Which statement about a catch is correct?
- A. A fielder catches a batted ball with anything other than the hand(s) or glove/mitt in its proper place.
  - B. The fielder traps the ball.
  - C. If a fielder catches a ball but drops it while transferring to the throwing hand or in making a throw, the umpire shall still rule it a catch.
  - D. The fielder is allowed to use any equipment or part of the uniform that is displaced from its proper position.
68. Which action is not legal for a courtesy runner?
- A. The courtesy runner has not participated in the game.
  - B. The courtesy runner runs for the pitcher only.
  - C. The courtesy runner runs for the catcher only.
  - D. The courtesy runner becomes a substitute in the same half-inning they were a courtesy runner.
69. 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 the pitcher.
70. Once the third out is made by the defense, the teams are given one minute between innings to prepare for the new half-inning. Once the allowed one minute has expired, which of the following is true?
- A. The batter must place both feet inside the batter's box within 5 seconds or a strike is called on the batter.
  - B. The pitcher must release the first pitch of the half-inning within 10 seconds or a ball is awarded to the batter.
  - C. In between pitches, the pitcher has 20 seconds to release the next pitch once the ball has been returned to the pitcher.
71. Which of the following statements is legal about the use of one-way communication?
- A. The pitcher checks their smartwatch or other device before every pitch.
  - B. The catcher checks their smartwatch or other device before every pitch.
  - C. The coach uses two-way communication while on the field of play.
72. Team B has runners on second base and third base with one out and B4 coming to the plate. Team A's coach can:
- A. Tell the umpire Team A wants to walk B4 and have B4 proceed to first base.
  - B. Roll four pitches on the ground to B4.
  - C. Throw four legal pitches outside the strike zone to B4.
  - D. Both A and B are correct.
  - E. Both A and C are correct.

73. 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 also called out.
  - C. Interference is only awarded in situations where the runner physically contacts a fielder.
  - D. B4 hits a fair ground ball but R1 from second base hinders F6 making an initial play. The batter-runner is never called out because of this interference. If there are less than two outs, the batter-runner is awarded first base.
74. 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.
75. When a coach makes a substitution during a game, the home plate umpire is required to 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.
76. The ball always becomes immediately dead when:
- A. While running to first, the batter-runner stops to delay being tagged.
  - B. A batter strikes at a pitch that touches them.
  - C. A runner passes another runner.
  - D. A batter-runner is obstructed before touching first base.
77. Who can detect a batter who enters the batter's box with an illegal bat or is discovered having used an illegal bat?
- A. Only the offensive team can report it.
  - B. A fan.
  - C. Only the umpire or the defense can detect it.
  - D. Only the offensive coach can self-report.
78. 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.
79. 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 the bat and interferes with a defensive player attempting a play.
  - D. All of the above.
80. 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.

81. Which of the following is NOT true about gloves/mitts?
- A. Gloves/mitts shall not be the color of the ball including lacing and seams.
  - B. Gloves/mitts shall be a maximum of two colors.
  - C. Gloves/mitts shall be permitted to have one American flag not to exceed 2 inches by 3 inches.
  - D. Gloves/mitts shall not be judged as distracting by the umpire.
82. B1 hits a fly ball in foul territory near the first-base line and the batter-runner collides with F3 while attempting to field the fly ball in foul territory. What is the correct ruling?
- A. The umpire shall signal a delayed dead ball.
  - B. The ball is dead, B1 is out and since this is a foul ball, runner(s) must return to the base occupied at the time of the pitch.
  - C. It is the fielder's responsibility to avoid the batter-runner if B1 is in the running lane and there is no penalty.
  - D. The batter-runner is ejected because any collision is considered malicious contact.
83. Which of the following is true regarding knee and ankle braces that are unaltered from the manufacturer's original design/production?
- A. They do not require any additional padding/covering.
  - B. They must be covered with athletic tape.
  - C. They must be padded with 1/2-inch-thick foam.
  - D. They are permitted with a doctor's note.
84. A ball is credited to the batter when:
- A. A pitch is not touched by the bat and is not a strike.
  - B. When there is an illegal pitch.
  - C. For catcher's or pitcher's delay.
  - D. All of the above.
85. During the game, the pitcher may use:
- A. Powdered rosin.
  - B. Dirt.
  - C. Comparable drying agent from the USA Softball certified equipment list.
  - D. All of the above.
86. All of the following are true regarding the catcher's box, EXCEPT:
- A. The catcher must be in the catcher's box from the time the pitcher steps on the pitcher's plate until the pitcher releases the pitch.
  - B. The catcher's box is a rectangle.
  - C. The catcher's box is 8 feet, 5 inches wide.
  - D. The catcher's box is 10 feet deep.
  - E. The catcher's box includes the area directly behind home plate, between the batter's boxes.
87. 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.
88. If teams cannot agree on ground rules, the umpires shall formulate the ground rules.
- A. True
  - B. False
89. A state association may determine game-ending procedures.
- A. True
  - B. False

90. The score of a forfeited game is 7-0 unless the game is forfeited after the number of innings required for a regulation game and the offending team is behind; then the score remains as recorded.
- A. True
  - B. False
91. With R1 on second base, B2 is at bat with a 2 ball -1 strike count. 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 3-1 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.
92. With no outs, a 1 ball-2 strike count and R1 on second base, the pitcher is called for an illegal pitch. B2 swings and misses the pitch and R1, who was stealing on the pitch, is thrown out at third base. The correct ruling is:
- A. The coach on offense has the choice of the result of the play. R1 is out and B2 is out on strike three, or the penalty for the illegal pitch. R1 is safe at third base and B2 is at bat with a 2 ball-2 strike count.
  - B. Award a ball to the batter, R1 remains out at third base.
  - C. The coach on offense has the choice of the result of the play. R1 is out and B2 is out on strike three, or the penalty for the illegal pitch. R1 is returned to second base and B2 is at bat with a 2 ball-2 strike count.
  - D. Award B2 first base and place R1 on third base.
93. 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), the correct ruling is:
- A. The batter who should have batted is out.
  - B. All runners called out remain out and runners who were not declared out must return to the base previously occupied at the time of the pitch.
  - C. If a runner advances because of a stolen base, wild pitch, or a passed ball, even though the improper batter is at bat, such advance is legal.
  - D. All of the above.
94. The following is an infraction by the pitcher:
- A. The pitcher rolls the ball to the plate in order to intentionally walk the batter.
  - B. The pitcher delivers a pitch to the batter from a distance of 43 feet.
  - C. The pitcher releases the pitch within 20 seconds after receiving the ball.
  - D. The pitcher touches the chalk and then wipes off the bare hand prior to a pitch.
95. Which of the following is an infraction by the catcher:
- A. A catcher assumes a position outside the catcher's box before a pitch is released.
  - B. The catcher stands up to give signals to the pitcher.
  - C. The catcher throws the ball directly back to the pitcher after the pitch is delivered.
  - D. The catcher throws the ball around the infield after a strikeout.
96. 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.

97. The offense or defense is 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.
98. 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 the 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 the path. Awarding R1 the base that would have been 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 F4 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 R1 is not allowed to alter the base path. R1 must stop to avoid contacting F4 making the initial play on a batted ball.
99. With R1 on third base, R2 on second base and one out, B4 hits a deep fly ball to F9 that is caught. R1 leaves the base before F9 first touches the ball, but R2 legally tags. Both R1 and R2 score as F9's throw is off target. Before the next pitch, the opposing team appeals that R1 left early. What is the correct ruling?
- A. R1 is declared out for the third out and R1's run is negated, but R2's run counts since R2 scored prior to the appeal.
  - B. Since F9's throw was off target, both R1 and R2 would have scored easily so both runs count.
  - C. R1 is declared out for the third out and R1's run is negated. R2's run counts since the only appeal that would negate a run is missing a base.
  - D. R1 is declared out for the third out of the inning. Since the third out was an appeal of the lead (preceding) runner, neither run scores.
100. Is it permissible for a pitcher to attach a playcard to the pitcher's belt?
- A. True
  - B. False