



2020 NFHS Baseball Exam II

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. A bat would be considered legal for the game:
 - A. If it had a BBCOR certification mark.
 - B. If it only had a BESR certification mark.
 - C. If the temperature of the bat had been artificially controlled.
 - D. If it had been altered from the manufacturer's original design and production.

2. Any questions regarding legality of a player's equipment shall be resolved by:
 - A. The opposing team's head coach
 - B. The head coach of the player whose equipment is in question.
 - C. By a consensus of the two head coaches and the umpires.
 - D. By the umpire-in-chief.

3. At the time of the pitch, all fielders shall be on fair ground, except the catcher, who shall be in the catcher's box.
 - A. To be considered to be in fair ground, fielders must have both feet in fair ground.
 - B. All fielders are in fair ground when at least one foot is touching fair ground.
 - C. Just the battery (pitcher and catcher) has to be on fair ground.
 - D. To be considered to be in fair ground, fielders and catchers must have both feet in fair ground.

4. Following a home run, a pitch has been thrown to the next batter when the catcher goes and picks up the bat used by the previous batter, which was lying a few yards away. He hands it to the plate umpire showing him that the bat rattles.
 - A. The home run will be negated and the previous batter will be declared out.
 - B. The home run will be negated and the previous batter will be returned to bat.
 - C. Unless the umpire knows that the bat previously rattled, he must assume that the bat became illegal because of the contact with the pitch. The home run will count and the bat will be removed from the game.
 - D. The home run will be negated and both batters will be declared out.

5. Jones comes to pinch-hit in the fifth inning. The plate umpire checks the lineup card and finds that Jones is not listed on the card. The plate umpire shall:
 - A. Not allow Jones to hit.
 - B. Restrict Jones' head coach to the bench for failure to list all substitutes.
 - C. Allow Jones to pinch-hit and mark the change on the lineup card.
 - D. Allow the substitution, but issue a warning to the head coach.

6. The barrel of a bat shall:
- A. Be round.
 - B. Cylindrically symmetric.
 - C. Smooth contour.
 - D. All of the above.
7. The home team decides to temporarily extend both dugouts. They may do so:
- A. Toward home plate on a line parallel to the foul line.
 - B. Toward the foul line.
 - C. Toward the outfield on a line parallel to the foul line.
 - D. All of the above.
8. When a foul fly is caught by an illegal glove:
- A. The out is nullified and the batter is awarded first base.
 - B. The out is nullified and treated as a foul ball.
 - C. The team at bat may elect to take the result of the play.
 - D. Both B & C.
9. The catcher shall wear a body/chest protector that meets the NOCSAE standard at the time of manufacture. The body/chest protector options are:
- A. Traditional chest protector with a NOCSAE-approved pad attached.
 - B. A compression shirt that has a NOCSAE-approved cardiac cavity protector built into the shirt.
 - C. A newly manufactured traditional chest protector that meets the NOCSAE standard.
 - D. All of the above.
10. A batted ball is judged to be fair when the ball:
- A. Lands on fair ground after touching a player who was over foul ground.
 - B. First falls on foul ground past third base, but settles on fair territory.
 - C. Touches first, second or third base.
 - D. As a ground ball touches a bat resting on foul ground and rebounds into fair territory.
11. An illegal slide occurs when:
- A. The runner slides head first.
 - B. The runner, on a force play, slides in a direction away from the fielder making the play at the base.
 - C. The runner goes beyond the base and alters the play of the fielder.
 - D. The runner slides feet first with one leg and buttock on the ground.
12. During the pre-game conference:
- A. Head coaches verify that all players are legally equipped and using only legal equipment.
 - B. Lineup cards are exchanged and checked.
 - C. Umpires share an expectation of good sporting behavior throughout the game.
 - D. All of the above.

13. It is a legal substitution when:
- A. A player for whom the DH is batting enters the game as a batter in a different position than the DH in the batting order.
 - B. A player eligible to enter or re-enter the game does so without reporting.
 - C. A player re-enters the game in the wrong position in the batting order.
 - D. None of the above.
14. The following are acts of offensive interference:
- A. A runner yelling at a shortstop causing him to drop a fly ball.
 - B. A runner maliciously contacting a fielder without the ball.
 - C. A coach who physically assists a runner during playing action.
 - D. A & B.
15. Which of the following statements on obstruction is correct:
- A. The ball is delayed dead.
 - B. Obstruction is declared when a fielder without the ball simulates a tag on a runner.
 - C. Obstruction occurs when a fielder without possession of the ball denies access to the base the runner is attempting to achieve.
 - D. All the above.
16. Who has the authority to request an intentional walk:
- A. The catcher.
 - B. The coach.
 - C. The pitcher.
 - D. A & B.
17. A defensive conference, held at the pitcher's mound, is concluded when:
- A. The coach leaves the dirt area of the mound.
 - B. The infielders leave to go to their positions.
 - C. A minute has elapsed.
 - D. The coach crosses the foul line.
18. A player who was removed from the game for exhibiting signs or symptoms consistent with a concussion:
- A. May never return to play that day.
 - B. May not return to play in that specific game.
 - C. May return to play if cleared by an appropriate health-care professional.
 - D. May return to play without being cleared if he has sat for an inning.
19. An offender shall be ejected on the first offense when:
- A. A player loosens up to bat in the opposing team's on-deck circle.
 - B. A player leaves his bench area for the purpose of physical confrontation.
 - C. A coach uses replay equipment for coaching purposes during the game.
 - D. All of the above.

20. An offensive conference will be charged when:
- A. A coach meets with his base runner after the opposing coach has been granted a conference to talk with his pitcher.
 - B. Time is granted for an obviously injured player.
 - C. An assistant coach is granted time to confer with the base runner on first base.
 - D. All of the above.
21. At the pre-game conference, the home plate umpire issues a warning to both teams for any player wearing jewelry while participating in the game.
- A. Any player on either team caught wearing jewelry for the first time in the game will be ejected.
 - B. A warning for the wearing of jewelry may not be given at the pre-game conference.
 - C. If an umpire observes a player for either team wearing jewelry while in the game, he may issue a warning to both teams at that point.
 - D. A team warning should be given if a player is observed wearing an ear stud in the dugout.
22. If an assistant coach leaves the coaching box to argue a judgment call by the base umpire:
- A. A warning shall be issued to the team.
 - B. Both the head coach and the assistant coach are restricted to the dugout on the first offense.
 - C. Both the head coach and the assistant coach are automatically ejected.
 - D. Only the assistant coach is restricted to the bench.
23. If the player for whom the DH is batting subsequently bats:
- A. The role of the DH is terminated.
 - B. The DH may no longer participate in the game.
 - C. The DH may re-enter the game and DH for another player.
 - D. The DH may return to play on defense for another player in a different batting position.
24. If the starting pitcher does not face one batter:
- A. He may later return to pitch.
 - B. He may never return to the game.
 - C. He may play another position, but not return to pitch.
 - D. He must face one batter, even if it is to issue an intentional walk.
25. The head coach takes his position in the coach's box dressed in sweatpants and a sweatshirt. This clothing combination is not part of the state association-approved coaching apparel.
- A. The coach is ejected from the game.
 - B. The coach is restricted to his dugout for the remainder of the game.
 - C. The coach may not coach his team or provide direction to players on the field.
 - D. If a player is injured, the coach must continue to remain in the dugout.

26. When a coach physically assists a runner during playing action:
- A. The ball is dead immediately.
 - B. The runner is out and any additional outs stand.
 - C. Runners not put out return to the bases occupied at the time of the infraction.
 - D. Both B & C.
27. When an illegal player on defense was involved in the play and is discovered before the first pitch to the next batter of either team:
- A. The offensive team has no options.
 - B. The team on offense may choose to let the play stand.
 - C. The team on offense may choose to have the batter bat again.
 - D. Both B & C.
28. After the game starts, the sole judge of whether conditions are fit for play:
- A. Is the home coach.
 - B. Is the visiting coach.
 - C. Are the umpires.
 - D. Both coaches must agree.
29. Provided a ground rule does not supersede a rule book rule, it becomes in force when:
- A. Both coaches agree to the proposed ground rule.
 - B. The umpires formulate the ground rules if the teams cannot agree.
 - C. Both A & B.
 - D. Neither A nor B.
30. The game begins when:
- A. The official scorekeeper announces the start time.
 - B. The pitcher delivers the first pitch of the game.
 - C. The pregame conference has ended.
 - D. The umpire calls "Play" after all infielders, pitcher, catcher and batter are in position to start the game.
31. When a team is playing with eight players, and the missing player's batting spot is to bat:
- A. The empty batting spot is skipped over with no penalty.
 - B. The most recent player not on base may bat in that position.
 - C. An out is called each time that spot in the order comes to bat.
 - D. The game is forfeited when the empty spot in the batting order comes up.
32. It is an immediate dead ball when:
- A. An umpire interferes with the catcher attempting to make a throw.
 - B. A runner sprains an ankle touching second base and falls to the ground.
 - C. The ball is batted with an illegal bat.
 - D. A member of the offensive team creates a distraction for the purpose of causing the opposing pitcher to balk.

33. The ball becomes dead immediately when fielded by an illegal glove.
- A. True.
 - B. False.
34. The ball remains live and in play when the umpire gives the "do not pitch" signal.
- A. True.
 - B. False.
35. What conditions must be met for a dead ball to be made live?
- A. The pitcher has engaged the pitcher's plate while holding the ball in a legal pitching position.
 - B. The batter and the catcher are in their respective boxes.
 - C. The umpire calls "Play" and gives the appropriate signal.
 - D. All of the above.
36. When a fielder obstructs a ball through use of detached player equipment:
- A. It is a delayed dead ball.
 - B. It is an immediate dead ball.
 - C. It is umpire judgment depending on the circumstances of the play.
 - D. The ball will never become dead.
37. When does the ball become dead after malicious contact?
- A. Immediately.
 - B. At the end of playing action.
38. A balk will be declared when the pitcher delivers a ball:
- A. That is detected to have a foreign substance he applied to the ball.
 - B. While wearing a bandage on the index finger of his pitching hand.
 - C. While using a glove that included the color white.
 - D. All the above.
39. A pitch dropped during a delivery with the bases empty is:
- A. An illegal pitch.
 - B. A ball if it crosses the foul line.
 - C. A dead ball and declared a no pitch if it stops prior to crossing the foul line.
 - D. B & C.
40. A pitcher may turn his shoulders to check runners while in contact with the pitcher's plate and in the:
- A. Windup position.
 - B. Set position.
 - C. Both A & B.
 - D. Neither A nor B. It is always illegal for a pitcher to turn his shoulders to check a runner.

41. For the set position, the pitcher shall stand with his:
- A. Entire non-pivot foot in front of a line extending through the front edge of the pitcher's plate and with his entire pivot foot in contact with any part of the pitcher's plate.
 - B. Entire non-pivot foot in front of a line extending through the front edge of the pitcher's plate and with his entire pivot foot in contact and angled 45 degrees toward home plate.
 - C. Non-pivot foot in front of a line extending through the front edge of the pitcher's plate and with his entire pivot foot in contact with or directly in front of and parallel to the pitcher's plate.
 - D. Non-pivot foot in front of a line extending through the front edge of the pitcher's plate and with his entire pivot foot in the vicinity of the pitcher's plate.
42. In the windup position, the pitcher pauses for several seconds with both hands together above his head.
- A. This is legal provided the pause was complete and discernible.
 - B. This would be legal had he stopped with his hands together at or below his chin.
 - C. This is illegal. After he starts his movement to pitch, he must continue his motion without interruption or alteration.
 - D. Both A & B.
43. The pitcher brings his pitching hand to his mouth and immediately places his hand on the ball and engages the pitching plate.
- A. This is not an infraction.
 - B. A ball shall be awarded to the batter.
 - C. The pitcher shall be warned not to repeat the infraction.
 - D. A balk shall be awarded to all runners.
44. The pitcher takes his position in an illegal, "hybrid" position on the pitching plate with a runner on first base.
- A. A balk shall be called immediately when the pitcher assumes this illegal position.
 - B. A balk would be called when the pitcher made a move to pick-off the runner at first.
 - C. A balk would be called when the pitcher begins his delivery to the batter.
 - D. Both B and C.
45. The pitcher takes his position on the pitching plate in an illegal "hybrid" position.
- A. Provided the pitcher has made no subsequent move since he took his position on the pitching plate, he may legally step back off the pitching plate with his pivot foot to change to a legal pitching position.
 - B. Once the pitcher assumed this illegal position, he is not allowed to change to a legal position.
46. The pitcher takes his position on the pitching plate with the toe of his pivot foot in front of a line extending through the front edge of the pitching plate and the heel of his pivot foot behind the back edge. His non-pivot foot is in front of the line extending through the front edge of the pitching plate.
- A. This is a legal set position.
 - B. This is a legal windup position.
 - C. This is an illegal pitching position.
 - D. If no member of the opposing team complains, the umpire is to ignore the infraction.

47. The pitcher, after receiving the ball and being legally on the pitcher's plate, shakes off the catcher for 35 seconds.
- A. The umpire shall declare an illegal pitch.
 - B. The umpire shall warn the pitcher and his head coach and eject them for any subsequent violation.
 - C. The umpire shall award the batter one ball.
 - D. The umpire shall award the batter first base.
48. The pitching regulations start when the pitcher takes his sign from the catcher.
- A. True.
 - B. False.
49. The position of the pitcher's feet determine whether he will pitch from the windup or set position.
- A. True.
 - B. False.
50. The previous pitcher was ejected for arguing with the plate umpire regarding what he thought was a strike. The umpire-in-chief may authorize more than eight throws for the new pitcher.
- A. True.
 - B. False.
51. When a pitcher is replaced during an inning or prior to an inning, the relief pitcher:
- A. May not use more than eight throws.
 - B. May not use more than five throws.
 - C. May be authorized by the plate umpire for more throws in case of injury or inclement weather.
 - D. Both A & C.
52. With runners on first and third, the pitcher legally feints a pick-off attempt to third base and then legally turns and successfully picks off the runner at first base.
- A. This is a legal move and the out will stand.
 - B. The third to first move is illegal and a balk will be declared.
53. A batter is declared out when:
- A. The third-base coach interferes with the third baseman attempting to field a foul fly ball.
 - B. He enters the batter's box with an illegal bat.
 - C. An attempted bunt on the third strike is foul.
 - D. All of the above.
54. A batter may leave the batter's box with no penalty when:
- A. The pitcher attempts a pickoff.
 - B. Time is granted to either team.
 - C. The catcher leaves the catcher's box to give defensive signals.
 - D. All of the above.

55. An improper batter is discovered at bat with a count of 1-2.
- A. Only the defense can appeal or discover the infraction.
 - B. The improper batter shall be declared out and the proper batter will come to bat.
 - C. The proper batter will replace the improper batter with the 1-2 count.
 - D. The improper batter shall be declared out and restricted to the bench.
56. Only the defensive team may appeal batting out of order after the batter has completed his time at bat.
- A. True.
 - B. False.
57. The batter hits a stand-up double with his foot on the inside line of the batter's box and also on home plate.
- A. The hit stands; the batter stays on second base.
 - B. The batter returns to bat with his previous count.
 - C. The batter is declared out.
 - D. The batter is ejected.
58. The batter is declared out when:
- A. He intentionally deflects a foul ball that has a chance of becoming fair.
 - B. He hits the ball foul while either foot or knee is touching the ground completely outside the lines of the batter's box.
 - C. He disconcerts the pitcher by stepping from the box on one side of home plate to the box on the other side of home plate while the pitcher is in position ready to pitch.
 - D. All of the above.
59. The batting order is Armstrong, Boyd, Campbell, Davis. Boyd is at bat when Armstrong is caught stealing for the third out. When the team returns to offense in the next inning, the first batter shall be:
- A. Armstrong.
 - B. Boyd.
 - C. Campbell.
 - D. Davis.
60. The penalty for the use of an illegal bat that is discovered before the next pitch is:
- A. The batter is out.
 - B. Other runners return to the base occupied at the time of the pitch.
 - C. The defense has the option of taking the penalty or the result of the play.
 - D. All of the above.
61. Upon proper discovery of a batter using an illegal bat, the defense has the option of taking the penalty or the result of the play.
- A. True.
 - B. False.

62. When the defense successfully appeals batting out of order:
- A. The proper batter is declared out.
 - B. Any outs made on the play stand.
 - C. An advance by a runner from a wild pitch, while the improper batter is at bat, is legal.
 - D. A, B, & C
63. When the proper batter is declared out because he has failed to bat in turn, the next batter shall be:
- A. The batter who batted improperly.
 - B. The proper batter who should have batted.
 - C. The batter whose name follows the proper batter thus called out.
 - D. The batter the opposing team chooses.
64. With a count of 3-2, the batter permits a pitch outside the strike zone to touch him.
- A. The batter is out.
 - B. The batter is awarded first base for ball four.
 - C. The batter stays at bat with a full count.
 - D. The batter is replaced by the next batter who assumes his count.
65. With one out and the runner from third attempting to steal home, the batter interferes with the catcher.
- A. The runner is out.
 - B. The batter is out.
 - C. Both the runner and the batter are out.
 - D. The result of the play will stand.
66. With the bases empty, the batter's follow-through causes his bat to contact the catcher, thereby dislodging the baseball from the catcher's hand.
- A. The batter has committed interference and is called out.
 - B. The batter has committed interference and is ejected.
 - C. Since there was no possible play for the catcher, there is no interference. Play continues.
 - D. A warning shall be issued to the batter and if the incident happens again, both he and his coach are restricted to the dugout.
67. With the runner from first attempting to steal second base, the batter swings and misses the pitch for strike two. His follow-through contacts the catcher and causes him to drop the ball on his attempted throw.
- A. The batter is declared out and the runner is returned to first.
 - B. The runner is declared out and the batter continues his at-bat.
 - C. Both the batter and the runner are declared out.
 - D. B and C.

68. With the runner from third attempting to steal home, the batter swings and misses and his follow-through contacts the catcher, causing him to drop the ball.

- A. This is follow-through interference on the batter.
- B. With one out, the runner from third is out.
- C. With two outs, the batter is out.
- D. A, B, and C

69. A dead-ball appeal may be made by:

- A. A coach.
- B. A defensive player with or without the ball.
- C. A dead-ball appeal is not possible by rule.
- D. Both A & B.

70. A runner is awarded one base when:

- A. A foul fly is caught by the left fielder who then leaves the field of play by stepping with both feet into a dead-ball area.
- B. Attempting to advance at the time a ball becomes lodged in an offensive player's uniform or equipment.
- C. Both A & B.
- D. Neither A nor B.

71. Attempting to return to first base when a deep fly ball was caught, the runner failed to touch second base. The throw from the outfield, attempting to double the returning runner at first base, sails into the dugout.

- A. For missing second base on the return, the runner cannot now legally touch second base since he was standing on first base when the ball became dead.
- B. Because the runner failed to touch second base on his return, he will not be awarded third base due to the overthrow into the dugout.
- C. If the runner correctly touches second base as he is advancing to third base on the award, his touching second base corrected his previous infraction of missing the base while returning.
- D. The umpire should eject the runner for making a travesty of the game by missing the base as he returned.

72. Catcher's obstruction is ignored:

- A. It is never ignored and the penalty must be enforced.
- B. The penalty is ignored if the batter-runner reaches first base and all other runners advance at least one base.

73. If a runner correctly touches a base that was missed (either in advancing or returning), the last time he was by the base, that last touch corrects any previous baserunning infraction.

- A. True.
- B. False.

74. If a runner misses a base and is on or beyond a succeeding base when the ball becomes dead:

- A. He may legally return to touch the missed base provided he does so immediately.
- B. The defense must wait until the ball is made live to appeal.
- C. He cannot legally return to the missed base and is subject to being declared out upon proper appeal.
- D. He will be declared out immediately by the umpire.

75. If a successful appeal of a runner leaving a base too soon is the third out of the inning:
- A. No runs score as this is considered to be a force play.
 - B. All runs that score in advance of the appealed runner and scored prior to the appeal will count.
76. If the penalty for catcher's obstruction on a batter is enforced:
- A. The batter shall be awarded first base.
 - B. Runners attempting to advance shall be awarded the base attempted.
 - C. Runners not attempting to advance will be returned to the base occupied at the time of pitch, unless forced to advance because of the batter's award of first base.
 - D. All of the above.
77. If two runners are on the same base at the same time in a force situation and both are tagged:
- A. The runner who is forced to advance shall be declared out.
 - B. The following runner shall be declared out.
78. If two runners are on the same base at the same time in a non-force situation, and both are tagged:
- A. Both runners are out.
 - B. Neither runner is out.
 - C. The preceding runner is declared out.
 - D. The following runner is declared out.
79. On ball four, the pitch gets by the catcher who throws his helmet to stop the ball from rolling into a dugout.
- A. All runners and the batter-runner are awarded two bases.
 - B. All runners are awarded two bases and the batter-runner is awarded first base.
 - C. All runners and the batter-runner are awarded one base.
 - D. All runners and the batter-runner are awarded three bases.
80. The runner is attempting to return to second base. As he nears second, the shortstop is in his basepath without the ball and with no possible play. The runner dives over the shortstop, making no contact with him.
- A. The runner is declared out as the dive supersedes the obstruction.
 - B. The runner is awarded third base.
 - C. The ball is immediately dead.
 - D. The dive by the runner is ignored because of the obstruction.
81. The runner is attempting to score when the catcher, without the ball, blocks home plate allowing the runner no access. The runner maliciously runs over the catcher attempting to score. The umpire will:
- A. Declare the runner out and eject him.
 - B. Score the runner on the obstruction by the catcher and then eject him.
 - C. Return the runner to third base.
 - D. Eject the catcher for obstructing the runner.

82. Two bases are awarded to runners when:
- A. A throw becomes lodged in an umpire's uniform.
 - B. A fair ball hits a foul pole in flight.
 - C. The pitcher commits a balk.
 - D. The pitcher attempts a throw from his pitching position on the pitcher's plate.
83. When two runners are between the same two bases on an overthrow into dead-ball territory:
- A. The lead runner is awarded two bases and the following runner is awarded one.
 - B. Both runners are awarded two bases.
 - C. Both runners are awarded three bases.
 - D. Both runners are returned to the base occupied at the time of the throw.
84. The home team is utilizing Smith as the P/DH. In the second inning, Smith hits a double. The home team coach now comes to the plate umpire and tells the umpire that No. 45 will be a courtesy runner for Smith.
- A. The home plate umpire shall mark the use of No. 45 as a courtesy runner and inform the visiting team.
 - B. The home plate umpire shall tell the coach he will have to get agreement from the opposing coach.
 - C. The use of the DH will be ended for the game.
 - D. The home plate umpire will deny the use of No. 45 as a courtesy runner for Smith. When Smith comes to bat, he bats as a DH and not a pitcher. Courtesy Runners are not allowed for a DH.
85. With the bases loaded, the batter hits a high pop fly that is easily catchable, but (the ball) hits the runner who is standing on second base.
- A. The ball is dead and the batter is out.
 - B. The ball is dead and both the batter and the runner at second are out.
 - C. The ball is dead and only the runner is out.
 - D. The ball remains in play and no outs are yet declared.
86. A double or triple play is credited to one or more fielders:
- A. when two or three players are put out on baserunning errors.
 - B. when two or three players are put out between the time a pitch is delivered and the time the ball next becomes dead or is next in possession of the pitcher in pitching position.
 - C. when two or three players are put out on errors and/or successful appeal.
 - D. when two or three players are put out on tag-ups.
87. A putout is credited when a fielder:
- A. Catches a batted ball in flight.
 - B. Tags out a runner.
 - C. Puts out a runner by holding the ball while touching a base to which a runner is forced to advance or return.
 - D. All the above.

88. A runner scores one run each time he legally advances to and touches:
- A. Second base.
 - B. Third base.
 - C. Home plate.
 - D. First, second, third and then home plate before there are three outs to end the inning.
89. A stolen base shall be credited:
- A. When the runner attempts to steal a base.
 - B. When the defense drops the batted ball in flight.
 - C. When he is intentionally put on base.
 - D. When he advances a base without the aid of a base hit, a putout, a fielding error or fielder's choice.
90. Each player's fielding record shall include:
- A. When he steps on the field in a defensive position.
 - B. When he is substituted for while on defense.
 - C. When he put out a batter-runner.
 - D. The times he put out a batter or runner, the times he assisted a teammate in putting out a runner, and the number of errors he committed.
91. Player's batting record shall include:
- A. On-base percentage.
 - B. Total number of base hits.
 - C. On-base and slugging percentage, the number of times he batted, the runs he scored and the base hits he made.
 - D. All the above.
92. The home team shall be the official scorebook, unless the umpire-in-chief rules otherwise.
- A. True.
 - B. False.
93. The official scorer keeps records as outlined in the NFHS rules book. The official scorer also has final authority over the following:
- A. Substitutes.
 - B. When the game is delayed due to weather or other conditions.
 - C. The reason why a player was ejected.
 - D. Determining whether a batter-runner's advance to first base was the result of an error or a base hit.
94. When a strikeout involves more than one batter, it is charged to:
- A. A strikeout cannot involve more than one batter.
 - B. The first batter the pitcher faces beginning with his half of the inning.
 - C. The batter listed on the lineup card.
 - D. The batter who received at least two strikes. If no batter received more than one strike, it is charged to the batter who received the third strike.

95. An umpire's jurisdiction ends when:
- A. The last out of the game has been declared.
 - B. One umpire has left the confines of the field.
 - C. All umpires have left the confines of the field at the conclusion of the game.
 - D. The scorekeeper announces there are no issues with the scorebook.
96. Both the plate umpire and the base umpire have the authority to forfeit a game.
- A. True.
 - B. False.
97. When the umpire points with his right index finger while facing the pitcher signifies:
- A. warning to the pitcher for pitching too close to the batter.
 - B. illegal pitch.
 - C. acknowledgment that the pitcher has a game ball.
 - D. play is to start or be resumed and simultaneously calls "Play."
98. When the umpire raises both open hands above the head, it signifies:
- A. calming down upset coaches and spectators.
 - B. letting runners reset after vigorous infield play.
 - C. communicating with his partners that everything is set to begin play.
 - D. foul ball, time-out or ball is dead immediately.
99. When the umpire's fist is up and then out away from his body in a hammering motion, he is signifying:
- A. that he is "chopping" the clock to indicate the time-out is completed.
 - B. the offending coach is making threatening gestures.
 - C. celebrating a great play made by the catcher.
 - D. a strike or an out.
100. On ball four, the pitch gets by the catcher and rolls into the dugout. The batter-runner is awarded:
- A. First Base.
 - B. Second Base.