2015 NFHS SOFTBALL EXAM PART I

NOTE: In the exam situations, F refers to a fielder, B refers to a batter and R refers to a runner. All situations and acts are legal, and no errors or mistakes are involved unless otherwise noted.

1. A batting helmet is considered legal if it has:
   A. A surface with no dents or cracks.
   B. A matte surface.
   C. A mirror-like surface.
   D. Both a and b.

2. A batting helmet is not considered legal if it:
   A. Has a smooth surface.
   B. Has a glare surface.
   C. Has a face protector.
   D. Covers the ears and temples.

3. A catcher's helmet is considered legal if it has:
   A. A smooth surface.
   B. A dent.
   C. A glare surface.
   D. A rough surface.

4. A base runner establishes her own base path when she is not being played upon.
   A. True
   B. False

5. A runner is not out if hit with a fair batted ball that deflects off F1’s glove.
   A. True
   B. False

6. A runner is out for interference if she accidentally contacts a fielder attempting to throw the ball.
   A. True
   B. False

7. A runner is out if a fair batted ball strikes her while not in contact with a base before it passes an infielder, except the pitcher.
   A. True
   B. False

8. A runner is out if she runs behind a fielder, out of the base path, to avoid interfering with the fielder making an initial play.
   A. True
   B. False
9. A runner who misses a base while advancing may not return to touch the missed base after a following runner has scored.
   A. True
   B. False

10. Fair batted balls, prevented by detached player equipment from going over the fence in flight, are four-base awards.
    A. True
    B. False

11. If a runner is tagged out between the two bases where she was obstructed, the runner is awarded the base(s) she would have reached had there been no obstruction.
    A. True
    B. False

12. It is not obstruction if an errant throw pulls the first-base player without the ball into the path of the batter-runner, and impedes her progress.
    A. True
    B. False

13. Runners are permitted to return to a missed base or a base left too soon before a dead-ball appeal can be made.
    A. True
    B. False

14. A batter is called out for disconcerting 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 the pitching position.
    A. True
    B. False

15. A batter is out on proper appeal when she fails to bat in her proper turn and another batter completes a time at bat in her place.
    A. True
    B. False

16. A batter shall not hit the ball fair or foul while either foot is touching the ground completely outside the lines of the batter’s box or while touching home plate.
    A. True
    B. False

17. With a runner on first base and less than two outs, F2 must catch the third strike in flight for the batter to be out.
    A. True
    B. False

18. When an improper batter becomes a runner and the defense correctly appeals, the proper batter is declared out, and all runners not declared out on the play return to the base occupied at the time of the pitch.
    A. True
    B. False
19. The batter-runner shall be declared out when she hits an infield fly, when the infield-fly rule is in effect, even if it is not initially called by the umpire.
   A. True
   B. False

20. The batter-runner is out when an infielder intentionally drops a fair fly ball with first base occupied and less than two outs.
   A. True
   B. False

21. The batter shall not delay the game by failing to promptly take her position in the batter’s box within 10 seconds.
   A. True
   B. False

22. The batter shall be declared out when she enters the batter’s box with an illegal bat, or is discovered having used an illegal bat and the infraction is detected before the next pitch.
   A. True
   B. False

23. The batter is out when the bat hits the ball a second time while the ball is on or over fair territory.
   A. True
   B. False

24. The batter is out when she throws her bat and interferes with a defensive player attempting a play.
   A. True
   B. False

25. When a fielder tags a runner with malicious, excessive and unnecessary force, the ball is dead immediately and the fielder is ejected.
   A. True
   B. False

26. Wearing metal cleats is prohibited and results in a team warning.
   A. True
   B. False

27. Entering the area behind the catcher while the opposing pitcher and catcher are in their positions is prohibited.
   A. True
   B. False

28. Deliberately removing the batting helmet when it is required to be worn results in a team warning.
   A. True
   B. False
29. Coaches sitting outside the team’s dugout to watch their team play defense shall be issued a warning and instructed to return and coach from the dugout.
   A. True
   B. False

30. A team’s second unreported substitute results in the offender and the head coach being restricted to the dugout/bench for the remainder of the game.
   A. True
   B. False

31. When a thrown live ball accidentally touches a base coach in foul territory, the ball is live and in play.
   A. True
   B. False

32. When a coach physically assists a runner during playing action, the assisted runner is out and any other additional outs on the play stand at the end of playing action.
   A. True
   B. False

33. When a base coach intentionally removes a coach’s box boundary line, a strike is charged to the batter and a team warning issued.
   A. True
   B. False

34. If a base coach in foul territory intentionally interferes with a thrown ball, the runner closest to home is out.
   A. True
   B. False

35. Coaches performing duties in live-ball territory must be attired in school colors, khaki, black, white or gray.
   A. True
   B. False

36. A dead ball is called if an obstructed runner is tagged out between the two bases where the obstruction occurred.
   A. True
   B. False

37. A delayed dead-ball situation occurs when the umpire interferes with the catcher who is attempting to throw a non-batted ball.
   A. True
   B. False

38. After a dead-ball situation, the ball becomes live when it is held by the pitcher on the pitcher’s plate and the umpire signals “play ball.”
   A. True
   B. False
39. The ball becomes dead immediately when a pitch touches a batter or her clothing.
   A. True
   B. False

40. The ball becomes dead immediately when a thrown ball is touched by a spectator.
   A. True
   B. False

41. A ball in flight is any batted, thrown or pitched ball that has not touched the ground, an object or a person other than a player.
   A. True
   B. False

42. A catch is not credited if the ball strikes anything other than a defensive player while it is in flight.
   A. True
   B. False

43. A charged conference is when the coach or other bench/dugout personnel requests and is granted a time-out to meet with offensive or defensive personnel.
   A. True
   B. False

44. A crow hop is the replant of the pivot foot by the pitcher prior to delivering the pitch.
   A. True
   B. False

45. A fielder is considered to be making an initial play if the batted ground ball deflects off the pitcher.
   A. True
   B. False

46. A force play is a play in which a runner loses the right to the base occupied and is forced to advance because the batter becomes a batter-runner.
   A. True
   B. False

47. A foul tip is a batted ball that goes sharply and directly from the bat to the catcher's mitt or hand and is legally caught by the catcher.
   A. True
   B. False

48. A leap is when both feet of the pitcher are airborne prior to delivering the pitch.
   A. True
   B. False
49. A non-approved bat is a bat that does not meet ASA specifications.
   A. True
   B. False

50. A passed ball is a pitch the catcher fails to stop or control when she should have been able to do so with ordinary effort, and allows a runner to advance.
   A. True
   B. False

51. A pitcher is in the 16-foot circle when both feet are within or partially within the line.
   A. True
   B. False

52. A rolling or cross-body slide into a fielder is legal provided the runner stays in the base path.
   A. True
   B. False

53. A runner's base path is always defined as a direct line between two bases and 3 feet on either side of that line.
   A. True
   B. False

54. A substitute is any player who enters or re-enters the game.
   A. True
   B. False

55. A thrown ball is considered trapped when it is on the ground and the glove/mitt or hand is over it, and the player does not have control.
   A. True
   B. False

56. An “infield fly” cannot be ruled if an outfielder catches the ball.
   A. True
   B. False

57. An attempted bunt is any movement of the bat toward the ball when the ball is over or near the plate.
   A. True
   B. False

58. An on-deck batter may leave the circle to avoid interfering with the catcher's opportunity to make an out.
   A. True
   B. False
59. During the pregame conference between umpires, coaches and team captains, no balls may be hit or thrown in live-ball territory.
   A. True
   B. False

60. For a given runner, a force play ends as soon as the runner touches the next base or a following runner is put out.
   A. True
   B. False

61. Team members are players listed on the team roster and lineup as submitted to the umpire at the pregame meeting.
   A. True
   B. False

62. Team personnel consist of all school representatives located in the team dugout/bench area, including but not limited to coaches, managers, certified athletic trainers, scorekeepers and spouses.
   A. True
   B. False

63. The fielder is still considered to be making an initial play if she does not gain control of a batted ground ball but is still within a "step and reach" from the spot of the initial contact.
   A. True
   B. False

64. Tinted eye shields may be worn on the batting helmet but must be constructed of a rigid material.
   A. True
   B. False

65. The use of electronic devices by team personnel to transmit or record information pertaining to a player's or team's performance is legal.
   A. True
   B. False

66. The use of electronic devices by team personnel on the playing field to transmit or record information pertaining to a player or team's performance is legal.
   A. True
   B. False

67. The taper is the area which connects the narrower handle to the wider barrel portion of the bat. The taper shall have a smooth, solid surface and shall have a conical shape.
   A. True
   B. False

68. The phrase, "Meets NOCSAE Standard" is recommended on each batting-helmet face protector.
   A. True
   B. False
69. The maximum legal height (from the bottom tip of the heel to the highest point) of a glove is 14 inches.
   A. True  
   B. False

70. The infield, outfield and foul lines are in fair ground.
   A. True  
   B. False

71. While in the pitching position, the pitcher must take (or simulate taking) a signal from the catcher.
   A. True  
   B. False

72. When a pitcher fails to deliver the pitch within the required timeframe, a ball is called on the batter.
   A. True  
   B. False

73. The pitcher shall not take the pitching position on or near the pitcher's plate without having possession of the ball.
   A. True  
   B. False

74. The pitcher may legally remove herself from the pitcher's plate before or after the hands come together by stepping back from the plate with both feet.
   A. True  
   B. False

75. The pitcher is not considered in the pitching position until the catcher is within the catcher's box and in position to receive the pitch.
   A. True  
   B. False

76. 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

77. Once the pitcher's hands are brought together and are in motion, she may take one step, which must be forward.
   A. True  
   B. False

78. After taking the catcher's signal, the pitcher must bring the hands together in front of the body for between one and 10 seconds before releasing the ball.
   A. True  
   B. False
79. A pitcher does not have to release the ball the first time past the hip on a windmill motion.
   A. True
   B. False

80. A player may change to a different fielding position at any time, except the pitcher, who may only be removed and return to pitch once per inning.
   A. True
   B. False

81. A team captain may provide the plate umpire with the team's lineup card.
   A. True
   B. False

82. A team's lineup card shall include each starting player's first initial and last name, jersey number, position and batting order.
   A. True
   B. False

83. All fielders, except the catcher, shall be on fair ground at the time of the pitch.
   A. True
   B. False

84. Each team must start with at least nine players.
   A. True
   B. False

85. Lineups become official after they have been exchanged, verified and then accepted by the plate umpire during the pregame conference.
   A. True
   B. False

86. When a ground rule is in conflict with a playing rule, the ground rule shall be enforced.
   A. True
   B. False

87. The score of a forfeited game is 7-0 unless the offending team is behind; then the score remains as recorded.
   A. True
   B. False

88. The game begins when the umpire calls "Play Ball."
   A. True
   B. False

89. Substitution rules are in effect after the umpire-in-chief accepts the lineup cards from both coaches before the game.
   A. True
   B. False
90. If teams cannot agree on ground rules, the umpires shall formulate the ground rules.
   A. True
   B. False

91. After the game starts, the umpires are sole judges as to whether conditions, including grounds, are fit for play.
   A. True
   B. False

92. A team may finish the game with eight players in the batting order.
   A. True
   B. False

93. An umpire's decision involving judgment is final.
   A. True
   B. False

94. Either the plate umpire or the field umpire may call an illegal pitch.
   A. True
   B. False

95. Only the home plate umpire has the authority to enforce penalties restricting players and coaches to the dugout.
   A. True
   B. False

96. Since the head coach verifies that a team's equipment is legal, the plate umpire need not ensure that bats and helmets are inspected by the umpires.
   A. True
   B. False

97. The plate umpire has final authority to forfeit a game.
   A. True
   B. False

98. The plate umpire is responsible for ensuring that a team's bats and helmets are inspected.
   A. True
   B. False

99. The plate umpire shall ask each team's adult coach if their teams are legally and properly equipped, and remind participants that appropriate sporting behavior is expected throughout the contest.
   A. True
   B. False

100. Umpire jurisdiction begins upon the arrival of one umpire within the confines of the field.
    A. True
    B. False