



2025 NFHS Baseball Study Guide

1. At the pregame conference, the plate umpire asks both head coaches if they have listed all their substitutes on the lineup card. The visiting's team head coach states he did not have time, but will provide them as the game progresses. The plate umpire will:
 - A. Start the game and tell the coach he may add the substitutes as he gets time during the game.
 - B. Inform the visiting team's head coach that there will be no substitutions allowed for his team in the game.
 - C. Not accept the team's lineup card until all substitutes are listed. The game cannot begin until the umpire has received lineup cards from both teams.
 - D. Inform the head coach that as a penalty for not having his lineup card correct, he may not occupy a coaching box for the balance of the game.

2. First and third bases shall be 90 feet from home plate measured:
 - A. From the front of the base to the front edge of home plate.
 - B. From the middle of the base to the middle of home plate.
 - C. From the back edge of the base to the apex of home plate.
 - D. From the back edge of the base to the front edge of home plate.

3. When the dugout area is temporarily extended:
 - A. The home team may only extend its dugout and not the visitor's.
 - B. It may be extended toward home plate if agreed to by all parties.
 - C. It is never legal to expand the dugout area.
 - D. It shall be extended toward the outfield on a line parallel to the foul line, equally applied for both teams.

4. A BBCOR certified bat is permitted to have _____ to enhance the hold of the bat, not to exceed beyond 18 inches from the base of the knob.
 - A. Pine Tar
 - B. Resin
 - C. Any drying agent
 - D. All of the above

5. 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.

6. Defective equipment must be repaired or replaced:
 - A. When a natural pause in the game occurs.
 - B. Before the start of the next half-inning.
 - C. Immediately.
 - D. When a player is able to get around to it.

7. 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.

8. Player White, the next batter, is 4 for 4 in the game with two home runs and the head coach wants to put him on base. In order to give the batter an intentional base on balls:
 - A. The pitcher must pitch four "balls" to the batter.
 - B. The head coach may request the umpire to award the batter first base on any ball-and-strike count.
 - C. The request may only be made before pitching to the batter.
 - D. Only the catcher or pitcher may ask that the batter be awarded first base.

9. A fielder will be considered to have caught a ball in flight when:
 - A. He has secured the ball in his cap.
 - B. He has the ball in his glove for two steps before accidentally dropping the ball.
 - C. He has secured possession in foul ground and then steps with both feet into his dugout.
 - D. The batted ball in flight caromed off a runner and was secured by the fielder before touching the ground.

10. An infield fly is a fair fly that:
 - A. Includes an attempted bunt.
 - B. Is caught only by an infielder.
 - C. Is declared only when there is one out and the bases are loaded.
 - D. None of the above.

11. Offensive malicious contact is defined as being:
 - A. Obstruction.
 - B. Interference.
 - C. Depends on the runner who committed the act.
 - D. Nothing.

12. At the beginning of the third inning, the head coach tells the plate umpire that Baker will bat for the fourth batter in the inning, Davis, if the inning lasts that long. Wilson comes to bat instead of Baker and does not tell the plate umpire. With no outs, he hits into a run-scoring double play.
 - A. Wilson is an illegal substitute and is restricted to the bench when discovered.
 - B. It is permissible for the plate umpire to record the projected substitution of Baker.
 - C. Wilson is an unreported substitute. Upon discovery, the plate umpire will make the needed changes in the lineup.
 - D. The opposing coach has the option of accepting the results of the play or having Wilson declared out.

- 13 . A player has a small amount of blood on his pants at his knee.
- A. The pants must be cleaned or changed before the player participates again.
 - B. Since the amount of blood is not excessive, the player may continue to play.
 - C. If the blood is not fresh, the player may continue to participate.
 - D. The player must be removed from the game and cannot return to the game.
- 14 . The visiting team has used one of its three defensive-charged conferences when the game enters the eighth inning. It now has available for use:
- A. Two charged conferences.
 - B. Three charged conferences.
 - C. One charged conference.
 - D. No conferences are allowed in extra innings.
- 15 . A coach, restricted to the bench for the balance of the game, may:
- A. Not have a charged conference with his team at any time.
 - B. Have a charged conference on the field of play, just as he could before he was restricted.
 - C. Have a charged conference only when the other team has been granted one.
 - D. May have a charged conference - offense or defense - in the dugout/bench area.
- 16 . To start a game, the determination of whether the grounds and other conditions are suitable is made by:
- A. The umpire-in-chief.
 - B. The home coach.
 - C. The visiting coach.
 - D. Both coaches must be in agreement.
- 17 . Provided a ground rule does not supersede a rules book rule, it becomes in force when:
- A. Both coaches agree to the proposed ground rules.
 - B. The umpires formulate the ground rules if the teams cannot agree.
 - C. Only the umpires can create the ground rules for the game.
 - D. Both A and B.
- 18 . During the second inning of the game, the lead-off batter enters the box with an illegal bat. There has been no previous issue with an illegal bat.
- A. There is no problem. The batter shall secure a legal bat.
 - B. The batter is declared out and his head coach is ejected.
 - C. The batter is declared out and his head coach is restricted to the bench.
 - D. The player and the coach are warned and a subsequent violation will result in an ejection of the coach and the player.
- 19 . The visiting team traveled to the game by car. One of the starting player's car broke down and there are only eight players present at game time. An assistant coach has gone to pick them up and should arrive quickly.
- A. The game may begin, since the coach placed the missing starter in the No. 9 position in the lineup.
 - B. The game may begin, but the coach is restricted to the bench for having the confusion.
 - C. The game may begin if the home team's coach has no problem starting the game with eight players.
 - D. The game may not start until the visiting team has nine players present.

- 20 . A team has only eight players at the field.
- A. The game cannot begin until the team has at least nine players.
 - B. The game may begin if the head coach verifies the ninth player will be at the game soon.
 - C. The game may begin with an out called each time that spot in the batting order comes to bat.
 - D. Both B and C.
- 21 . The runner on first base steals second while the batter enters the batter's box with a bat that has been altered.
- A. The play stands and the batter is instructed to secure a legal bat.
 - B. The ball is immediately dead. The batter is declared out and the runner is returned to first base.
 - C. The runner is declared out and the batter is ejected.
 - D. No penalty may be imposed until the defense appeals the illegal bat.
- 22 . The plate umpire gives the "Do Not Pitch" signal.
- A. The ball remains live and in play.
 - B. The ball becomes dead immediately.
 - C. It is a delayed dead ball.
- 23 . A player in the offensive team's dugout uses an air horn in an attempt to cause the opposing pitcher to balk.
- A. The ball remains live and in play.
 - B. The ball becomes dead immediately.
 - C. It is a delayed dead ball.
- 24 . The runner advancing from third base to home deliberately removed his helmet as he approached home plate.
- A. The ball remains live and in play.
 - B. The ball becomes dead immediately.
 - C. It is a delayed dead ball.
- 25 . The ball becomes dead when time is taken to:
- A. Make an award when a runner is obstructed by a fielder.
 - B. When an intentional base on balls is to be awarded.
 - C. When baserunning penalties are imposed.
 - D. All of the above.
- 26 . The pitching regulations begin when:
- A. The batter steps into the batter's box.
 - B. The pitcher intentionally contacts the pitcher's plate.
 - C. The catcher gives a "sign" to the pitcher.
 - D. It is umpire judgment as to when the pitching regulations are in force.

- 27 . The pitcher, in the wind-up position, may:
- A. Deliver a pitch.
 - B. Legally step backward off the pitcher's plate.
 - C. Legally attempt a pick-off at an occupied base.
 - D. A and B.
- 28 . Pitching from the wind-up position, the pitcher pauses for a couple of seconds with both hands together above his head.
- A. This is legal provided the stop was complete and discernible.
 - B. This would be legal if the pitcher had stopped with his hands at or below his chin.
 - C. This is illegal. After he starts his movement to pitch, he must continue the motion without interruption or alteration.
 - D. A and B.
- 29 . With runners on base, the pitcher drops the ball during delivery:
- A. It is an immediate balk.
 - B. It is declared immediately to be a "no-pitch".
 - C. If the ball crosses the foul line it shall be declared a ball.
 - D. If the ball comes to rest on the plate it shall be declared to be a strike.
- 30 . It is illegal for a pitcher to:
- A. Wear a glove/mitt that includes the colors white or gray.
 - B. Wear exposed undershirt sleeves that are white or gray.
 - C. Neither A nor B.
 - D. Both A and B.
- 31 . The official scorekeeper informs the plate umpire that the player who just completed his at bat batted out of order.
- A. The umpire shall ignore the information until the defense legally appeals.
 - B. The umpire shall ignore the information until the offense tells him.
 - C. The umpire, being aware of the infraction, must enforce the penalty.
- 32 . When a batted ball contacts the batter while he is in the batter's box:
- A. He is declared out.
 - B. A strike is charged to the batter as a foul ball.
 - C. The ball is live and in play.
 - D. It is declared to be a no-pitch.
- 33 . R1 on first base attempts to steal second base and is about halfway to second when B2 swings and misses the pitch for strike three. B2's follow through strikes the catcher causing him to drop the ball.
- A. Since B2 did not intentionally cause his bat to hit F2, there is no interference.
 - B. B2 is guilty of interference. R1 is declared out and B2 continues to bat.
 - C. B2 is guilty of interference. B2 is declared out and R1 is returned to first base.
 - D. B2 is guilty of interference. Since the pitch was a third strike and B2's interference prevented a possible double play, both B2 and R1 are declared out.

- 34 . The batter will be declared out when:
- A. An attempt to bunt on the second strike is foul.
 - B. The third-base coach interferes with the third baseman attempting to catch a foul fly ball.
 - C. With two outs and a runner on first base, the missed swinging third strike is not caught.
 - D. A, B and C.
- 35 . With a runner on second base, the batter hits a high pop fly that drifts over foul territory. The third baseman is accidentally prevented from catching the ball by the head coach in the coach's box.
- A. The batter is out and the runner is returned to second base.
 - B. The runner is out, and the batter continues the time at bat.
 - C. Both the batter and the runner are out.
 - D. Neither the batter nor the runner are out. The runner is returned to second base and the batter continues the at-bat with a strike added to the count.
- 36 . With runners on second and third and one out, the batter hits a deep fly ball to center field which is caught. The runner at third legally tags on the play and touches home. The runner at second leaves the base early and the throw beats the runner to the base but after the runner had scored.
- A. The run will count. This is a "timing" play.
 - B. The run will not count. This is a force out for the third out.
- 37 . Jones, advancing from first to third, fails to touch second base and is standing on third when the throw from the outfield goes into the dugout.
- A. The umpire is to immediately declare Jones out for missing second base.
 - B. Because Jones missed second base, he cannot be awarded home from the errant throw to the dugout.
 - C. If Jones attempts to return to second base, the defense cannot appeal his missing second until Jones has completed his opportunity to correct the mistake.
 - D. Jones cannot legally return to his missed base and is subject to being declared out upon proper and successful appeal.
- 38 . If any situation arises that could lead to an appeal by the defense on the last play of the game, the appeal must be made:
- A. While all umpires are on the field.
 - B. While an umpire is on the field.
 - C. Before the infielders cross the foul lines.
 - D. Before the official scorekeeper declares the game over.
- 39 . 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.

- 40 . The runner and the batter-runner are both between first and second bases when the left fielder throws the ball into third base. The ball gets past the third baseman and rolls into the dugout.
- A. Both runners are awarded third base. Since they cannot both occupy third, the lead runner is awarded home.
 - B. The lead runner is awarded second and the batter-runner must remain at first.
 - C. Both the runner and the batter-runner are awarded home.
 - D. The lead runner is awarded third and the batter-runner is awarded second.
- 41 . With two outs, the runner from third is attempting to steal home. The batter tries to check his swing but softly hits the ball back to the pitcher. The runner from third slides across home before the pitcher is able to field the ball and throw the batter-runner out at first base.
- A. The run will count.
 - B. The run does not count.
 - C. It is considered a check-swing and a strike is added to the batter's count.
 - D. The runner will be put back on third base for leaving too soon and there are runners on first and third bases.
- 42 . With the bases loaded and one out, B5 hits a line drive to the right-field fence. R3 and R2 both score, but R1 is thrown out at home. B5 safely arrives at third, but missed first base. The defense properly appeals B5's missing first base.
- A. Two runs score.
 - B. One run will count.
 - C. No runs will be scored.
- 43 . A putout is credited to a fielder who:
- A. Catches a ball in flight.
 - B. Tags a runner or puts out a runner by holding the ball while touching a base to which a runner is forced to advance or return.
 - C. Makes a live- or dead-ball appeal.
 - D. Both A and B.
- 44 . Umpire jurisdiction begins:
- A. Upon the umpires arriving within the confines of the field.
 - B. When the umpires arrive in the parking lot prior to the game.
 - C. At the pregame conference.
 - D. When the plate umpire starts the game by announcing "Play."
- 45 . The game has ended and both umpires are still on the field as well as the head coach and the player who was called out to end the game. The coach violently protests the judgment call and runs to confront the umpire.
- A. A report should be made, but the umpires do not have authority to eject since the game has ended.
 - B. The umpires still have the authority to eject the player and the coach.
 - C. The umpires have no responsibility or authority once the game has ended and they should run off the field.
 - D. The umpires should throw any remaining baseballs at the coach.

<https://exam-creator.s3.amazonaws.com/baseball/Scenario1-c54ad50a8ba44bb7898c499ebbe3c7ed.mp4>

- 46 . How should the umpire rule when the batter-runner removes the helmet?
- A. Immediately declare the batter-runner out when the helmet is removed and warn the team.
 - B. The umpire should ignore the action since the ball is dead because of the home run.
 - C. Allow the run but eject the batter-runner when home plate is touched.
 - D. If this were the third out, no runs would score.

<https://exam-creator.s3.amazonaws.com/baseball/Scenario 8-af560ccf6e324307bc587b3bfc265ea1.mp4>

- 47 . Is this allowed in the coaching box:
- A. Yes, provided the device does not take pictures or transmit data.
 - B. Yes, all electronic devices are allowed.
 - C. Yes, provided it has scorebook software installed.
 - D. No, an I-Pad is not allowed in the coaching box.

<https://exam-creator.s3.amazonaws.com/baseball/Scenerio 24-64c462b7d6ed4124a36da41fdd8d66ee.mp4>

- 48 . Does striking the baserunning glove constitute a batter being hit?
- A. No, the baserunning glove is not a piece of equipment.
 - B. The baserunning glove is part of the batter's clothing.
 - C. The baserunning glove is part of the batter's person (similar to batting gloves sticking out of the pants pockets).
 - D. B and C.

<https://exam-creator.s3.amazonaws.com/baseball/Scenario 2-18017e7b174a4b1e8785a17695e681c6.mp4>

- 49 . Upon noticing the jewelry, the umpire should:
- A. Have the necklace removed and issue a team warning.
 - B. If the team had been warned previously, eject the batter.
 - C. The necklace is legal and is permitted as long as it is not unreasonably dangerous. (Rules 1-5-12 and 3-3-1d no longer reference jewelry)
 - D. Pretend the jewelry was not seen.

<https://exam-creator.s3.amazonaws.com/baseball/Scenario 7-80454feb0b0f45bea1ea526cccfa6069.mp4>

- 50 . Is this a second conference:
- A. Yes, it is. The first conference ended when the coach left the dirt area of the mound.
 - B. No, the conference is not ended until the coach crosses the foul line or the umpire declares it over.