

2019-20 Baseball Officials Exam for Postseason Tournament Consideration

1. R3, one out. The batter is crowding the front of the batter's box. His stride to hit the pitch places his front foot half in the box and half out of the box (touching the line) when he makes contact with the ball. He hits a dribbler to the shortstop, who throws him out at first base and allow R3 to score on the play. (2-16-1g)
 - a. Foul ball.
 - b. Illegally batted ball. The batter is out at R3 returns.
 - c. No penalty. The out stands and the run counts.
2. In order to give an intentional base on balls: (2-4-3)
 - a. The pitcher must throw four balls out of the strike zone.
 - b. The catcher or coach may only request to award the batter first base before the first pitch of the at-bat.
 - c. The catcher or coach may request to award the batter first base during any ball/strike count.
3. Failure to declare a player/designated hitter prior to the start of the game precludes the use of a player/designated hitter for the entire game. (3-1-4)
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
4. Jones is listed as the starting designated hitter (DH). In the 4th inning, Smith pinch-hits for Jones. Which is correct? (3-1-4)
 - a. The role of the designated hitter is terminated for the remainder of the game.
 - b. No one may pinch-hit for the DH except for the player for whom he bats.
 - c. Smith is the new DH.
5. The batter comes to bat with one earflap broken off. Which is required by rule? (4-1-3b Penalty)
 - a. The batter is called out and the coach is restricted to the dugout.
 - b. The batter can return to the dugout to retrieve a legal helmet without further penalty.
 - c. Both the batter and the head coach are ejected.
6. The ball is immediately dead when malicious contact occurs: (5-1-1m)
 - a. By the defense only.
 - b. By the offense only.
 - c. By either the offense or defense.
 - d. By neither the offense nor defense.
7. No runners on. A pitch slips from the pitchers hand and stops about halfway between the mound and home plate. (6-1-4)
 - a. A ball is added to the count.
 - b. A balk is called.
 - c. It is a "no pitch".
8. A pitcher may never feint or throw to an unoccupied base. (6-2-4b)
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
9. R3, one out. As the pitcher starts his windup, the batter abruptly throws up his hand and requests "time". As a result, the pitcher stops his motion. (6-2-4d-1)
 - a. A strike is added to the batter.
 - b. A balk is called on the pitcher.
 - c. Both start over from "scratch".
10. R1, one out. With the first baseman holding the ball, the pitcher moves up to mound and straddles the rubber. This is legal. (6-2-5)
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
11. No one on, no outs. The lineup is *Abel, Baker, Charles, Daniel, Edward, Frank, George, Hooker and Irwin*. Baker is due up, but Charles comes to bat in his place and knocks a base hit. As Daniel comes up to bat, the defense appeals the batting out of order. What's the ruling? (7-1-2) (2-39)
 - a. Charles is out. The next batter is Daniel.
 - b. Baker is out. Charles is removed and comes back up to bat.
 - c. Play stands. There is no penalty once Daniel enters the batter's box.
12. A runner that is obstructed while returning back into first base is awarded: (8-3-2)
 - a. Back to first base.
 - b. At least second base.
 - c. There is no minimum award.

13. R2, R3, one out. The batter hits a double, scoring both R2 and R3. However, R2 misses third base and the batter misses first base. The defense first appeals the batter missing first and then appeals R2 missing third base. How many runs score? (9-1-1 Exception c and d)
 - a. No runs score.
 - b. One run scores.
 - c. Two runs score.
14. R2, two outs. The batter hits a pop-up to the infield. As the shortstop settles under the ball, R2 runs into him. (5-1-1e)
 - a. The ball is dead and R2 is out.
 - b. The ball is delayed dead. If the ball is dropped, interference should be called.
 - c. The ball is dead and the batter is out.
15. If a player who is bleeding must leave the game to receive treatment, the re-entry rule does not apply when he returns to the lineup. (3-1-6)
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
16. If the home team takes a charged conference, the visiting team: (3-4-5)
 - a. May also have a conference, but it will be charged.
 - b. May not conference at the same time.
 - c. May also have a conference, and it will not be charged as long as its conference ends before or simultaneous to the home team's charged conference.
17. A team may record the game using a video camera, tablet or cell phone and use it for coaching purposes as long as it is from dead ball territory. (3-3-1)
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
18. Backswing interference is when: (2-21-5)
 - a. The batter contacts the catcher before the pitch is delivered.
 - b. The batter contact the catcher during his swing at a pitch.
 - c. The batter contacts the catcher on his follow-through after completing his swing.
19. R1, R2, one out. The batter bunts a high fly ball between the mound and home plate. The pitcher, easily under the ball, allows it to fall untouched and then turns a double play at third and second. (2-19)
 - a. Infield fly. The batter is out and the force is removed. Runners must be tagged off their bases in order to be out.
 - b. Infield fly. The ball is dead and the batter is out. All other runners return to their bases.
 - c. The play stands and the inning is over.
20. Any bat that is not made of a single, solid piece of wood: (1-3-2d)
 - a. Are always legal.
 - b. Must meet BBCOR standards, and are labeled as such.
 - c. Must meet BESR standards, and are labeled as such.
21. When a fielder makes a fake tag without the ball: (2-22-2) (3-3-1b Penalty)
 - a. It is obstruction and a warning to the coach that an ejection will occur for the next instance.
 - b. It is legal.
22. If the MHSAA adopts game-ending procedures: (4-2-4)
 - a. Only those game-ending procedures may be used unless the opposing the coaches wish to terminate the game
 - b. The coaches may agree on other game-ending procedures.
 - c. The plate umpire can determine whether the game-ending procedures are fair based on the circumstances.
23. A ball that became dead is made live again as soon as the pitcher steps onto the rubber with the ball. (5-1-4)
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
24. A pitcher may not turn his shoulder to check runners while in contact with the rubber: (6-1-1)
 - a. In the Set position after bringing his hands together.
 - b. In the Windup position.
 - c. A pitcher is always allowed to turn his shoulders to check runners.
25. The umpire may authorize more than eight warm-up pitches because of: (6-2-2c Exception)
 - a. An injury.
 - b. An ejection.
 - c. Inclement weather.
 - d. All are correct.

26. In the 5th inning Smith enters as a courtesy runner for the catcher. In the 6th inning, Smith then enters the game as a courtesy runner for the pitcher. (Speed-Up Rules)
- This is permitted.
 - This is not allowed
27. A courtesy runner may be used in place of the Player/DH if the "Player" is the starting pitcher. (3-1-4)
- True.
 - False.
28. If a batter bunts a ball and it hits him while he remains in the box: (7-2-1f)
- He is out.
 - The ball is foul.
 - The ball is fair and alive and in play.
29. A dead-ball appeal: (8-2-6c)
- Is not allowed in any circumstance.
 - Can be made immediately when the ball becomes dead.
 - Can only be made by a coach or defensive player verbally after all runners have completed advancement around the bases.
 - Can only be made by a defensive player holding the baseball.
30. If the official scorekeeper for the home team informs the plate umpire that the player at bat is an illegal substitute. (3-1-1 Penalty)
- The umpire must wait until it is brought up by the defense.
 - The umpire must wait until it is brought up by the offense.
 - The umpire must enforce the penalty since he was informed of the infraction.