1. The pitcher places his pivot foot in contact and parallel to the pitcher’s plate and his non-pivot foot entirely in front of the front edge of the pitcher’s plate. (6-1-3)
   a. This is an illegal pitching position.
   b. This is a legal wind-up position.
   c. This is a legal set position.
   d. This is a legal hybrid position.

2. With a runner on first base, the batter hits a ground ball to the third baseman. After fielding the ball, the third baseman overthrows first base and the ball goes out of play. The runner and batter-runner are awarded: (8-3-3c2) (8-3-5b)
   a. Two bases from the time of the pitch.
   b. Two bases from the time of the throw.
   c. Two bases from the time the ball went out of play.
   d. One base from the time of the pitch.

3. Any time the defense wishes to appeal following the last play of the game, the appeal must be made: (8-2-5 Penalty)
   a. Before the umpires have left the field.
   b. Before the infielders leave fair territory.
   c. Before the officials scorekeeper gets the book signed.
   d. Before the umpires have left facility.

4. With a runner on third base, the batter hits a high pop fly over foul territory between home and third base. As the third baseman is settling under the ball, he runs into the third base coach standing inside the coach’s box. The ball then drops to the ground and settles in foul territory. (7-4-1f)
   a. Foul ball.
   b. The runner from third is out.
   c. The batter is out.
   d. Both the batter and the runner are out.

5. As the runner from second rounds third, he is grabbed by the third base coach and pulled back to the third base bag. (3-2-2) (8-4-2s)
   a. The runner is out and the ball remains alive and in play.
   b. The ball is dead and the runner is out.
   c. The ball becomes delayed dead but the runner is not out.
   d. There is no penalty since the runner did not advance.

6. A batter is out when hitting a pitched ball while either foot or knee is touching the ground completely outside the lines of the batter’s box or touching home plate when one of the following occurs: (7-3-2)
   a. A fair ball.
   b. A foul ball.
   c. A foul tip.
   d. All of the above.

7. While in the wind-up position, the pitcher may: (6-1-2)
   a. Step directly to a base in a pick-off attempt.
   b. Deliver a pitch.
   c. Step backward off the pitcher’s plate with his pivot foot first.
   d. Either B or C, but not A.

8. Malicious contact by a defensive player causes the ball to be: (5-1-1m)
   a. Immediately dead.
   b. Delayed dead.
9. A pop fly over the first base line comes down over fair territory and bounces in and out of the first baseman's glove. Before it falls to the ground, the catcher secures it in his glove over foul territory. (2-9-1)
   a. No catch. The ball is fair and in play.
   b. Catch and the batter is out.
   c. Foul ball.

10. The visiting team has used one of its three defensive-charged conferences when the tied game goes into the eighth inning. The visiting team now has how many available defensive conferences? (3-4-1)
   a. Two
   b. Three
   c. One
   d. None

11. If a player on the bench leaves the dugout area and comes onto the field during a fight: (3-3-1p)
   a. The player is ejected.
   b. The player is not ejected as long as he doesn’t cross into fair territory.
   c. There is no penalty as long as he does not participate.

12. An infield fly can only occur on a fair-batted ball. (2-19)
   a. True
   b. False

13. Lineups become official when: (1-1-2)
   a. The head coaches present them to the plate umpire and they are exchanged.
   b. The head coaches exchange the cards before the game.
   c. The plate umpire calls, “Play ball” to start the game.

14. A coach who is not in the uniform of the team: (3-2-1)
   a. Is allowed to coach on the field.
   b. Is not allowed to be on the field or in the dugout.
   c. Is restricted to the bench/dugout.
   d. Is ejected from the game.

15. Backswing interference is when: (2-21-5)
   a. The batter contacts the catcher or his equipment after the pitch is delivered.
   b. The batter contacts the catcher or his equipment prior to the delivery of the pitch.
   c. The batter swings at a pitch so hard that he hits the catcher or the ball in back of him.

16. When the pitcher delivers an illegal pitch, the ball is left in play to see if all runners, including the batter-runner, advance one base safely. (5-1-1k)
   a. True
   b. False

17. To give the batter an intentional base on balls: (2-4-3)
   a. The pitcher must throw four pitches outside of the strike zone.
   b. The catcher or coach must 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 at any time during the at-bat.

18. Failure to list a designated hitter before the game begins precludes the use of the designated hitter for that team during that game. (3-1-4)
   a. True
   b. False
19. A team only is able to put eight players on the field while on defense in the 3rd inning. (4-4-1f)
   a. The game cannot continue until the team has nine defensive players and nine players in the batting lineup.
   b. The game can continue and the batter’s position is skipped without penalty anytime is comes up.
   c. The game can continue and an out will be called each time that spot in the batting order comes to bat.
   d. The game can continue until the batting position comes up to bat and then the game must be forfeited.
20. With a 3-2 count, the batter swings at the next pitch which hits him but then is caught by the catcher. (7-2-1b) (5-1-1a)
   a. The batter is out and the ball is alive and in play.
   b. The ball is dead and the batter is out.
   c. The batter is awarded first base.
   d. Foul ball. The batter remains at bat with a 3-2 count.
21. It is illegal for a pitcher to: (6-2-1h,i)
   a. Wear a glove that is white or gray.
   b. Wear an undershirt with the white or gray sleeves exposed.
   c. Both A and B.
   d. None of the above.
22. It is never legal for a pitcher to throw or feint to an unoccupied base. (6-2-4b)
   a. True
   b. False
23. With a runner on third base, the pitcher begins his delivery from the wind-up, but stops when the batter holds up his hand and verbally requests “time” from the plate umpire. (6-2-4d1)
   a. The pitcher will be charged with a balk.
   b. A strike is added to the batter’s count.
   c. Time is called, there is no penalty and both the batter and pitcher will start from scratch.
24. When a batted ball contacts the batter while he is in the batter’s box: (7-2-1f)
   a. He is out.
   b. It is a foul ball.
   c. The ball remains in play.
25. With a runner on second base, the catcher commits obstruction on the batter’s swing. (8-1-1e)
   a. The obstruction is ignored if the batter reaches first base.
   b. The obstruction is ignored if the batter and runner from second both advance at least one base safely.
   c. The obstruction is never ignored.
26. With runners on second and third bases and two outs, the batter knocks a triple to left-center field. The defense successfully appeals that the batter missed second base. How many runs score? (9-1-1)
   a. Two runs score.
   b. One run scores.
   c. No runs score.
27. With a runner on third base and one out, the batter hits a sharp ground ball back to the pitcher. The pitcher fields the ball but it sticks in the webbing of his glove. When he cannot remove the ball from the webbing, the pitcher tosses the glove (with the ball) to the first baseman who steps on first base before the batter-runner reaches the bag. The runner from third scores. (2019 Online Rules Meeting)
   a. The ball is dead and each runner is awarded two bases from the time of the pitch.
   b. The ball is dead. The batter-runner is awarded first base and the runner from third is returned to third base.
   c. The ball is alive and in play. The run scores and the batter-runner is out.

28. The batter knocks a base hit to left field. The runner from second rounds third and heads for home but the ball beats him and the catcher is waiting to make a tag. The runner dives head first over the catcher and touches home plate without being tagged. (8-4-2b2)
   a. The runner is safe as long as the catcher was lying on the ground.
   b. The runner is safe regardless of the position of the catcher.
   c. The ball is dead and the runner is out.

29. Runners on first and third and no one out. The batter hits a ground ball to the second baseman who fields the ball and then throws to the shortstop. As the shortstop touches second and completes his throw to first base to complete the double-play, the runner from first slides away from the base in the direction of the shortstop. The runner from third scores. (8-4-2b)
   a. Interference on the runner. The ball is dead and both the runner and the batter-runner are out. The runner from third returns to third base.
   b. Interference on the runner. Only the runner from first is out. The batter is awarded first base and the runner from third is returned to third base.
   c. No interference. The runner from third scores.

30. With a runner on second base, the pitcher makes an inside move to attempt a pick-off. After stepping directly to second base, the pitcher realizes no fielder is covering the bag and throws the ball to the shortstop at his position. (6-2-4b)
   a. Legal play.
   b. Balk.