

LHSAA/LHSOA Softball Study Guide – 2020 Season

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.

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D	Answer E
An intentional walk can be granted:	After the first pitch has been thrown to the batter.	Before any pitches are thrown.	When the defensive coach, pitcher or catcher makes the request.	By any defensive player.	A, B and C.
Wristbands with a playbook/playcard attached:	Are considered equipment.	Can be worn if a single solid color, other than optic yellow.	Are permissible when worn on the non-pitching arm.	All of the above.	
Which of the following is not a responsibility of the umpire during pregame?	Verifying the field is properly marked.	Reviewing the lineup cards.	Reviewing the ground rules.	Checking all equipment.	
When a pitcher is removed from the pitching position by rule or injury, her replacement who has not yet pitched in the game may have how many warm-up pitches?	No warm-up is permitted.	She is entitled to eight warm-up pitches.	The pitcher determines when she is properly warmed up.	The umpire is authorized to determine how many warm-up pitches are permitted.	
Which of the following would be an illegal pitch?	A step backward is taken after the hands have come together but prior to the start of the pitch.	Once the pitch has started, the pitcher takes no more than one step forward.	The hands come together and apart, then together again while standing on the pitching plate.	When the hands are apart and come together off the pitching plate as long as the hands are separated prior to stepping onto the pitcher's plate.	

A batter may be awarded first base when:	A fair batted ball strikes the person, attached equipment or clothing of an umpire or a runner.	A pitched ball entirely within the batter's box strikes her clothing.	A pitched ball not entirely in the batter's box, not swung at nor called a strike, hits the batter when she attempts to get out of the way.	All of the above.	
What factors should umpires consider in determining when to leave the field at the end of the game?	Leave the field before all fielders have left fair territory and the catcher has vacated her normal fielding position.	Return to the field after they have left to make every attempt to get the call right.	When teams line up to shake hands following the completion of the game.	Umpires should remain on the field to watch for unsporting behavior by either team in the handshake line.	
If an improper batter becomes a runner or is put out and the defense appeals to the umpire before the next pitch (legal or illegal), or before the infielders have left the infield and the catcher has left her normal fielding position in that half inning, the correct ruling should be:	The umpire shall declare the batter who should have batted out.	All outs stand and runners who were not declared out must return to the base occupied at the time of the pitch.	If a runner advances because of a stolen base, wild pitch, passed ball or an illegal pitch, while the improper batter is at bat, such advance is legal.	All of the above.	
There are how many types of appeals?	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	
Which situation is not an appeal play?	The batter-runner legally overruns first base, attempts to run to second and is legally touched while off base.	An offensive team member, other than another runner, physically assists the runner.	The runner fails to touch home plate.	The runner leaves a base to advance to another base before a fly ball is first touched, provided the ball is returned to the infield	

				and is properly appealed.	
A base runner establishes her own base path when she is not being played upon.	True	False			
R1 is on first base when B2 hits a ground ball. R1 crashes into F4, in the base path, as she attempts to gain control of a batted ball which is within a step and a reach of the spot of initial contact. The correct call is:	R1 has committed interference.	When F4 fails to gain control of the batted ball, the umpire will give the delayed dead-ball signal and wait to see what happens.	Because F4 was in the runner's base path, F4 is always charged with obstruction.	There is no call since R1 and F4 could not reasonably avoid contact. If judged unintentional the play is allowed to continue.	
Starting at first base, R1 overruns second base on a hit by B2. In the ensuing rundown, both runners end up on second base. F6 tags both runners. The correct ruling is:	R1 and B2 are both out.	B2 is out.	R1 is out.	Neither runner is out.	
The offense or defense is allowed to use either the white or colored portion of first base for all situations EXCEPT:	Any force-out attempt from the foul side of first base.	A base on balls awarded to the batter.	An attempted pickoff play.	A double-play attempt resulting from a ground ball to the shortstop.	

<p>There are two outs and R1 is on second base. B4 strikes out but F2 drops the ball. B4 is able to reach first base while F2 chases down the ball. F2 then overthrows third base as R1 is advancing and the ball bounces over the fence in foul territory. What is the correct procedure for advancement of the runners?</p>	<p>R1 is awarded home and B4 is awarded second base.</p>	<p>R1 is awarded home and B4 is awarded third base.</p>	<p>R1 is awarded third base and B4 is awarded first base.</p>	<p>R1 is awarded third base and B4 is awarded second base.</p>	
<p>Which statement about baserunning is NOT correct?</p>	<p>R1 was stealing 2nd base when B2 hit a deep fly ball to left field. R1 rounds 2nd base before she realizes she needs to go back and tag up. She re-tags 2nd base and gets back to 1st base. After F7 touches the ball, R1 may legally attempt to advance.</p>	<p>B4 hits a clean extra-base hit to the left field fence. B4 misses 3rd base while rounding and advances toward home and scores. While B4 is heading to her dugout, F5 tags 3rd base for a live-ball appeal. The base umpire calls B4 out on the appeal.</p>	<p>All runners must remember to re-touch bases in reverse order, even when returning after a foul ball.</p>	<p>Bases loaded, no outs, B4 hits a double and all runners score. After the play, the defense makes a verbal dead-ball appeal that R3 missed 2nd base. The base umpire calls R3 out. Result of the play is two runs, one out and a runner at 2nd base.</p>	
<p>Which statement is NOT an example of interference?</p>	<p>Batter-runner running outside the 3-foot lane interferes with the fielder taking the throw at first base.</p>	<p>The batter-runner makes contact with a fair batted ball before reaching first base.</p>	<p>The batter-runner stops between home plate and first base to delay being tagged out.</p>	<p>The batter-runner remains in the batter's box on a play at home plate in order to prevent an obvious out.</p>	

<p>B1 bunts a ball that bounces off the plate and rolls in front of the plate. As B1 runs toward first base she has one foot partially touching the foul line and the other foot completely in the running lane. F2 fields the ball and her throw to first base contacts B1. The correct call is:</p>	<p>F2 is ejected for unsporting behavior.</p>	<p>B1 is out for interference.</p>	<p>B1 can choose to use either the white or orange base.</p>	<p>This is a legal play. B1 is safe at first base if she reaches the base before being put out.</p>	
<p>B1 bunts the ball. The first baseman fields the ball and prepares to tag out B1 as she runs toward first base. B1 stops and steps back toward home plate to avoid the tag. The correct ruling is:</p>	<p>Live ball. This is a legal play.</p>	<p>Dead ball. The batter is out and runners return to the last bases touched at the time of the interference.</p>	<p>Live ball. The batter is out but runners can advance.</p>	<p>Dead ball. The batter is out and runners are awarded the closest base at the time dead ball is called.</p>	
<p>B1 hits a dribbler in front of the plate and a few feet down the first-base line. F2 fields the ball and doesn't throw because B1 is outside the running lane and in the way of a potential throw.</p>	<p>The plate umpire calls dead ball and B1 is out for interference.</p>	<p>The plate umpire lets the play stand as there is no interference on B1.</p>	<p>The plate umpire lets the play stand and signals obstruction on F2.</p>	<p>The plate umpire calls dead ball and obstruction on F2.</p>	
<p>B3 erroneously bats out of order in place of B2. The error is discovered by the opposing team while B3 is at bat with a 3 ball-2 strike count. The correct ruling is:</p>	<p>B3 is declared out.</p>	<p>B2 replaces B3 and assumes the 3-2 count.</p>	<p>B3 is allowed to finish the at-bat.</p>	<p>B2 replaces B3 and starts with a new count since she hasn't received any pitches.</p>	

In which of the following situations is the batter out?	The batter attempts to confuse 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 position ready to pitch.	A bunt on the third strike is foul.	The batter throws her bat and interferes with a defensive player attempting a play.	All of the above.	
R1 is on first base. B2 hits a pitch to F6 with one foot touching the ground completely outside the batter's box. F4 obstructs R1 advancing to second base. The correct ruling is:	Delayed dead ball. B2 is out but R1 is awarded second base for F4 obstructing.	Dead ball. B2 is out and R1 must return to first base.	Delayed dead ball. B2 is out and R1 advances at her own risk.	Dead ball. B2 is out. R1 is awarded second base if F4's obstruction occurred before B2 contacted the ball.	
R1 is at third base. B2 hits a ground ball to F6 who throws to first base, which is a double first base. B2 touches the white portion and collides with F3 who is standing on the white portion about to receive the ball. The correct ruling is:	B2 is out but R1 will advance on the play.	B2 may run to the white base and is safe if she beats the ball.	Since B2 was running to the white base, F3 must use the colored base.	The ball is dead, B2 is out, and R1 must return to the last base touched at the time of interference.	
R1 is on third base and the infielders are playing in for a potential play at the plate. B2 hits a ball sharply down the third-base line that passes F6 before striking R1, while she is standing on third base. The correct call is:	An immediate dead ball for hitting R1. Award B2 first base and leave R1 on third base.	An immediate dead ball for hitting R1. Award B2 first base and call R1 out.	An immediate dead ball for hitting R1. Call both R1 and B2 out.	Make no immediate call because the ball is in play.	

The batter is out when:	She hits the ball fair or foul while either foot is touching the plate.	She bunts on the second strike.	Any strike is caught by the catcher.	With a 1-1 count, she fails to enter the batter's box within 10 seconds after the ball is returned to the pitcher and the pitcher is on the pitcher's plate.	
The on-deck batter shall not commit interference with the defensive team. Which statement is correct?	When the interference is with a thrown or pitched ball, the runner closest to home is out.	If no play is obvious then no player is out, but the runners must return to the last base touched at the time of interference.	When interference is with a fair batted or foul fly ball, the batter is out.	All of the above.	
The plate umpire notices that B1 steps into the batter's box with an altered bat.	The umpire shall wait for an appeal from the defensive team.	The umpire shall penalize a strike on the batter.	The umpire shall declare B1 out and remove the bat. B1 and the head coach are both ejected.	There is no penalty until B1 hits the ball.	
There are four criteria that an umpire uses to judge whether a batter attempted to hit or bunt the pitched ball. Which statement is NOT correct?	Rolling the wrist and swinging through the pitched ball is considered an attempt.	If the bat is drawn back before the pitch gets to the bat, it is not an attempt.	Holding a bat in the strike zone is not a strike nor an attempt to swing.	The batter makes an attempt to hit the pitch.	
Which of the following would result in a coach being in violation of bench and field conduct rules?	Entering behind the catcher while the opposing pitcher and catcher are in their positions.	Being outside the dugout while his/her team is on defense.	Having objects other than scorekeeping and stopwatch devices in the coach's box.	All of the above.	
A fair batted ball is wedged into the fence. The umpire should:	Call a dead ball and award the batter two bases.	Call a dead ball and award the batter a home run.	Call a dead ball and award the base the umpire judges she would have reached had the ball not become wedged in the fence.	Award the batter the base she was closest to when the ball became wedged in the fence.	
The NFHS Authenticating Mark shall be on each softball.	True	False			

During the pregame conference with coaches and umpires, a team may take its turn at infield practice.	True	False			
Batter A approaches the batter's box and the defensive team's head coach requests that she be "intentionally walked." At that time, the home plate umpire indicates that she advances to first base. The defensive coach now appeals that Batter A has batted out of order.	This appeal may not be made until Batter A reaches first base.	The appeal may not be made after the home plate umpire awards the intentional walk.	The appeal may be made at any time after the home plate umpire awards the intentional walk and before a pitch to the next batter.	All of the above.	
A strike is charged to the batter when:	A pitch is swung at and missed.	A pitch contacts the batter while swinging at the ball or the batter is hit by the pitch that is in the strike zone. (dead-ball strike)	A member of the offensive team intentionally removes a line.	All of the above.	
With R1 on second base, B2 is at bat with a 2 ball -1 strike count. The next pitch is completely in the batter's box and barely grazes the jersey of B2 while R1 breaks to steal third base. The catcher throws to third base and R1 is tagged out. What is the correct ruling?	The ball is live, R1 is out and B2 has a 3-1 count.	The ball is dead, B2 is awarded first base. The play at third base stands, R1 is out.	The ball is dead, B2 is awarded first base. R1 returns to second base.	The ball is dead, B2 remains at bat since the umpire judged B2 did not make an attempt to get out of the way of the pitch.	
All of the following are true statements regarding the	The DP is one of the nine hitters in the batting order.	The DP may be substituted for at any time by a legal substitute.	The DP may play defense only for the FLEX.	The DP has left the game if the FLEX bats.	The DP must remain in the same position in the batting order for the entire game.

designated player (DP), EXCEPT:					
The FLEX may be substituted for at any time by:	A legal substitute.	The DP, who may play defense for the FLEX.	Anyone else in the batting order.	A and B only.	A, B and C.
Which statement is correct in regard to the FLEX player?	The FLEX player is listed in the 10th position in the batting order.	A head coach who lists the DP/FLEX on her starting lineup can go from 9 to 10 players as long as she doesn't violate re-entry and substitution rules.	The FLEX can bat or run bases for the DP. Either the head coach or the FLEX player can report the change to the plate umpire. The DP has left the game.	All of the above.	
A defensive player takes the field with an eye shield connected to her face/head protection. What material is legal for an eye shield?	Mirror-like material.	Material that is shaded.	Material that is tinted.	Material that is clear and permits 100% allowable light transmission.	
Defensive players may wear face shields provided that:	The shield is attached to face/head protection.	The shield is made of rigid material.	The shield allows for 100% light transmission with no tint.	All of the above.	
In a contest within a state that requires the use of a double first base, a coach indicates he does not want to play the game with a double first base. Which statement is correct?	If both coaches agree, the double first base may be removed.	The double first base rule must be used in all contests.	Any type of base is permissible in states that adopt the double first base.	The contrasting color portion of first base can be removed when the aforementioned coach's team is on defense.	
In fast pitch softball, all bats shall meet the ASA/USA Softball Bat Performance Standard and have what certification marks?	2000, 2004 or the USA Softball All Games.	2004.	2000, 2004 or 2013.	None of the above.	

Team A is wearing blue and red uniforms with red exposed undergarments. Which of the following is true about a playcard being worn by Team A's players:	F1 can wear a solid green playcard on her non-pitching arm.	F3 can wear a solid black playcard.	The team's playlist is multicolored and is visible through a window in its solid orange playcard sleeve. This is legal, as the only limitation is that the playcard sleeve is a solid color and not optic yellow.	All the above.	
The knob of the bat may be:	Molded, lathed and welded.	Adjustable, if permanently fastened.	Covered with grip tape.	All of the above.	
All the following are legal apparel except:	All players are wearing a white arm sleeve.	All players are wearing a black knee sleeve.	Some players are wearing camouflage arm sleeves in the school colors.	Some players are wearing gray tights.	
An umpire should declare a "no-pitch" on which of the following occurrences?	The pitcher pitches during a suspension of play.	The base runner is called out for leaving the base too soon.	The pitcher pitches before the base runner has returned to the base after a foul ball.	All of the above.	
When an illegal pitch is called with a runner on base:	All runners advance one base.	The batter is awarded a ball.	A warning will be issued to the pitcher.	Both a and b.	
Who can a pitcher take a signal from while on the pitcher's plate?	The coach.	A play card.	The catcher.	All the above as long as the pitcher pauses and simulates taking a signal from the catcher prior to bringing her hands together.	
With R1 on first base and one out, R1 leaves the base prior to the pitcher releasing the ball. B3 proceeds to hit the pitch over the center-field fence. The umpire should:	Wait for the defense to appeal the runner leaving early. If no appeal, both runs score.	Give the delayed dead-ball signal. After all runners touch home plate, call time and rule R1 out for leaving early. Since there were less than two outs, the batter's run counts.	Signal time and declare "no pitch." R1 is out for leaving early and the batter's count is the same as before that pitch.	Do nothing, the play is legal.	
A team's lineup card must include all of the	First initial and last names.	Jersey numbers.	Position being played.	Batting order of starting players.	All of the above are required.

following, EXCEPT:					
After an initial warning to the head coach, any subsequent change to the lineup card for an inaccuracy will result in:	The head coach being restricted to the dugout/bench for the remainder of the game.	The head coach being ejected.	The player/substitute who is being changed/added being restricted to the dugout/bench for the remainder of the game.	A and C only.	B and C only.
The umpire shall immediately remove a player from the game who exhibits the following signs or symptoms of a concussion:	Dizziness.	Confusion.	Headache.	Loss of consciousness.	All of the above.
Umpire jurisdiction begins:	Upon the arrival of one umpire within the confines of the field.	Upon the arrival of two umpires within the confines of the field.	When the pregame conference begins.	Upon the conclusion of the pregame conference.	Upon the arrival of one umpire to the facility/park/school.
Which statement about the concussion rule is correct?	A player exhibiting signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion is immediately removed from the game.	If an appropriate health-care professional determines that the athlete has not suffered a concussion, the athlete may return to play.	This is a health and safety issue, since an athlete should not return to play or practice on the same day of a concussion.	All of the above are correct.	
R1 is on first base when B2 hits a ground ball to F4. F4 is in the baseline between first and second when she misplayes the ball. R1 crashes into F4 as she attempts to recover the ball. The correct call is:	If the misplayed ball is within a step and a reach of where F4 initially contacted the ball, R1 has committed interference.	When F4 misplayes the ball, the umpire will give the delayed dead-ball signal and wait to see what happens.	Because F4 was in the baseline, F4 is always charged with obstruction.	None of the above.	

R1 is on first base with one out. B3 hits a long fly ball to left field. The ball is over foul territory as it is first touched and then dropped by F7. On the fly ball, R1 advanced and touched second base and was moving to third as the ball was dropped. R1 shall:	Retrace the path retouching second base before returning to first base.	Be awarded second base, as it was legally achieved while the ball was over fair territory.	Return to first base with or without retouching bases since it is ruled a foul ball.	Move back to first base before the ball gets to the pitching circle.	
Which statement about a catch is correct?	The fielder must have control and the release of the ball must be voluntary.	If a ball strikes anything or anyone other than a defensive player while it is in flight, it shall be ruled a ground ball and not a catch.	If a fielder catches a ball but drops it while transferring it to the throwing hand or in making a throw, the umpire shall still rule it a catch.	All of the above.	
Which statement is an incorrect ruling of interference?	If a retired runner impedes a fielder making a play on another runner, the runner closest to home is always declared out.	If a runner has not yet been put out and interference occurs to break up a double play, the immediate succeeding runner is out.	Interference is only awarded in situations where the runner physically contacts a fielder.	B4 hits a fair ground ball but R2 hinders F6 making an initial play. The batter-runner is never called out as a result of this interference. If there are less than two outs she is always awarded first base.	
With the bases loaded and less than two outs, F4 is using ordinary effort to catch a pop-up. The correct call is:	Infield fly is called by the umpire and the batter is out.	Runners may not advance at any time.	Only an infielder can catch an infield fly.	If the ball is ruled foul, it still is an infield fly.	
B1 enters the batter's box on the right side while the pitcher is in position ready to pitch. B1 disconcerts the	Allow the pitcher to reset and continue to play.	Allow the pitcher to reset and warn the head coach the next infraction would result in an out on the batter.	The ball is dead immediately and batter is called out.	An illegal pitch is called on the pitcher.	

pitcher by moving to the left-hand batter's box. The correct ruling is:					
A coach may never make a baserunning appeal; only players on the field may appeal.	True	False			
Any fielder, with or without the ball, may make a dead-ball appeal by verbally stating that the runner missed the base or left too soon.	True	False			
A batting helmet is considered legal if it has:	A surface with no dents or cracks.	A non-glare surface.	A mirror-like surface.	Both a and b.	
A slide is illegal if:	The runner uses a rolling or cross-body slide into the fielder.	The runner's raised leg is higher than the fielder's knee when the fielder is in a standing position.	The runner slashes or kicks the fielder with either leg.	The runner goes beyond the base and makes contact with or alters the play of the fielder.	All of the above.
All of the following about sliding are true except:	A runner can only slide feet first.	On an over slide, a runner may be tagged out if they do not remain in contact with the base.	When the slide is completed a runner must be able to touch the base with either a hand or foot.	In order for a runner to avoid unnecessary contact she is not required to slide if a fielder has a ball in her possession and is waiting to make the tag.	
During the act of pitching, which movement is not legal?	The pitcher drags her pivot foot away from the pitcher's plate maintaining contact with the ground.	She steps back off the pitcher's plate keeping both hands together and makes the first step back with either foot. Once completely off the pitcher's plate she opens her hands.	The pitcher crow hops or leaps.	She uses the slingshot or windmill styles of pitching – as long as she has no more than 1½ revolutions of her pitching arm.	

F1 steps onto the pitcher's plate and, after legally bringing her hands together, steps backward to start her motion to pitch. After stepping backward, she separates her hands and steps forward to deliver the pitch.	This is an illegal pitch. Any step backward must begin prior to the hands being brought together.	This is legal, provided the step backward begins prior to the start of the pitch.	A ball is awarded to the batter and all runners are advanced one base without liability to be put out.	Both A and C are correct.	
All of the following are true regarding gloves/mitts, EXCEPT:	Gloves shall be a maximum of two colors, excluding lacing and manufacturer's logo.	Glove lacing shall not be the color of the ball.	Gloves shall not be entirely optic in color.	Gloves may have one American flag not exceeding 2 by 3 inches.	Gloves may have markings that give the appearance of the ball on the outside, but not the inside.
Regarding the taper of a softball bat, which statement is NOT in compliance with the current rules?	The taper connects the narrower handle to the wider portion of the bat.	The taper of a bat is defined as having a solid surface.	The taper shall have a conical shape since it connects the narrower handle to the wider portion of the bat.	All are correct statements.	
Team A's pitcher has a pink digital camouflage arm sleeve on her pitching arm extending from her uniform top all the way down to her wrist. The ruling should be:	Legal, sleeves are not covered in NFHS softball rules.	Legal, as long as it does not contain any of the opposing team colors.	Illegal, the sleeve must be removed or covered. Sleeves must follow the same color restrictions as exposed undergarments. They must be a single solid color: black, white, gray or school color.	Illegal, sleeves are not allowed to be worn.	
B1 steps up to the plate and after she hits two balls over the fence in foul territory, F1 requests to intentionally walk B1.	The umpire allows B1 to be intentionally walked.	The umpire informs F1 that the request for an intentional walk must come from the head coach.	The umpire states that although F1, F2 or the defensive coach can request an intentional walk, it must be done prior to any pitches being thrown.	The umpire informs F1 that an intentional walk cannot be requested once there are two strikes.	

<p>B1 hits a ground ball that goes past F3. No other fielder had a chance to make an out, but the ball strikes the umpire. The correct call is:</p>	<p>The umpire will watch and judge if the defense was disadvantaged before calling dead ball.</p>	<p>The ball is dead and the batter is awarded one base only.</p>	<p>The ball remains live and B1 can advance as many bases as possible with the liability to be put out.</p>	<p>The ball remains live. Even if F3 grabs the ball and touches first base before B1, B1 is safe because of umpire interference.</p>	
<p>B1 attempts to hit a pitched ball completely in the batter's box. She misses the pitch but the ball barely contacts her on the jersey. What is the umpire's call?</p>	<p>Dead ball. Award a ball to the batter because the pitched ball was out of the strike zone.</p>	<p>Dead ball. Charge the batter with a strike because she swung at the pitch. Do not award first base for hit by pitch.</p>	<p>Dead ball. Award B1 first base for a hit by pitch because the ball was completely in the batter's box.</p>	<p>Live ball. Award a strike and any advancement of base runners is allowed.</p>	
<p>All of the following statements about sliding are true EXCEPT:</p>	<p>If a runner slides, it may be feet first or head first.</p>	<p>In order to complete a legal slide, a runner must be able to touch the base with either her hand or foot.</p>	<p>In order for a runner to avoid unnecessary contact, she is required to slide if a fielder has possession of the ball and is waiting to make a tag.</p>	<p>On an overslide, a runner may be tagged out if she does not remain in contact with the base.</p>	
<p>Bases are loaded with no outs, with a one-ball, one-strike count. B4 hits a ground ball. As F4 is fielding the ball, R3 collides with her. What is the correct ruling?</p>	<p>The ball is dead and R3 is out. All other runners return to their bases and B4 returns to bat with the same count.</p>	<p>R3 is out. If the interference prevented an obvious double play, the succeeding runner (B4) is also out. R1 and R2 advance at their own risk.</p>	<p>Since R3 was in the baseline there is no interference, and all runners advance at their own risk.</p>	<p>The ball is dead and R3 is out. If the interference prevented an obvious double play the succeeding runner (B4) is also out. If not, B4 is awarded first base. R1 and R2 return to the last base touched at the time of interference.</p>	

R1 is on first base; B2 is at bat with an 0 Ball - 2 Strike count and no outs. B2 swings at the pitch and the foul tip is caught by the catcher. B2 runs toward first base. As R1 is diving back to first base, B2 collides with F3 who is attempting to catch the thrown ball from F2 to tag R1.	B2 is awarded second base; R1 is awarded third base.	B2 is declared out for interference; R1 remains at first base.	B2 has struck out and is charged with interference; R1 is declared out as the runner closest to home.	B2 has struck out; R1 remains at first base.	B2 is declared out for interference; R1 is awarded second base.
Umpire jurisdiction ends at the conclusion of the game when:	The umpires leave the field of play.	The umpires leave the visual confines of the facility.	The umpires are in the parking lot or school building.	The third out is declared in the final half-inning.	The umpires are sure no final appeal will be made.
Wood bats:	Must bear the 2000, 2004 or the USA Softball All Games Certification Mark.	Shall not exceed 2 1/4 diameter.	Can be a blend of wood and composite material.	None of the above.	
Which of the following statements about bats qualifies as an altered bat?	Bats should be free of rattles, dents, burrs, cracks and sharp edges.	Materials inside the bat or treatment/devices used to alter bat specifications and/or enhance performances are prohibited.	There is a minor nick or paint chip in the bat from metal cleats.	None of the above.	
Which of the following conditions does not meet the definition of a damaged bat:	Broken bat.	A bat with a crack or dent.	A bat with a rattle.	A bat without a proper certification mark.	
Where are media allowed during a high school softball game?	In live-ball territory inside the confines of the field.	Down the right-field line only, in live-ball territory.	In dead-ball territory.	Behind the home plate umpire in front of the backstop.	
What is the proper penalty for a softball player who utilizes a damaged bat?	The batter is out.	The batter is out and restricted to the dugout.	The batter is out and ejected.	The bat is removed from play without penalty.	

Legal bats must:	Bear the 2000, 2004 or the USA Softball All Games Certification Mark.	Not be listed on the USA Softball's Non-Approved Bat List.	Bear the 2000, 2004 or the USA Softball All Games Certification Mark and not be listed on the USA Softball's Non-Approved Bat List.	None of the above.	
A batter attempts to use a bat that is not on the USA Softball's Non-Approved Bats with Certification Marks list but does not bear the 2000, 2004 or the USA Softball All Games Certification Mark. What is the proper penalty?	Coach is restricted to the dugout.	The ball is dead and the batter is out.	Both the coach and the batter are restricted to the dugout.	The ball is dead immediately. All runners must return to the base occupied at the time of the pitch. Both the batter and the coach are ejected.	
A penalty shall be assessed when the pitcher:	Exceeds five warm-up pitches between innings.	Deliberately drops, rolls, bounces, etc. the ball while in pitching position preventing the batter from striking it.	Throws to a base while still in contact with the pitching plate.	All of the above.	
Prior to starting the delivery of a pitch, the pitcher must:	Stand with her shoulders facing any direction.	Have her hands together while stepping on the pitcher's plate.	Make no contact with the top of the pitcher's plate.	Take a position with the pivot foot in contact with the pitcher's plate.	
Prior to starting the delivery of a pitch, the pitcher must:	Have both feet in contact with the pitcher's plate.	Have both feet on the ground within or partially within the 24-inch length of the pitcher's plate.	Have both feet on top of the pitcher's plate.	Not take a step backward.	
It is a dead ball immediately when:	An illegal pitch is delivered.	The catcher obstructs the batter.	The plate umpire interferes with the catcher with R1 stealing second base.	B3 swings at strike three and she is hit by the pitch.	
Who can detect a batter who enters the batter box with an illegal bat or is discovered having used an illegal bat?	Only the offensive team can report it.	A fan.	Only the umpire or the defense can detect it.	Only the offensive coach can self-report.	

The responsibility for all players to be legally and properly equipped must be verified by:	Head Coach.	Player.	Game management.	Manufacturer of equipment used in the game.	
Which answer is NOT a type of appeal that may be made?	Missing a base.	Judgment calls.	Leaving early on a caught fly ball.	Batting out of order.	
A catch is not credited if the ball strikes anything other than a defensive player while it is in flight.	True	False			
A crow hop is the replant of the pivot foot by the pitcher prior to delivering the pitch.	True	False			
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.	True	False			
Umpire jurisdiction begins just prior to the pregame conference with coaches and captains.	True	False			
Umpires working the plate are required to wear a mask and throat protector.	True	False			
R1 is on third base and R2 is on first base with one out. B4 hits a fly ball in foul territory near the first-base line. R2 interferes with F3 attempting to catch the fly ball.	If the fly ball is caught by F3, both R2 and B4 are out.	B4 is out and R2 is returned to first base.	The ball is dead immediately, R2 is out and B4 is charged with a foul ball.	If the fly ball is caught, B4 is out and the interference by R2 is ignored.	

The correct call is:					
The ball always becomes immediately dead when:	While running to first, the batter-runner stops to delay being tagged.	A batter strikes at a pitch that touches her.	A runner passes another runner.	A batter-runner is obstructed before she touches first base.	
The ball becomes dead in all of the following situations, EXCEPT:	There is interference by a runner or retired runner.	The batter enters the batter's box with an illegal bat.	An infielder intentionally drops a fair fly ball with first base occupied and less than two outs.	An illegal pitch is delivered.	The batter-runner steps backward toward home plate to avoid being tagged. out.