



2022 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. Batter A approaches the batter's box and the defensive team's head coach requests that the batter be "intentionally walked." At that time, the home plate umpire indicates that the batter is awarded first base. The defensive coach now appeals that Batter A has batted out of order.
 - A. This appeal may not be made until Batter A reaches first base.
 - B. The appeal may not be made after the home plate umpire awards the intentional walk.
 - C. 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.
 - D. All of the above.
2. A strike is charged to the batter when:
 - A. A pitch is swung at and missed.
 - B. 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)
 - C. A member of the offensive team intentionally removes a line.
 - D. All of the above.
3. 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?
 - A. The ball is live, R1 is out and B2 has a 3-1 count.
 - B. The ball is dead, B2 is awarded first base. The play at third base stands, R1 is out.
 - C. The ball is dead, B2 is awarded first base. R1 returns to second base.
 - D. 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.
4. All of the following are true statements regarding the designated player (DP), EXCEPT:
 - A. The DP is one of the nine hitters in the batting order.
 - B. The DP may be substituted for at any time by a legal substitute.
 - C. The DP may play defense only for the FLEX.
 - D. The DP has left the game if the FLEX bats.
 - E. The DP must remain in the same position in the batting order for the entire game.
5. The FLEX may be substituted for at any time by:
 - A. A legal substitute.
 - B. The DP, who may play defense for the FLEX.
 - C. Anyone else in the batting order.
 - D. A and B only.
 - E. A, B and C.

6. Which statement is correct in regard to the FLEX player?
- A. The FLEX player is listed in the 10th position in the lineup.
 - B. A head coach who lists the DP/FLEX on the starting lineup can go from 9 to 10 players as long as no re-entry and substitution rules are violated.
 - C. 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.
 - D. All of the above.
7. A defensive player takes the field with an eye shield connected to the face/head protection. What material is legal for an eye shield?
- A. Mirror-like material.
 - B. Material that is shaded.
 - C. Material that is tinted.
 - D. Material that is clear and permits 100% allowable light transmission.
8. Defensive players may wear face shields provided that:
- A. The shield is attached to face/head protection.
 - B. The shield is made of rigid material.
 - C. The shield allows for 100% light transmission with no tint.
 - D. All of the above.
9. 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?
- A. If both coaches agree, the double first base may be removed.
 - B. The double first base rule must be used in all contests.
 - C. Any type of base is permissible in states that adopt the double first base.
 - D. The contrasting color portion of first base can be removed when the aforementioned coach's team is on defense.
10. In fast pitch softball, all bats shall meet the ASA/USA Softball Bat Performance Standard and have what certification marks?
- A. 2000, 2004 or the USA Softball All Games.
 - B. 2004.
 - C. 2000, 2004 or 2013.
 - D. None of the above.
11. The knob of the bat may be:
- A. Molded, lathed and welded.
 - B. Adjustable, if permanently fastened.
 - C. Covered with grip tape.
 - D. All of the above.
12. All the following are legal apparel except:
- A. All players are wearing a white arm sleeve.
 - B. All players are wearing a black knee sleeve.
 - C. Some players are wearing camouflage arm sleeves in the school colors.
 - D. Some players are wearing gray tights.

13. An umpire should declare a "no-pitch" on which of the following occurrences?
- A. The pitcher pitches during a suspension of play.
 - B. The base runner is called out for leaving the base too soon.
 - C. The pitcher pitches before the base runner has returned to the base after a foul ball.
 - D. All of the above.
14. When an illegal pitch is called with a runner on base:
- A. All runners advance one base.
 - B. The batter is awarded a ball.
 - C. A warning will be issued to the pitcher.
 - D. Both a and b.
15. Who can a pitcher take a signal from while on the pitcher's plate?
- A. The coach.
 - B. A play card.
 - C. The catcher.
 - D. All the above as long as the pitcher pauses and simulates taking a signal from the catcher prior to bringing the hands together.
16. 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:
- A. Wait for the defense to appeal the runner leaving early. If no appeal, both runs score.
 - B. 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.
 - C. Signal time and declare "no pitch." R1 is out for leaving early and the batter's count is the same as before that pitch.
 - D. Do nothing, the play is legal.
17. A team's lineup card must include all of the following, EXCEPT:
- A. First initial and last names.
 - B. Jersey numbers.
 - C. Position being played.
 - D. Batting order of starting players.
 - E. All of the above are required.
18. After an initial warning to the head coach, any subsequent change to the lineup card for an inaccuracy will result in:
- A. The head coach being restricted to the dugout/bench for the remainder of the game.
 - B. The head coach being ejected.
 - C. The player/substitute who is being changed/added being restricted to the dugout/bench for the remainder of the game.
 - D. A and C only.
 - E. B and C only.

19. The umpire shall immediately remove a player from the game who exhibits the following signs or symptoms of a concussion:

- A. Dizziness.
- B. Confusion.
- C. Headache.
- D. Loss of consciousness.
- E. All of the above.

20. Umpire jurisdiction begins:

- A. Upon the arrival of one umpire within the confines of the field.
- B. Upon the arrival of two umpires within the confines of the field.
- C. When the pregame conference begins.
- D. Upon the conclusion of the pregame conference.
- E. Upon the arrival of one umpire to the facility/park/school.

21. Which statement about the concussion rule is correct?

- A. A player exhibiting signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion is immediately removed from the game.
- B. If an appropriate health-care professional determines that the athlete has not suffered a concussion, the athlete may return to play.
- C. This is a health and safety issue, since an athlete should not return to play or practice on the same day of a concussion.
- D. All of the above are correct.

22. R1 is on first base when B2 hits a ground ball to F4. F4 is in the baseline between first and second when F4 misplays the ball. R1 crashes into F4 while attempting to recover the ball. The correct call is:

- A. If the misplayed ball is within a step and a reach of where F4 initially contacted the ball, R1 has committed interference.
- B. When F4 misplays the ball, the umpire will give the delayed dead-ball signal and wait to see what happens.
- C. Because F4 was in the baseline, F4 is always charged with obstruction.
- D. None of the above.

23. 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:

- A. Retrace the path retouching second base before returning to first base.
- B. Be awarded second base, as it was legally achieved while the ball was over fair territory.
- C. Return to first base with or without retouching bases since it is ruled a foul ball.
- D. Move back to first base before the ball gets to the pitching circle.

24. Which statement about a catch is correct?

- A. The fielder must have control, and the release of the ball must be voluntary.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. All of the above.

25. Which statement is an incorrect ruling of interference?

- A. If a retired runner impedes a fielder making a play on another runner, the runner closest to home is always declared out.
- B. If a runner has not yet been put out and interference occurs to break up a double play, the immediate succeeding runner is also called out.
- C. Interference is only awarded in situations where the runner physically contacts a fielder.
- D. 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 the batter is always awarded first base.

26. With the bases loaded and less than two outs, F4 is using ordinary effort to catch a pop-up. The correct call is:

- A. Infield fly if fair is called by the umpire, and if the ball remains fair the batter is out.
- B. Runners may not advance at any time.
- C. Only an infielder can catch an infield fly.
- D. If the ball is ruled foul, it still is an infield fly.

27. B1 enters the batter's box on the right side while the pitcher is in position ready to pitch. B1 disconcerts the pitcher by moving to the left-hand batter's box. The correct ruling is:

- A. Allow the pitcher to reset and continue to play.
- B. Allow the pitcher to reset and warn the head coach the next infraction would result in an out on the batter.
- C. The ball is dead immediately and batter is called out.
- D. An illegal pitch is called on the pitcher.

28. A coach may never make a baserunning appeal; only players on the field may appeal.

- A. True
- B. False

29. 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.

- A. True
- B. False

30. A batting helmet is considered legal if it has:

- A. A surface with no dents or cracks.
- B. A non-glare surface.
- C. A mirror-like surface.
- D. Both a and b.

31. A slide is illegal if:

- A. The runner uses a rolling or cross-body slide into the fielder.
- B. The runner's raised leg is higher than the fielder's knee when the fielder is in a standing position.
- C. The runner slashes or kicks the fielder with either leg.
- D. The runner goes beyond the base and makes contact with or alters the play of the fielder.
- E. All of the above.

32. All of the following about sliding are true except:
- A. A runner can only slide feet first.
 - B. On overslides, runners may be tagged out if they do not remain in contact with the base.
 - C. When the slide is completed a runner must be able to touch the base with either a hand or foot.
 - D. A runner is not required to slide in order to avoid unnecessary contact when a fielder has the ball in her possession and is waiting to tag the runner.
33. During the act of pitching, which movement is not legal?
- A. The pitcher drags the pivot foot away from the pitcher's plate maintaining contact with the ground.
 - B. The pitcher 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, the pitcher opens the hands.
 - C. The pitcher crow hops or leaps.
 - D. The pitcher uses the slingshot or windmill styles of pitching – as long as there are no more than 1½ revolutions of the pitching arm.
34. F1 steps onto the pitcher's plate and, after legally bringing the hands together, steps backward to start the motion to pitch. After stepping backward, the hands are separated and then F1 steps forward to deliver the pitch.
- A. This is an illegal pitch. Any step backward must begin prior to the hands being brought together.
 - B. This is legal, provided the step backward begins prior to the start of the pitch.
 - C. A ball is awarded to the batter and all runners are advanced one base without liability to be put out.
 - D. Both A and C are correct.
35. All of the following are true regarding gloves/mitts, EXCEPT:
- A. Gloves shall be a maximum of two colors, excluding lacing and manufacturer's logo.
 - B. Glove lacing shall not be the color of the ball.
 - C. Gloves shall not be entirely optic in color.
 - D. Gloves may have one American flag not exceeding 2 by 3 inches.
 - E. Gloves may have markings that give the appearance of the ball on the outside, but not the inside.
36. 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:
- A. The umpire will watch and judge if the defense was disadvantaged before calling dead ball.
 - B. The ball is dead and the batter is awarded one base only.
 - C. The ball remains live and B1 can advance as many bases as possible with the liability to be put out.
 - D. The ball remains live. Even if F3 grabs the ball and touches first base before B1, B1 is safe because of umpire interference.
37. B1 attempts to hit a pitched ball completely in the batter's box. B1 misses the pitch but the ball barely contacts B1 on the jersey. What is the umpire's call?
- A. Dead ball. Award a ball to the batter because the pitched ball was out of the strike zone.
 - B. Dead ball. Charge the batter with a strike because the batter swung at the pitch. Do not award first base for hit by pitch.
 - C. Dead ball. Award B1 first base for a hit by pitch because the ball was completely in the batter's box.
 - D. Live ball. Award a strike, and any advancement of base runners is allowed.

38. 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.

- A. B2 is awarded second base; R1 is awarded third base.
- B. B2 is declared out for interference; R1 remains at first base.
- C. B2 has struck out and is charged with interference; R1 is declared out as the runner closest to home.
- D. B2 has struck out; R1 remains at first base.
- E. B2 is declared out for interference; R1 is awarded second base.

39. Umpire jurisdiction ends at the conclusion of the game when:

- A. The umpires leave the field of play.
- B. The umpires leave the visual confines of the facility.
- C. The umpires are in the parking lot or school building.
- D. The third out is declared in the final half-inning.
- E. The umpires are sure no final appeal will be made.

40. Wood bats:

- A. Must bear the 2000, 2004 or the USA Softball All Games Certification Mark.
- B. Shall not exceed 2 1/4-inch diameter.
- C. Can be a blend of wood and composite material.
- D. None of the above.

41. Which of the following statements about bats qualifies as an altered bat?

- A. Bats should be free of rattles, dents, burrs, cracks and sharp edges.
- B. Materials inside the bat or treatment/devices used to alter bat specifications and/or enhance performances are prohibited.
- C. There is a minor nick or paint chip in the bat from metal cleats.
- D. None of the above.

42. Which of the following conditions does not meet the definition of a damaged bat:

- A. Broken bat.
- B. A bat with a crack or dent.
- C. A bat with a rattle.
- D. A bat without a proper certification mark.

43. Where are media allowed during a high school softball game?

- A. In live-ball territory inside the confines of the field.
- B. Down the right-field line only, in live-ball territory.
- C. In dead-ball territory.
- D. Behind the home plate umpire in front of the backstop.

44. What is the proper penalty for a softball player who utilizes a damaged bat that has not been previously removed from the game by an umpire?
- A. The batter is out.
 - B. The batter is out and restricted to the dugout.
 - C. The batter is out and ejected.
 - D. The bat is removed from play without penalty when first detected.
45. Legal bats must:
- A. Bear the 2000, 2004 or the USA Softball All Games Certification Mark.
 - B. Not be listed on the USA Softball's Non-Approved Bat List.
 - C. 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.
 - D. None of the above.
46. 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?
- A. Coach is restricted to the dugout.
 - B. The ball is dead and the batter is out.
 - C. Both the head coach and the batter are restricted to the dugout.
 - D. The ball is dead immediately and the batter is out. All runners must return to the base occupied at the time of the pitch. Both the batter and the head coach are ejected.
47. A penalty shall be assessed when the pitcher:
- A. Exceeds five warm-up pitches between innings.
 - B. Deliberately drops, rolls, bounces, etc. the ball while in pitching position preventing the batter from striking it.
 - C. Throws to a base while still in contact with the pitcher's plate.
 - D. All of the above.
48. Prior to starting the delivery of a pitch, the pitcher must:
- A. Stand with her shoulders facing any direction.
 - B. Have her hands together while stepping on the pitcher's plate.
 - C. Make no contact with the top of the pitcher's plate.
 - D. Take a position with the pivot foot in contact with the pitcher's plate.
49. Prior to starting the delivery of a pitch, the pitcher must:
- A. Have both feet in contact with the pitcher's plate.
 - B. Have both feet on the ground within or partially within the 24-inch length of the pitcher's plate.
 - C. Have both feet on top of the pitcher's plate.
 - D. Not take a step backward.
50. It is a dead ball immediately when:
- A. An illegal pitch is delivered.
 - B. The catcher obstructs the batter.
 - C. The plate umpire interferes with the catcher with R1 stealing second base.
 - D. B3 swings at strike three and is hit by the pitch.

51. Who can detect a batter who enters the batter box with an illegal bat or is discovered having used an illegal bat?
- A. Only the offensive team can report it.
 - B. A fan.
 - C. Only the umpire or the defense can detect it.
 - D. Only the offensive coach can self-report.
52. The responsibility for all players to be legally and properly equipped must be verified by:
- A. Head Coach.
 - B. Player.
 - C. Game management.
 - D. Manufacturer of equipment used in the game.
53. Which answer is NOT a type of appeal that may be made?
- A. Missing a base.
 - B. Judgment calls.
 - C. Leaving early on a caught fly ball.
 - D. Batting out of order.
54. A catch is not credited if the ball strikes anything other than a defensive player while it is in flight.
- A. True
 - B. False
55. A crow hop is the replant of the pivot foot by the pitcher prior to delivering the pitch.
- A. True
 - B. False
56. A passed ball is a pitch the catcher fails to stop or control when they should have been able to do so with ordinary effort, and allows a runner to advance.
- A. True
 - B. False
57. Umpire jurisdiction begins just prior to the pregame conference with coaches and captains.
- A. True
 - B. False
58. Umpires working the plate are required to wear a mask and throat protector.
- A. True
 - B. False
59. 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. The correct call is:
- A. If the fly ball is caught by F3, both R2 and B4 are out.
 - B. B4 is out and R2 is returned to first base.
 - C. The ball is dead immediately, R2 is out and B4 is charged with a foul ball.
 - D. If the fly ball is caught, B4 is out and the interference by R2 is ignored.

60. The ball always becomes immediately dead when:
- A. While running to first, the batter-runner stops to delay being tagged.
 - B. A batter strikes at a pitch that touches them.
 - C. A runner passes another runner.
 - D. A batter-runner is obstructed before touching first base.
61. The ball becomes dead in all of the following situations, EXCEPT:
- A. There is interference by a runner or retired runner.
 - B. The batter enters the batter's box with an illegal bat.
 - C. An infielder intentionally drops a fair fly ball with first base occupied and less than two outs.
 - D. An illegal pitch is delivered.
 - E. The batter-runner steps backward toward home plate to avoid being tagged. out.
62. B1 steps up to the plate and after hitting two balls over the fence in foul territory, F1 requests to intentionally walk B1.
- A. The umpire allows B1 to be intentionally walked.
 - B. The umpire informs F1 that the request for an intentional walk must come from the head coach.
 - C. 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.
 - D. The umpire informs F1 that an intentional walk cannot be requested once there are two strikes.
63. 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 a conical shape.
- A. True.
 - B. False.
64. Which of the following are appealable plays?
- A. Missing a base.
 - B. Batting out of order.
 - C. Leaving a base early on a caught fly ball.
 - D. All of the above.
65. R1 is caught in a rundown between third base and home. As R1 is attempting to return to third base, R1 is obstructed by F5 and subsequently tagged while off the base by F6. The correct call is:
- A. The call is always an immediate dead ball when a runner is obstructed.
 - B. When a fielder obstructs a runner, the initial call is always a delayed dead ball. Once the obstructed runner is put out, it becomes a dead ball and the umpires shall award R1 the base that would have been reached had there been no obstruction.
 - C. R1 is awarded home.
 - D. The umpire will issue a warning to F5 and notify F5's coach.
66. After the lineup cards have been submitted to and verified by the plate umpire, the opposing coach has a player arrive late and wants to add that player to the lineup.
- A. This is not permitted.
 - B. Players can be added to the lineup without penalty.
 - C. The umpire will add the player to the lineup and shall issue a team warning to the head coach of the team involved.
 - D. The umpire will add the player to the lineup and restrict the coach to the dugout/bench area for an incorrect lineup card.

67. Hard and unyielding items (guards, casts, braces, splints, etc.) must be padded with:
- A. A closed-cell, slow-recovery foam.
 - B. One-inch-thick padding.
 - C. Athletic tape.
 - D. A gauze pad.
 - E. A rubberized material.
68. A1 is Team A's pitcher in the fourth inning. A11 is brought in as a relief pitcher in that inning. Team A's coach wants to re-enter A1 in the fourth inning as the pitcher. The correct call is:
- A. This is a legal substitution with no warm-up pitches allowed.
 - B. This is legal and the pitcher can have five warm-up pitches.
 - C. This is not a legal substitution.
 - D. Team A can substitute A1 as pitcher as many times as it wants in the inning.
69. The DP may be substituted for at any time by:
- A. A legal substitute.
 - B. The FLEX playing offense.
 - C. Anyone else in the batting order.
 - D. A and B only.
 - E. A, B and C.
70. At the pregame conference, the home team coach informs the umpires that the fence in left field is only 180 feet and all balls hit over the fence will be a two-base award.
- A. This must be agreed to by the opposing coach.
 - B. This shall be a ground rule for the game since the home team coach provides the ground rules for the field.
 - C. The umpires will have no choice but to enforce the ground rule as the coach has instructed.
 - D. The umpires shall not permit a ground rule to supersede a rules book rule.
71. The score of a forfeited game is 1-0 unless the offending team is behind; then the score remains as recorded.
- A. True.
 - B. False.
72. 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.
73. It is an illegal pitch if:
- A. F1 is behind the pitcher's plate, takes the signal, steps on the pitcher's plate and immediately brings the hands together.
 - B. F1 is on the pitcher's plate, looks to the coach for a signal and then looks to F2 and simulates taking a signal before bringing the hands together.
 - C. F1 stands behind the pitcher's plate, takes a signal from the coach, steps on the pitcher's plate and simulates taking a signal from F2 before bringing the hands together.
 - D. F1's shoulders are in line with first and third base, the ball is in the glove or hand and the hands are separated.

74. A pitcher may use any windup if:

- A. No motion to pitch is made without immediately delivering the ball to the batter.
- B. The pitcher uses a rocker action after having the ball in both hands, removing one hand and taking a backward or forward swing and returning the ball to both hands.
- C. There is a stop of forward motion.
- D. The pitcher makes more than two revolutions in the pitching process.

75. Which of the following is an infraction by the catcher:

- A. A catcher assumes a position outside the catcher's box before a pitch is released.
- B. The catcher stands up to give signals to the pitcher.
- C. The catcher throws the ball directly back to the pitcher after the pitch is delivered.
- D. The catcher throws the ball around the infield after a strikeout.

76. With R1 on first base and B2 at the plate with a 1-1 count, B2 moves to the front of the batter's box. As B2 fakes a drag bunt, B2 withdraws the bat and is struck by the pitch that is in front of the plate. In the umpire's judgment, the ball was prevented from entering the strike zone. What is the correct ruling?

- A. Umpire calls dead ball and awards B2 first base since B2 was hit by the pitch.
- B. Umpire calls dead ball and credits B2 with a ball.
- C. Umpire calls dead ball and charges B2 with a strike.
- D. Umpire calls dead ball and declares B2 out.

77. As F1 starts the pitch, B1 requests time by stepping out of the box. The pitcher legally delivers the ball. What is the correct ruling?

- A. The umpire declares no pitch.
- B. The batter is granted time and awaits the next pitch.
- C. The pitch is called either a ball or strike depending upon the location of the pitch.
- D. The umpire shall call a strike on the batter regardless of the location of the pitch.

78. R1 is on first base and attempts to steal second base. In the catcher's attempt to throw out R1, the throwing arm contacts the plate umpire. The throw is late and R1 reaches second base safely. The correct call is:

- A. This is a delayed dead ball. Since R1 reached second base safely, R1 is permitted to stay at second base.
- B. This is an immediate dead ball. Because there was umpire interference, R1 must return to first base.
- C. This is a delayed dead ball. Because there was umpire interference and R1 reached second base safely, R1 must return to first base.
- D. There is no such thing as umpire interference. Therefore, R1 stays at second base.

79. A run does not score if a preceding runner is declared the fourth out for missing a base, and the defensive team selects that out to its advantage.

- A. True.
- B. False.

80. The catcher is charged with an error on a third strike, passed ball that permits the batter to reach first base.

- A. True.
- B. False.

81. An umpire's apparel shall NOT include which item?

- A. Black jacket.
- B. Power blue shirt.
- C. Navy ball bags.
- D. Heather gray or navy blue slacks.

82. B1 hits a high fly ball down the line to right field. F9, with both feet clearly in fair territory, reaches across the foul line in an attempt to catch the ball. While the ball is still in the air, completely over foul ground, the ball deflects off of F9's glove and lands in fair territory. The correct call is:

- A. Foul ball since the ball was over foul territory when first touched.
- B. Fair ball since both feet were clearly in fair territory when F9 touched the ball.
- C. Fair ball because after F9 touched the ball it landed in fair territory.
- D. Fair ball. Any ball touched by a fielder is automatically fair.

83. A coach will be restricted to dugout/bench for the remainder of the game for a second violation of the following:

- A. Player or substitutes entering the game unreported.
- B. A second lineup correction.
- C. Team personnel using illegal equipment.
- D. All of the above.

84. Team A's players are wearing red exposed undergarments but solid black playcards. F1 is wearing a playcard on the non-pitching arm. F3, who is the team's backup pitcher, is wearing a playcard on the non-glove arm. Which statement is correct?

- A. This is illegal. All playcards must be the same color as the exposed undergarments.
- B. This is legal, provided the playcards are a solid color and not optic yellow.
- C. This is legal. Only F1 has the restriction on placement of the playcard. If F3 were to become the pitcher then F3 would be required to move the playcard to the non-pitching arm.
- D. Both B and C are correct.

85. With no outs, B1 hits a deep line drive. Sliding into second base safely, B1 dislodges the base from its proper position. F4 tags B1 who is no longer in contact with the dislodged base. What is the proper ruling?

- A. B1 is out and ejected for dislodging the base.
- B. B1 is out since B1 was legally tagged while not in contact with the base.
- C. B1 is not out; a runner is not required to follow a base that has become dislodged.
- D. B1 is out for interference as dislodging the base confused the defensive player.

86. The umpire notices that several players on Team A have adornments in their hair. Which of the following are prohibited from being worn?

- A. F5 has a religious head covering without prior state association approval.
- B. F3 has a bandanna as a hair covering, F4 is wearing a plastic visor.
- C. F6 has beads braided into the hair.
- D. F8 has 3-inch bobby pins being used for hair control.

87. Which of the following requires state association approval prior to being allowed to be worn in a contest?
- Any head covering being worn for medical reasons.
 - Any religious head covering.
 - Any hard items braided into the players hair.
 - A defensive players face shield.
88. Which of the following attire is not allowed to be worn in live-ball areas by coaches?
- A school uniform or jersey/coaching shirt.
 - Shorts that are school colors.
 - Cut-offs or any type of jeans.
 - Leg coverings including yoga pants/leggings that are khaki, black, white, gray or schools colors.
89. Which of the following are true about a damaged bat?
- A damaged bat is removed from the game without penalty when initially detected.
 - If a batter is discovered using a damaged bat that was previously removed from the game by an umpire, that batter is called out.
 - In addition to being called out for using a damaged bat that was previously removed from the game by an umpire, the offender and head coach are restricted to the dugout for the remainder of the game.
 - All of the above.
90. F1 is wearing an item on the pitching wrist that the umpire judges distracting. What is the proper penalty?
- An illegal pitch is ruled; a ball is awarded to the batter.
 - An illegal pitch is ruled; a ball is awarded to the batter and all runners are advanced one base.
 - The pitcher is required to remove the distracting item in order to continue to pitch.
 - The pitcher is restricted to the dugout for the remainder of the contest.
91. B1 bunts the ball in front of home plate. As B1 is running to first base, B1 is hit with the throw from F2. Which of the following is used in determining if the runner is out for interference?
- If either foot last contacted the ground completely outside of the 3-foot lane.
 - If the batter-runner's left foot is outside the 3-foot lane but is in the air at the moment the batter-runner is hit with the throw.
 - If the batter-runner was hit in fair territory.
 - If the batter-runner has both feet on the ground when hit with the throw.
92. With one out, R1 on third base and R2 on first base, B3 hits an over-the-fence home run. R2 misses third base and the third base coach grabs R2 and pulls the runner back to touch third base. What is the proper ruling?
- R2 is out for being physically assisted; R1 and B3's (as long as they legally score) runs would count.
 - Since the ball is in dead-ball territory, there is no violation and all three runs would score on the play.
 - All three runs would score, but the third base coach should be warned to not physically assist runners.
 - R2 is out for being physically assisted and the play is dead. R1's run would score, but B3 would not be allowed to score.
93. B1 bunts the ball down the third base line, F5 throws the ball toward first base hitting B1 in the back as B1 is running to first base. B1 is running with the right foot in the 3-foot lane and the left foot in fair territory (past the line). When B1 is hit with the ball, the left foot is in the air. B1 is still guilty of interference and should be ruled out.
- True.
 - False

94. F1 is wearing a sweatband on the pitching wrist that the umpire judges distracting. This would result in an illegal pitch.

- A. True.
- B. False.

95. The COR and compression shall be labeled on on softballs.

- A. True
- B. False

Video: Question #96 - NFHS Softball Exam Question 1 (2022).mp4

96. Which is true of the previous video?

- A. There is no violation as both players were performing normal actions with no intent to hinder the other team.
- B. This is interference, when the runner attempts to advance to third base they hindered the ability of the fielder to retrieve the thrown ball.
- C. This is obstruction, the fielder impeded the progress of the runner attempting to advance to third base without possession of the ball.
- D. This is a "train wreck" both players had a right to be there and this is just incidental contact.

Video: Question #97 - NFHS Softball Exam Question 2 (2022).mp4

97. Which is true of the previous video?

- A. This is a legal pitch, the pitcher never lifted their pivot foot. Dragging the pivot foot away from the pitching plate is legal.
- B. This is an illegal pitch. The pitcher is pushing off with the pivot foot from a place other than the pitcher's plate.
- C. There is no infraction as the pitcher is allowed to slide their foot in contact with the pitcher's plate.
- D. Since the pitcher did not become airborne when they left the pitcher's plate this is a legal pitch.

Video: Question #98 - NFHS Softball Exam Question 3 (2022).mp4

98. Which is true of the previous video?

- A. This is a legal pitch. The pitcher received the signal from the coach and paused to look at their wristband/playcard prior to stepping onto the pitcher's plate.
- B. This is a legal pitch. The pitcher looked toward home plate prior to separating their hands to start the pitch.
- C. This is an illegal pitch. The pitcher cannot receive their signal from the coach, it must come from the catcher.
- D. This is an illegal pitch. The pitcher did not take (or simulate taking) a signal from the catcher while in contact with the pitcher's plate and with their hands separated.

Video: Question #99 - NFHS Softball Exam Question 4 (2022).mp4

99. Which is true about the previous video?

- A. This is a legal pitch. The pitcher received the signal from the coach and then took a position in contact with the pitcher's plate and simulated taking a signal from the catcher with the hands separated.
- B. This is an illegal pitch. The pitcher did not receive and acknowledge a signal from the catcher.
- C. This is an illegal pitch. The pitcher cannot receive their signal from the coach, it must come from the catcher.
- D. None of the above are true.

Video: Question #100 - NFHS Softball Exam Question 5 (2022).mp4

100. Which is true of the previous video?

- A. This is obstruction. F2 can clearly be seen blocking home plate without the ball in their possession while R2 is running toward home plate.
- B. Although F2 did momentarily block the plate without possession of the ball, their actions did not impede the progress of the runner so they are not guilty of obstruction.
- C. There was obstruction by F2, but it should not be signaled since R2 was still able to score on the play.
- D. Both a and c are true.

