1: Prior to the contest, the official is required to ask the coach, "Does your team have a healthcare professional authorized in concussion management?"
   A: True
   B: False

2: After being removed from the game for symptoms of a concussion, a player must be evaluated by proper medical personnel prior to returning to play. Who is responsible for making sure the player has been properly evaluated?
   A: Parents
   B: Officials
   C: Head Coach
   D: Any member of the coaching staff.

3: After being removed from the game for symptoms of a concussion, the player is approved to return to play. A few plays later, the player is once again showing signs of a potential concussion. What should be done?
   A: Nothing.
   B: Player should be sent off for evaluation.
   C: Player should not be able to participate.

4: An official is involved in a play that may have resulted in the official suffering a concussion. What should be done?
   A: Wait until after the game to worry about it.
   B: Nothing.
   C: Immediately have medical personnel evaluate for a concussion.
   D: Send the official to the hospital.

5: When a player is removed for symptoms of a concussion, the official removing the player should:
   A: Ask for the name and qualifications of the team's medical personnel.
   B: Make a notation in game notes of the player's number and time of removal.
   C: Offer a medical opinion.
   D: Submit a report to the WOA.
   E: B & D

6: In the top of the sixth inning with a 1-1 count, coach of the home team calls time and complains that the visiting pitcher has exceeded pitching limitation rules. The umpire should:
   A: Consult both benches and confirm the correct pitch count.
   B: Have the pitcher removed from the mound immediately.
   C: Allow the pitcher to finish pitching to the batter, then have him removed from the mound.
   D: Make a note of the complaint but take no further action.
7: The umpire gets the baseballs from the Home Coach at the plate conference. The Umpire did not inspect the game balls, ruling that the home coach is responsible to verify the legality of baseballs as playing equipment. In the 3rd inning, the visiting coach realizes that the baseballs do not have the SEI/NOCSAE stamp and brings it to the attention of the umpire. Umpire confirms home team did not supply properly authenticated game balls.

A: Umpire should attempt to procure proper game balls first from home team, then from visitors. If not available, suspend game immediately and notify WIAA via their assignor.

B: Umpire should attempt to procure proper game balls first from home team, then from visitors. If not available, home team must forfeit the game and notify WIAA via their assignor.

C: Umpire should attempt to procure proper game balls first from home team, then from visitors. If not available, finish game with current game balls and notify WIAA via their assignor. Whether proper game balls are procured or not, home coach is restricted to the bench for the remainder of the game.

D: Plate Umpire should have inspected game balls at the plate meeting and was incorrect in not doing so. Game must continue with current game balls and no penalty to home coach.

Reference: 1-3-1

8: Which of the following bats is not legal for use?

A: A composite wood bat without a BBCOR marking.

B: A composite metal bat with both a BBCOR marking and BESR marking.

C: A -5 bat with BESR only used in a 7th grade contest.

D: A solid wood bat with no BBCOR marking.

Reference: 1-3-2d

9: One out, R1 on 1st base. R1 attempts to steal 2nd base, F6 partially blocks the base prior to receiving the ball and R1 is called out.

A: Obstruction. A fielder is not entitled to block off any part of the base without possession of the ball. R1 is awarded 2nd base.

B: No obstruction. Obstruction only occurs when the runner has no access to the base. Runner is out.

Reference: 2-22-3

10: All malicious contact carries an ejection. What additional penalty can be enforced?

A: Offensive malicious contact always results in the runner being called out.

B: All defensive malicious contact results in the runner being awarded an additional base.

C: All defensive malicious contact results in the runner being awarded whatever base the umpire deems that runner would have achieved in the absence of the malicious contact.

D: Offensive malicious contact results in the runner being called out unless that runner has already scored.

E: A & B

F: C & D

Reference: 2-21-1b; 3-3-1n; 8-3-2

11: No out, no runners, F3 fields a ground ball, on F1's effort to cover 1st base F1's path clearly causes the batter/runner to veer to avoid a collision. F3 completes the play unassisted.

A: Batter/runner is out, no contact occurred.

B: Obstruction, immediate dead ball.

C: Obstruction, delayed dead ball.

Reference: 2-22-1; 5-1-2b
12: What is the penalty for the pitcher bringing his hand to his mouth while standing on the pitching rubber?
   A: Ball in all circumstances.
   B: Ball with no runner on, balk with a runner on.
   C: Warning for first offense, ejection for subsequent offense.
   D: A & B
   E: A & C

Reference: 2-28-3; 6-2-4d

13: Runner on 1st, one out. Ball hit to F4 who flips to F6 for the force on R1. R1’s late slide makes contact with F6 in the base path and eventually carries the runner well past the back edge of 2nd base.
   A: This is a force play slide rule violation – the runner must always avoid contact with the defense at any base to which he is forced.
   B: This is a force play slide rule violation – the runner cannot slide past the base to which he is forced if he makes contact with the fielder. The order of occurrence is not important.
   C: This is not a force play slide rule violation – sliding past the base to which a runner is forced is penalized only when contact is initiated beyond the forced base. Order is important. Going beyond the base must occur prior to contact.

Reference: 2-32-2c

14: Head Coach submits lineup card listing Edwards in the 5th slot as C/DH. In the 2nd inning, Edwards doubles. Coach wants to use a courtesy runner for Edwards.
   A: Legal – WIAA approved use of Courtesy Runner for any player who completes the previous inning defensively as pitcher or catcher.
   B: Illegal – NFHS ruled Courtesy runner cannot be used for the DH position offensively.

Reference: 2-33-1

15: Which of the following situations is NOT true regarding substitutions?
   A: Once a player is removed from the mound as a pitcher he is no longer eligible to return to pitch.
   B: A starting DH who is pinch hit for in the fifth inning may return to DH in the seventh.
   C: A coach whose team is at bat cannot announce a substitution in the field until his team goes on defense.
   D: A player who is used as a pinch runner only cannot be later used as a courtesy runner.

Reference: 3-1-1

16: Player R1 tangles with F6 on a slide at 2nd base. During the untangle, R1 directs profanity at F6. BU rules this an unsporting act but deems the action minor in nature and benches the player for the remainder of the contest rather than eject him.
   A: Since the umpire judged the offense to be minor in nature, benching is warranted. No conduct report is to be filed.
   B: Benching is authorized for coaches only, not players. The player must be ejected, and a conduct report filed. Any removal of a player from a contest constitutes ejection.

Reference: 3-1-1

17: Which of the following is true about use of an electronic tablet during a game?
   A: A coach may use an electronic tablet in the coaching box as long as it is for scoring purposes only.
   B: An electronic tablet may be used to capture video from within the dugout.
   C: An electronic tablet may be used in the dugout for scoring purposes only.
   D: An electronic tablet is not allowed for use either in the dugout or on the field of play at any time during the game for any purpose.

Reference: 3-3-1
18: Which of the following items is a coach NOT prevented from having in his possession while occupying the coaching box?
   A: An electronic tablet used for scoring purposes only.
   B: A Smartphone used for scoring purposes only.
   C: A Smartphone kept in the pocket for emergency use only.
   D: A & B
   E: A, B & C

Reference: 3-3-1

19: Head Coach of Team A comes to the plate and has listed nine players on his lineup card and has not designated anyone as a “Defensive Player/DH”. During the game, the coach approaches the Plate Umpire and informs him that Player Jones will be entering at a defensive position and Player Able will be staying in the game as DH.
   A: Legal substitution, the coach can add the DH anytime during the game.
   B: Illegal substitution, the coach must list the player as a DH and position player during the lineup exchange

Reference: 3-1-4

20: The Head Coach lists starter Able as both the DH and Right Fielder. During the game, player Jones reports that he is replacing Able as both the DH and the right fielder.
   A: Proper substitution as stated. Jones can replace Able in both spots.
   B: Improper substitution as stated. Jones can only enter as the DH and not as the defensive player.
   C: Improper substitution as stated. However, Jones entering on offense can end the role of the DH and the team can now play with a nine-person lineup with Jones in place of Able.

Reference: 3-1-4

21: On his lineup card at the start of the game, the Head Coach of Team A lists Jones as DH for the Right Fielder Baker. The umpire informs the coach they can no longer do this. They either must use a nine-player lineup or have the player listed as both a defensive player and as a DH.
   A: Correct Ruling - Only nine players may now be listed, of which one may be P/DH
   B: Incorrect Ruling - The previous “ten-player” DH option is still valid

Reference: 3-1-4

22: Which of the following is true about use of a protective player when players are loosening up in the bullpen?
   A: A protective player is required even if the bullpen area is behind a protective screen.
   B: The protective player must wear a helmet.
   C: The protective player is allowed to interfere with a batted ball in order to protect his teammates.
   D: The protective player is not required if the bullpen is entirely in dead ball territory.

Reference: 3-3-4

23: Non-player S3, who is properly positioned as a protector for the warm-up pitcher in live ball territory, is not wearing a NOCSAE certified helmet.
   A: Illegal – Protector must be fitted with a proper helmet before next live ball.
   B: Legal – Protector is required wear a glove but not a helmet.

Reference: 3-3-4

24: In what of the following circumstances is the Head Coach required to be benched?
   A: Whenever a verbal warning is issued for behavior breach.
   B: Before he can be ejected.
   C: When a player is discovered to have used an illegal bat.
   D: When a player is ejected for fighting.

Reference: 3-3-1 Pen; 4-3-1 Pen
25: On a close play at first base in which runner is ruled out, Assistant Coach occupying the first base coaches box demonstrably objects. BU ejects the coach, benches the Head Coach, and notifies the Assistant Coach he must leave “sight and sound” of the premises. What error did the Base Umpire make?

A: He is required to give a warning or benching before ejecting a coach.
B: The Assistant Coach was at fault; the umpire should not have benched the Head Coach.
C: The Assistant Coach is allowed to stay on premises to assist in the supervision of players.
D: There was no error, all actions taken were correct.

26: In the top of the 5th, fielder F8 appears to be injured diving for a batted ball. The Head Coach of the defense requests time to check on the fielder. At the same time his Assistant wants to visit with the pitcher.

A: Assistant is not allowed to meet with a defensive player during an injury time-out.
B: Assistant is allowed to meet with a defensive player but a charged conference will be incurred.
C: Assistant is allowed to meet with a defensive player with no charge conference as long as the visit ends when the Head Coach is done checking on F8.

27: Which action by the pitcher is illegal and should be ruled a “balk”?

A: R1, R2. Right handed pitcher is in the stretch. As F1 picks up his free foot straight up in the air, R2 runs toward and tries to steal third base. Alertly, F1 steps toward and throws directly to third base, attempting to make a play on R2.
B: R1, R2. Left handed pitcher is in the wind-up position. R2 runs toward and tries to steal third base. F1 steps directly toward and throws to third base, attempting to make a play on R2 at third base.
C: R1, R2. Left handed pitcher is in the “wind-up” position. R2 runs toward and tries to steal third base. F1 steps back with his pivot (right) foot, then steps directly toward and throws to third base, attempting to make a play on R2 at third base.
D: R1, R3. Right hand pitcher steps toward third base with his free foot (left) and feints a throw toward third, then turns and throws to first base. R1 is fooled and is picked off in a classic 3rd to 1st move.

28: Which of these pitching positions is not legal?

A: Pivot foot in contact with and parallel to the pitcher’s plate, non-pivot foot in front of the pitcher’s plate.
B: Pivot foot at an angle on the pitcher’s plate and non-pivot foot on or behind a line through the front edge of the pitcher’s plate.
C: Pivot foot at an angle on the pitcher’s plate and non-pivot foot in front of a line through the front edge of the pitcher’s plate.
D: Pivot foot pointing directly to home plate and in contact with the pitcher's plate, non-pivot foot on or behind a line extending through the front of the pitcher's plate.

29: With no runners on, pitcher is in the set position. He takes his stretch and, without coming to a complete stop, throws a pitch.

A: Legal – action is only illegal with a runner on base.
B: Illegal pitch – award a ball to the batter.

30: Pitcher F1, from the set position, pushes off the pitching plate and lands with his pivot foot well ahead of the pitching plate before the ball is released from his hand.

A: Balk – The pitcher must deliver the pitch with his pivot foot in contact with or directly in front of and parallel to the pitcher’s plate.
B: Legal – once the pitching motion has started the location of his pivot foot is irrelevant.
31: Runners on 1st and 2nd base. A double steal is attempted by the offense. There is a pitchout. Batter swings. Batter’s rear foot is (barely) touching the lines of the rear of the batter’s box. His front foot is touching home plate, while his heel is clearly touching the batter’s box. Batter successfully makes contact with the ball. **In what situations is the batter out?**

A: When batter makes contact and ball remains in play (fair ball, foul tip).
B: Foul Ball.
C: Both A & B.
D: Neither A nor B, since both batter’s feet were in contact with the batter’s box.

**Reference:** 7-3-2

32: With 2 outs in the 3rd inning and R1 stealing second base on the pitch, B4 leans over home plate as the catcher tries to retire R1. The catcher has to step to the side to avoid making contact with B4. The throw is in time as R1 is tagged out on his slide.

A: Batter interference is ignored because R1 was retired on the catcher’s throw, inning over. B4 remains at bat to start the 4th inning.
B: Legal play, the batter did nothing wrong.
C: Batter is called out on Batter Interference, inning over. B5 comes to bat to start the 4th inning.

**Reference:** 7-3-5

33: R1 on 1st base, no outs, 2-1 count. B1 swings and misses and makes follow thru contact with F2 as R1 attempts to steal 2nd base. F2 does not throw and R1 arrives safely at 2nd base.

A: Ball dead, B1 is out for interference. R1 returns to 1st.
B: Ball dead, R1 is out for B1’s interference, B1 stays at bat with a 2-2 count.
C: Ball remains live, R1 is out if coach appeals the action.
D: Ball dead, R1 returns to 1st, 2-2 count on the batter.
E: Ball remains live, runner stays at 2nd, 2-2 count on the batter.

**Reference:** 2-21-4; 7-3-5c

34: #3 Charles is supposed to lead off the inning, however the #5 hitter Edwards comes up to bat. Edwards hits a single. Charles than comes up to bat. He takes the first pitch for a ball. At this point the defense calls time and lets the umpire know that the offense batted out of order.

A: The umpire rules Edwards out and allows Charles to continue his at bat.
B: The umpire rules Edwards at bat legal and the player following Edwards comes to the plate with Charles’ count.
C: The umpire rules Edwards at bat legal and brings up the #4 hitter.
D: The umpire rules Charles out and brings up the #4 hitter.

**Reference:** 7-1-2 Pen 3

35: Two outs, R3 at 3rd base. The pitch bounces and deflects off the catcher toward the right hand batter’s box. Batter B4 avoids contact with the ball as it rolls toward the 3rd base dugout. As the catcher aggressively pursues the ball, he contacts the batter while the batter has one foot in the batter’s box and one foot clearly outside the box. R1 scores from 3rd base.

A: R3 scores. Batter B4 cannot be subject to interference since he is considered in the box by still having one foot in.
B: Batter B4 is at risk of interference by stepping out with one foot. If interference is ruled, R3 is out.
C: Batter B4 is at risk of interference by stepping out with one foot. If interference is ruled, B4 is out.
D: Catcher is ejected for malicious contact. Ball dead immediately, R3 awarded home.

**Reference:** 7-3-5b, 3-3-1m
36: With a 3-2 count on the batter, and just prior to the pitcher beginning his delivery, the batter swings his bat backwards to get in to position for the pitch and hits the catcher’s glove in the process. He then hits the pitch and reaches first safely.
   A: The batter is out for interference.
   B: The interference is ignored because the batter safely reached first base.
   C: Catcher interference is called for the contact with the bat.
   D: Time should have been called at the time of contact and no further penalty is involved.
   Reference: 7-3-7 Pen

37: The batter bunts the ball which is fielded by the pitcher. The pitcher runs and then lunges at the batter/runner, but the batter/runner avoids the tag and safely reaches first by stepping a foot outside of the running lane into foul territory.
   A: The runner is out for being outside of the running lane.
   B: The runner is out for being outside the base path.
   C: The runner is safe.
   Reference: 8-4-2

38: Runner on 1st with no outs. The runner from 1st steals with the pitch. The batter hits a slow roller back to the pitcher who fields it and feints a throw to second, but realizes the runner is already there. He then makes a wild throw to first in attempt to retire the batter who was still heading to first. The ball goes over the first baseman’s head and out of play.
   A: The runner from 1st is awarded home and the batter is awarded third.
   B: The runner from 1st is awarded home and the batter is awarded second.
   C: The runner from 1st is awarded third and the batter is awarded second.
   Reference: 8-3-5

39: On an appeal for a missed base:
   A: May be made only when ball is live.
   B: Coach may ask for an appeal when ball is live.
   C: Coach may ask for an appeal when ball is dead.
   D: Only umpire may rule on appeal.
   Reference: 8-2-6c

40: Bottom of the seventh, score tied, bases loaded. Batter B3 hits cleanly into right field. R3 scores from third and B3 touches first base. The home team begins celebrating as the visitors and umpires leave the field. Shortstop F6 approaches the umpires between the foul line and fence and requests an appeal on R2, who went directly from second base into the celebration.
   A: No appeal – only the head coach can make a dead ball appeal.
   B: Runner is out on appeal but run scores, game over.
   C: Run scores, only B3 and R3 are required to touch the next base.
   D: No appeal – fielders and umpires had already crossed the foul line.
   E: Runner is out on appeal, no run due to appeal on forced base. Game continues into 8th.
   Reference: 8-2-6c; 8-2-6j; 9-1-1 Exc
41: Runner on 1st is stealing 2nd when batter hits a deep fly ball, runner touches 2nd and sees coach frantically sending him back on his way to 3rd. Runner retreats and misses 2nd on the way back. The fielder misses the catch and runner changes direction. He again touches 2nd on his way to arriving safely at 3rd. The defense appeals the runner missing 2nd. The umpire rules:

A: Runner out...once a base is missed it cannot be retouched.
B: Runner is safe...as long as he touched the base on his last time by; he has met the rule for touching bases.
C: Runner is out if umpire judged that the runner intentionally took a direct path back to 1st in an attempt to circumvent fair play.
D: B or C

Reference: 8-2-6h; 8-2-5

42: Runners on 1st and 2nd (R1, R2) with no outs. F1 picks to 2nd base and gets R2 in a rundown. During the rundown R1 advances to and is standing on 2nd base when R2 is called out for interference. What is the correct enforcement?

A: Call R2 out for interference, R1 remains at 2nd base.
B: Call R2 out for interference, R1 returns to 1st base.
C: Call R2 & R1 both out due to the interference.
D: None of the above are correct.

Reference: 8-4-2b Pen

43: Which of the following is not a force play slide rule violation?

A: Runner “pops up” at second base, making contact with the fielder.
B: Runner’s slide carries him past second and he subsequently makes contact with the shortstop.
C: Runner has a late slide at second and runs into fielder standing in the baseline between first and second.

Reference: 8-4-2b; 2-21-1, 2-21-2

44: Which of the following actions is illegal in attempting to avoid being tagged out by a fielder?

A: Hurdling over a fielder lying on the ground.
B: Jumping over the outstretched arm of the fielder attempting to make the tag.
C: Diving over a fielder lying on the ground.
D: Coming into a base standing up, even if no contact is made.

Reference: 8-4-2b

45: No outs, R2 on 2nd base, on an infield pop fly R2 retreats and holds on 2nd base. As F6 attempts to catch the ball F6 collides with R2 and does not complete the catch.

A: Batter/runner is out, interference on R2 if umpire rules R2 did not give F6 opportunity to make the play.
B: No catch, no interference.
C: No catch, obstruction on F6, R2 advances to 3rd base.

Reference: 8-4-2g

46: Bases loaded with no outs. Batter pops the ball up near 3rd base. The ball hits off the 3rd baseman’s glove in fair territory and then hits R3 standing on 3rd base. All runners advance while the ball is loose.

A: R3 is out when the fly ball hits him before hitting the ground, runners R2, R1 & BR are now safe at 3rd, 2nd, & 1st.
B: This is an Infield Fly Rule, BR is out. The ball is dead runners remain at 3rd, 2nd & 1st.
C: This is an Infield Fly Rule, BR is out. Ball remains live, R3 is not out as he was hit by the ball while touching 3rd base and the BR had been called out on the Infield Fly Rule. Runners may advance.
D: This is an Infield Fly Rule, BR is out. R3 is also out being hit by a fly ball before it hit the ground. Ball become dead when it hits R3, R2 & R1 remain at 2nd and 1st.

Reference: 8-4-2k1
47: Bases loaded, 2 outs. Batter hits a ball off the center field fence. After rounding 2nd base, BR passes R1 between 2nd and 3rd. R2 and R3 have already crossed the plate. R1 reaches 3rd and BR returns to 2nd.
A: Delayed dead ball. BR and R1 are out, both runs score.
B: Ball is immediately dead. BR is out ending the inning. No runs score.
C: Ball remains live. BR is out ending the inning. Both runs score.
D: Ball is immediately dead. R1 is out ending the inning. Both runs score.

Reference: 8-4-2m, 9-1-1

48: Runners on 2nd and 3rd with two outs. The batter hits a triple, but fails to touch 2nd base. At the end of action the defense appeals the batter missing second.
A: No runs score.
B: One run scores.
C: Both runs score.

Reference: 9-1-1

49: The pitcher is ejected from the contest; the relief pitcher is given eight warm-up pitches. When is the coach allowed on the field?
A: Coaches may not be on the field at any time during replacement of a pitcher following ejection.
B: Coaches may be on the field until the substitute pitcher takes possession of the ball.
C: Coaches may be on the field during warm-up throws but must leave the field during the final throw.
D: Coaches may address the pitcher and team following the entire set of warm-up throws.

Reference: 2016 POE

50: Which of the following is NOT true about use of the courtesy runner?
A: Once a player has had a courtesy runner used for him, he may not come back up to bat that same half-inning if his team bats around.
B: Courtesy runners are locked into a position, rather than a specific player or spot in the lineup.
C: A player who has been used as a courtesy runner cannot be used as a pinch runner or pinch hitter later that same inning.
D: Courtesy runners may be used with any number of outs in the inning.
E: Courtesy runners are allowed only for pitchers and catchers who played in the previous half inning or, in the top of the first, are listed on the lineup card.

Reference: Speed-Up