

# WVSSAC NFHS Baseball Part I Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>16</b>

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

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- 1. On a fly ball caught in fair ground, the throw to second to double up a runner who left base too soon results in:**
  - A. The ball is dead and the out at second is not counted.**
  - B. The ball stays live and in play; the catch is recorded along with the out at second base.**
  - C. The ball is dead after the out.**
  - D. The batter is awarded first base.**
  
- 2. The state association has adopted game-ending procedures. Which statement is correct?**
  - A. Only those game-ending procedures may be used.**
  - B. Other game-ending rules may be used if both coaches agree.**
  - C. The umpire-in-chief may formulate other game-ending rules for the situation.**
  - D. The head coach may state the game-ending procedures to be used in the game.**
  
- 3. If the pitcher's non-pivot foot is on or behind a line extending through the front edge of the pitcher's plate:**
  - A. He is in the wind-up position.**
  - B. He is in the set position.**
  - C. He is in the wind-up and set positions simultaneously.**
  - D. Neither A nor B; it is always illegal for a pitcher to turn his shoulders to check a runner.**
  
- 4. When an improper batter's actions are made legal, the batting order picks up with the name:**
  - A. Of the batter who was skipped over by the improper batter.**
  - B. Of the batter following that of the legalized improper batter.**
  - C. Of the batter following that of the legalized improper batter.**
  - D. The inning will be declared over.**

- 5. The starting pitcher may warm up by not more than eight throws timed from the first throw.**
- A. Using not more than five throws timed from when the infielders take their positions.**
  - B. Using not more than eight throws timed from the first throw.**
  - C. Using not more than five throws timed from the first throw.**
  - D. Using not more than 10 throws from when he gets to the pitcher's mound.**
- 6. Baker was used as the courtesy runner for the catcher in the fifth inning. In the sixth inning, he is used as the courtesy runner for the pitcher.**
- A. This is legal.**
  - B. B and C.**
  - C. This is not allowed.**
  - D. Baker would be an illegal substitute when he serves as the courtesy runner for the pitcher.**
- 7. Umpire jurisdiction begins: which option is correct?**
- A. Upon the umpires arriving within the confines of the field.**
  - B. When the umpires arrive in the parking lot prior to the game.**
  - C. At the pregame conference.**
  - D. When the plate umpire starts the game by announcing 'Play.'**
- 8. What is the batter's-box rule regarding time and safety?**
- A. The batter must remain within the batter's box, except when making a play or being required by the umpire to adjust.**
  - B. The batter may leave the box at any time.**
  - C. The batter is allowed to adjust positions between pitches.**
  - D. The batter's box rule is not enforced in rain delays.**
- 9. What is the ruling when a batted ball is fouled off into the stands?**
- A. It is a foul ball and counts toward the strike count (if applicable).**
  - B. It is a dead ball and has no effect on the count.**
  - C. It becomes a live ball and the batter may advance at risk.**
  - D. It is a fair ball if it lands in the stands.**

- 10. The runner on first base steals second while the batter enters the batter's box with a bat that has been altered. What is the penalty?**
- A. The play stands and the batter is instructed to secure a legal bat.**
  - B. The ball is immediately dead. The batter is declared out and the runner is returned to first base.**
  - C. The runner is declared out and the batter is ejected.**
  - D. No penalty may be imposed until the defense appeals the illegal bat.**

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## Answers

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1. B
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. B

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## **Explanations**

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1. On a fly ball caught in fair ground, the throw to second to double up a runner who left base too soon results in:
  - A. The ball is dead and the out at second is not counted.
  - B. The ball stays live and in play; the catch is recorded along with the out at second base.**
  - C. The ball is dead after the out.
  - D. The batter is awarded first base.

When a fair fly ball is caught, the batter is out, but the ball remains live long enough for any base runners to attempt to advance or be put out on the same play. If a runner leaves the base too soon and is thrown out at a different base, that out is recorded in the same continuous play as an additional out, and the ball stays in play to allow the throw. So you end up with the catch resulting in one out and the runner who left early being out on the throw to second; both outs are counted. The ball isn't dead at the moment of the catch, and the batter isn't awarded first base.

2. The state association has adopted game-ending procedures. Which statement is correct?
  - A. Only those game-ending procedures may be used.**
  - B. Other game-ending rules may be used if both coaches agree.
  - C. The umpire-in-chief may formulate other game-ending rules for the situation.
  - D. The head coach may state the game-ending procedures to be used in the game.

When the state association has adopted game-ending procedures, those procedures set the official way a game ends and are binding for everyone involved. That means the game must end according to those specific rules, and no other end-game rules can be used in that game. It keeps the outcome consistent across contests and prevents ad hoc changes during play. The umpire-in-chief may not create new end-game rules on the spot, and the head coach cannot dictate different procedures. Mutual agreement between coaches also cannot override the association's approved procedures. So the only game-ending rules that may be used are the ones adopted by the state association.

**3. If the pitcher's non-pivot foot is on or behind a line extending through the front edge of the pitcher's plate:**

- A. He is in the wind-up position.**
- B. He is in the set position.**
- C. He is in the wind-up and set positions simultaneously.**
- D. Neither A nor B; it is always illegal for a pitcher to turn his shoulders to check a runner.**

Focus on where the non-pivot foot sits in relation to the front edge line of the pitching plate. That line marks the boundary between the wind-up and the set position. If the non-pivot foot is on or behind that line, the pitcher is considered to be in the wind-up. If it were forward of that line, the pitcher would be in the set position. So, with the non-pivot foot on or behind the line, the pitcher is in the wind-up position. The other options don't fit because the set position involves the feet positioned forward of that line (a more compact stance), and the idea of being in both simultaneously or of turning shoulders to check a runner isn't what defines these stances.

**4. When an improper batter's actions are made legal, the batting order picks up with the name:**

- A. Of the batter who was skipped over by the improper batter.**
- B. Of the batter following that of the legalized improper batter.**
- C. Of the batter following that of the legalized improper batter.**
- D. The inning will be declared over.**

When an improper batter is made legal, you treat the at-bat as if the improper batter had always been in the correct spot, and the batting order continues with the player who would have followed that legalized batter. In other words, the next batter is the one immediately after the legalized improper batter in the current lineup. This keeps the sequence fair and avoids penalties to later batters. For example, if the lineup is A, B, C, D and A is legalized after an out-of-order incident, the next batter to come up is B.

**5. The starting pitcher may warm up by not more than eight throws timed from the first throw.**

- A. Using not more than five throws timed from when the infielders take their positions.**
- B. Using not more than eight throws timed from the first throw.**
- C. Using not more than five throws timed from the first throw.**
- D. Using not more than 10 throws from when he gets to the pitcher's mound.**

Warm-up throws on the mound are limited to eight, with the timer starting on the first throw toward the catcher. This keeps the start of the game efficient and the warm-up period brief. The exact rule specifies eight throws counted from the first throw, so this option matches that requirement precisely. Other framings either start the timing at different moments or change the number of allowed throws, which isn't what the rule states.

**6. Baker was used as the courtesy runner for the catcher in the fifth inning. In the sixth inning, he is used as the courtesy runner for the pitcher.**

**A. This is legal.**

**B. B and C.**

**C. This is not allowed.**

**D. Baker would be an illegal substitute when he serves as the courtesy runner for the pitcher.**

Courtesy runners are used to speed the game, but their use is restricted. In NFHS baseball, a player who has already served as a courtesy runner for one position cannot then serve as the courtesy runner for a different position in the same game. So using Baker as the courtesy runner for the catcher in the fifth inning and then as the courtesy runner for the pitcher in the sixth inning would violate that rule. That makes the situation not allowed, and Baker would be considered an illegal substitute when used as the courtesy runner for the pitcher. The correct understanding is that this setup cannot be allowed, hence the answer reflects both parts: not allowed and Baker would be an illegal substitute. If you want a legal setup, assign a different courtesy runner for the pitcher in the sixth.

**7. Umpire jurisdiction begins: which option is correct?**

**A. Upon the umpires arriving within the confines of the field.**

**B. When the umpires arrive in the parking lot prior to the game.**

**C. At the pregame conference.**

**D. When the plate umpire starts the game by announcing 'Play.'**

Umpire jurisdiction begins as soon as the officials are in the playing area and ready to supervise the game. Once they enter the confines of the field, they have the authority to call balls and strikes, make plays, manage the game, and eject players if needed. Being in the parking lot before the game or during a pregame conference doesn't place them in control of live action. The plate umpire signaling "Play" marks the start of competitive play, but the officials' authority to enforce rules and oversee decisions is already in effect once they're on the field.

**8. What is the batter's-box rule regarding time and safety?**

**A. The batter must remain within the batter's box, except when making a play or being required by the umpire to adjust.**

**B. The batter may leave the box at any time.**

**C. The batter is allowed to adjust positions between pitches.**

**D. The batter's box rule is not enforced in rain delays.**

The batter's box rule is about keeping the batter in a defined area to prevent interference and protect safety during delivery. The batter must stay in the batter's box while the pitcher is delivering, with two clear exceptions: if the batter is actively making a play on a batted ball, or if the umpire orders the batter to adjust equipment or positioning. Outside those moments, stepping out would disrupt the pitch and could create unsafe situations. The other options propose too much freedom (leaving the box anytime, or between pitches) or ignore weather context, which aren't correct.

9. What is the ruling when a batted ball is fouled off into the stands?

- A. It is a foul ball and counts toward the strike count (if applicable).**
- B. It is a dead ball and has no effect on the count.**
- C. It becomes a live ball and the batter may advance at risk.**
- D. It is a fair ball if it lands in the stands.**

When a batted ball is fouled off into the stands, it's treated as a foul ball. The ball is dead immediately, so no play happens, but that foul counts toward the batter's strike total. So if the batter has fewer than two strikes, the count increases by one; with two strikes, a foul ball keeps the at-bat alive (it cannot be strike three). The ball into the stands is not a fair ball.

10. The runner on first base steals second while the batter enters the batter's box with a bat that has been altered. What is the penalty?

- A. The play stands and the batter is instructed to secure a legal bat.**
- B. The ball is immediately dead. The batter is declared out and the runner is returned to first base.**
- C. The runner is declared out and the batter is ejected.**
- D. No penalty may be imposed until the defense appeals the illegal bat.**

Using an altered bat is illegal, and the rule treats it as an immediate violation. The moment the batter enters the box with an altered bat, the ball becomes dead, the batter is declared out, and all baserunners must return to the bases they occupied at the time of the pitch. In this situation, the runner who started on first and tried to steal second must go back to first, and the batter is out. The stolen base does not stand, and there's no need for an appeal process to apply the penalty.

# Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://wvssacnfhsbaseballpart1.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**

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