

WVSSAC NFHS BASEBALL PART II PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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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. Which section would you consult to analyze case plays illustrating common rule scenarios?**
 - A. Coaching and Game Management
 - B. Rules Interpretations and Case Plays
 - C. Scouting and Field Maintenance
 - D. Umpire Mechanics and Signals
- 2. Which section covers guidance on penalties and warnings?**
 - A. Coaching and Game Management
 - B. Scouting and Field Maintenance
 - C. Umpire Mechanics and Signals
 - D. Rules Interpretations and Case Plays
- 3. A bat would be considered legal for the game if which of the following marks is present?**
 - A. BBCOR certification mark.
 - B. BESR certification mark.
 - C. The temperature of the bat had been artificially controlled.
 - D. It had been altered from the manufacturer's original design and production.
- 4. In which pitching positions may a pitcher turn his shoulders to check runners?**
 - A. Windup position
 - B. Set position
 - C. Both Windup and Set
 - D. Neither
- 5. Each player's fielding record shall include:**
 - A. The times he put out a batter or runner, the times he assisted a teammate in putting out a runner, and the number of errors he committed.
 - B. When he steps on the field in a defensive position.
 - C. When he is substituted for while on defense.
 - D. When he put out a batter-runner.

- 6. The pitcher brings his pitching hand to his mouth and immediately places his hand on the ball and engages the pitching plate.**
- A. This is not an infraction.
 - B. A ball shall be awarded to the batter.
 - C. The pitcher shall be warned not to repeat the infraction.
 - D. A balk shall be awarded to all runners.
- 7. Who may authorize additional throws for a relief pitcher due to injury or inclement weather?**
- A. The home plate umpire.
 - B. The plate umpire.
 - C. The team manager.
 - D. The opposing coach.
- 8. The catcher shall wear a body/chest protector that meets the NOCSAE standard at the time of manufacture. The body/chest protector options are:**
- A. Traditional chest protector with a NOCSAE-approved pad attached.
 - B. A compression shirt that has a NOCSAE-approved cardiac cavity protector built into the shirt.
 - C. A newly manufactured traditional chest protector that meets the NOCSAE standard.
 - D. All of the above.
- 9. If a pitcher remains in an illegal hybrid position with a runner on base but then steps off the plate without delivering a pitch and reestablishes a legal position, which statement is true?**
- A. This is permitted if no subsequent move occurred since taking the position.
 - B. This is not permitted under any circumstance.
 - C. The batter is awarded first base.
 - D. The umpire must eject the pitcher.
- 10. If the teams cannot agree on a ground rule, who formulates the ground rules?**
- A. Both coaches agree to the proposed ground rule.
 - B. The umpires formulate the ground rules if the teams cannot agree.
 - C. Both A & B.
 - D. Neither A nor B.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which section would you consult to analyze case plays illustrating common rule scenarios?

- A. Coaching and Game Management
- B. Rules Interpretations and Case Plays**
- C. Scouting and Field Maintenance
- D. Umpire Mechanics and Signals

Understanding how rules are applied in practice comes from reading the interpretations and case plays. This section provides official rulings and worked examples that show how NFHS rules apply to real-game situations. By studying these, you learn the exact criteria officials use to decide plays, penalties, or changes in outcomes, and you see how the rule language translates into on-field decisions. The other sections cover coaching and game management, scouting and field maintenance, or umpire mechanics and signals—topics about running the game rather than interpreting its rules in real-life scenarios. Case plays specifically bridge the gap between the written rule and its application, so they're the go-to resource for analyzing common scenarios and ensuring consistent decisions.

2. Which section covers guidance on penalties and warnings?

- A. Coaching and Game Management
- B. Scouting and Field Maintenance
- C. Umpire Mechanics and Signals
- D. Rules Interpretations and Case Plays**

Penalties and warnings are clarified through rules interpretations and case plays, which provide official explanations of how the rules are applied in real situations. This section uses scenario-based examples to show when a warning is warranted, what penalties result, and how to handle tricky or ambiguous calls, helping officials and players understand the proper enforcement of the rules. Other sections focus on different areas: coaching and game management covers on-field conduct and overall game flow, umpire mechanics and signals deal with how calls are communicated, and scouting and field maintenance addresses preparation and field conditions. None of these provide the rule-based guidance on penalties and warnings in the way that rules interpretations and case plays do.

3. A bat would be considered legal for the game if which of the following marks is present?

- A. BBCOR certification mark.**
- B. BESR certification mark.
- C. The temperature of the bat had been artificially controlled.
- D. It had been altered from the manufacturer's original design and production.

In current play, bats must carry a certification mark that shows they meet the approved performance standard. The BBCOR certification mark indicates the bat has been tested and certified to the BBCOR limit for the batted-ball coefficient of restitution, which standardizes safety and performance for NFHS/WVSSAC games. A bat with this mark is legal because it has been approved under the current standard. The BESR mark comes from an older standard and is not acceptable today, so a bat with that mark would not be legal. Temperature adjustments or altering the bat from its original design also violate the rules and would not make a bat legal, even if it had a mark.

4. In which pitching positions may a pitcher turn his shoulders to check runners?

- A. Windup position
- B. Set position
- C. Both Windup and Set**
- D. Neither

The thing being tested is understanding when a pitcher is allowed to glance at baserunners. A pitcher may turn his shoulders to check runners in both pitching postures—the windup and the set (stretch). Turning to look at runners is simply a way to monitor their leads and decide whether to attempt a pickoff or throw to a base; it's not considered an illegal motion as long as the delivery is being made according to the rules. So, in either stance, the pitcher can glance toward the baserunners to read the situation and react accordingly, which is why both positions are permitted.

5. Each player's fielding record shall include:

- A. The times he put out a batter or runner, the times he assisted a teammate in putting out a runner, and the number of errors he committed.**
- B. When he steps on the field in a defensive position.
- C. When he is substituted for while on defense.
- D. When he put out a batter-runner.

Fielding records reflect what a defensive player contributes: putouts, assists, and errors. A putout is when a fielder records an out by getting a batter or base runner out. An assist is credited when a fielder helps another teammate make an out. An error is charged when a mishandled play allows a batter or baserunner to reach safely or advance when they wouldn't have. The option that lists putouts, assists, and errors captures these three components, matching the standard fielding stat line. The other options describe when a player simply enters the field or is substituted, or mention only a single type of putout, which don't constitute the full fielding record.

6. The pitcher brings his pitching hand to his mouth and immediately places his hand on the ball and engages the pitching plate.

- A. This is not an infraction.
- B. A ball shall be awarded to the batter.**
- C. The pitcher shall be warned not to repeat the infraction.
- D. A balk shall be awarded to all runners.

Touching the pitcher's mouth and then placing that hand on the ball shows the pitcher is moistening or treating the ball with a substance, which is not allowed. When the ball is tainted by a foreign substance, the umpire should penalize the batter by awarding a ball, and the pitch is dead. This specific violation is treated with a ball call to the batter because it directly affects the ball's condition and the fairness of the pitch. A warning isn't the standard remedy for this action, and a balk is tied to illegal pitching motion with runners on base, not to substances on the ball. So the correct call is awarding a ball to the batter.

7. Who may authorize additional throws for a relief pitcher due to injury or inclement weather?

- A. The home plate umpire.
- B. The plate umpire.**
- C. The team manager.
- D. The opposing coach.

The plate umpire has the authority to approve extra warm-up throws for a relief pitcher when injury or weather delays affect the usual warm-ups. This official's role includes supervising substitutions and the pitching-change process, ensuring the pitcher is properly prepared and the game stays fair. Managers or opposing coaches can request additional warm-ups, but the decision to grant them rests with the plate umpire.

8. The catcher shall wear a body/chest protector that meets the NOCSAE standard at the time of manufacture. The body/chest protector options are:

- A. Traditional chest protector with a NOCSAE-approved pad attached.
- B. A compression shirt that has a NOCSAE-approved cardiac cavity protector built into the shirt.
- C. A newly manufactured traditional chest protector that meets the NOCSAE standard.
- D. All of the above.**

The requirement hinges on NOCSAE certification being established at the time the equipment is manufactured. If the protective garment is produced to meet the NOCSAE standard, it remains compliant for use. A traditional chest protector with a NOCSAE-approved pad attached is acceptable because the pad and protector are certified parts at the time of production, so the overall piece meets the standard. A compression shirt with a NOCSAE-approved cardiac cavity protector built into the shirt is also acceptable since the protective insert is integrated and certified by the manufacturer. A newly manufactured traditional chest protector that meets the NOCSAE standard is the straightforward compliant option as well. Therefore, all of these configurations are permissible when they are manufactured to meet the NOCSAE standard. Modifications after manufacture with non-certified parts could affect compliance, but the focus here is on gear produced to the standard.

9. If a pitcher remains in an illegal hybrid position with a runner on base but then steps off the plate without delivering a pitch and reestablishes a legal position, which statement is true?

- A. This is permitted if no subsequent move occurred since taking the position.**
- B. This is not permitted under any circumstance.
- C. The batter is awarded first base.
- D. The umpire must eject the pitcher.

The key idea is that a pitch attempt can be reset if the pitcher realizes the setup is illegal and steps off the rubber before delivering any pitch. When the pitcher is in an illegal hybrid position with a runner on base, stepping off the plate and then reestablishing a legal position cancels that attempted action. Since no pitch was delivered, nothing else happens to the runners or the count—the pitch is simply reset and play resumes with a legal stance. This is why the statement is correct: as long as no further action toward delivering a pitch occurred after taking the illegal position, stepping off and reestablishing a legal position is permitted. The other choices aren't accurate because there's no automatic base award, no mandatory ejection, and the situation isn't deemed "not permitted under any circumstance" since a clean reset is allowed.

10. If the teams cannot agree on a ground rule, who formulates the ground rules?

- A. Both coaches agree to the proposed ground rule.
- B. The umpires formulate the ground rules if the teams cannot agree.
- C. Both A & B.
- D. Neither A nor B.

Ground rules are field-specific adjustments used to handle situations not directly covered by the standard rules. Teams should discuss and agree on these rules before the game. When both coaches can agree to a proposed ground rule, that rule becomes effective for the game. If they cannot reach an agreement, the umpires have the authority to formulate the ground rules for that game to ensure consistent and fair enforcement. So the right approach covers both possibilities: they can agree to a rule, or, if they can't agree, the umpires step in to establish them.

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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.

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

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

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