

## 2023 RULES OF GOLF

### THE REFEREE'S QUIZ

All answers in 2019 version of this quiz could be found as Interpretations in the Official Guide. Due to a number of changes to the Rules of Golf, the answers to a number of the questions can now be found directly in the Rules of Golf rather than in the Clarifications.

1. Before starting a round of match play, A and B agree to concede all strokes within one foot of the hole but they are unaware that the Rules do not allow this agreement. The match starts with the agreement in place. What is the ruling?
  - A. The players are disqualified; they are expected to know the Rules.
  - B. There is no penalty.
  - C. The Committee must decide.
  
2. Which is an example of serious misconduct where the Committee may disqualify a player for acting contrary to the spirit of the game (Rule 1.2)?
  - A. Distracting another player making a stroke out of carelessness.
  - B. Intentionally distracting other players while they are making strokes; or removing loose impediments or movable obstructions to disadvantage another player after that player has asked him or her to leave them in place.
  - C. Slamming a club to the ground damaging the club and causing minor damage to the turf; or, tossing a club toward a golf bag that unintentionally hits another person.
  
3. In match play, the first handicap hole is the 3<sup>rd</sup> hole. Before starting the match, both A and B forget to declare their handicaps. During play of the first hole, they remember this mistake and declare their handicaps. In which situation is A disqualified?
  - A. A declares by mistake that they have a handicap of two, whereas A really has a handicap of one. B correctly declares that they have a handicap of one and they continue play of the first hole on that basis. After concluding the first hole, A corrects their mistake and the match continues with correct handicaps given by both players.
  - B. A correctly declares that they have a handicap of one. B declares by mistake that they have a handicap of two whereas B really has a handicap of one and they continue play of the match on that basis.
  - C. A by mistake declares that they have a handicap of two, whereas A really has a handicap of one. B by mistake declares that they have a handicap of two whereas B really has a handicap of one and they continue play of the match on that basis.

4. In stroke play, a player's original ball is seen coming to rest in a penalty area but is not found after a search of two minutes. The player plays another ball by taking penalty relief (Rule 17.1d) and then the original ball is found in a playable spot inside the penalty area. Unsure of what to do, the player decides to play the original ball as a second ball, choosing to score with that ball. The player holes both balls and reports to the Committee. What is the ruling?
- A. The score with the original ball counts without penalty since it was found within three minutes of search.
  - B. The score with the substituted ball counts but the player gets the general penalty for playing the original ball when it was out of play.
  - C. The score with the substituted ball counts. There is no penalty for playing the original ball as a second ball.
5. For a ball that lies unplayable in the general area, a player takes relief by dropping it in a penalty area where it again comes to rest in an unplayable lie and cannot be played as it lies. Which is true regarding how the player may take relief?
- A. Take relief under the unplayable ball Rule with all of the options available under that Rule.
  - B. Take relief under the penalty area Rule with all of the options available under that Rule.
  - C. Take relief under penalty of stroke and distance by playing a ball from where the previous stroke was made.
6. In stroke play, a player plays from the teeing area into a wooded area of the course, searches briefly for his or her ball and returns to the teeing area to play again. A ball is found by a spectator within three-minutes of search and it is likely that it is the player's ball. What is the ruling?
- A. If the player has teed another ball within the teeing area, the player may not abandon the teed ball, which is in play; the original ball was lost when the player teed the ball in the teeing area with the intent for it to be played.
  - B. If the player has dropped another ball within the teeing area, the player may not

abandon the dropped ball, which is in play; the original ball was lost when the player dropped the ball in the teeing area with the intent for it to be in play.

- C. If the player has not made a stroke from the teeing area when the ball was found as his or hers, the player is allowed a reasonable amount of time to identify the found ball; if the found ball is his or hers, he or she may play it without penalty.

7. A player finds that one or both tee-markers are missing at a hole. How should the player proceed?

- A. The player must discontinue play and await a Committee member to replace the missing marker(s).
- B. If a Committee member is not available in a reasonable time, the player should use his or her reasonable judgment and make an accurate estimation of the teeing area, which will be accepted even if later shown to be wrong.
- C. If a Committee member is not available in a reasonable time, the player should use his or her reasonable judgment and make an accurate estimation of the teeing area; if later shown to be wrong, the player gets the general penalty.

8. If the Committee decides that exceptional circumstances prevented a player from starting on time, there is no breach of the Rules and the player gets no penalty. Which of the following would not be considered exceptional circumstances?

- A. The player was present at the scene of an accident and provided medical assistance or was required to give a statement as a witness and otherwise would not have failed to start on time.
- B. Before leaving for the course, there is a fire alarm at the hotel and the player must evacuate. By the time the player can return to his or her room to dress or retrieve his or her equipment, the player is unable to make his or her starting time.
- C. The player gets lost, or his or her car breaks down on the way to the course or heavy traffic or an accident results in the journey to the course taking somewhat longer than expected.

9. In which of the following situations does the player get a penalty of disqualification for making a stroke with a non-conforming club?

- A. A player makes a stroke with a club that they have applied any substance to the clubhead (other than cleaning it) to affect how it performs in making a stroke and the stroke counts in the player's score.
- B. A player makes a stroke with a non-conforming club at a provisional ball, but the ball never becomes the ball in play.
- C. The player used a non-conforming club to make a cancelled stroke.

10. Which is true regarding a ball at rest on the fringe of the putting green?
- A. If the player causes the ball to move, the player is always responsible.
  - B. If the player causes the ball to move but is unaware of the movement, the player is not responsible for the movement.
  - C. If the player causes the ball to move but is unaware of the movement, there are situations where the player is not responsible for the movement.
11. In taking a stance for the stroke, which action is the player allowed to execute?
- A. when the player's ball lies in a bunker, knocking down sand on the side of the bunker with a foot to create a level area to stand on.
  - B. excessively digging feet into soft ground to gain a firmer foundation for the stance.
  - C. removing loose impediments from the area of intended stance, such as removing large amounts of pine needles or leaves.
12. In match play, a player's ball, played from the teeing area, comes to rest about one foot from the hole. He or she putts and the ball strikes another ball in motion from a stroke made from off the putting green by a player in another group; the player's ball comes to rest overhanging the hole. After a period of ten seconds, the player putts the ball into the hole. Which of the following is true?
- A. The player gets the general penalty.
  - B. The player has holed out without penalty.
  - C. The player must correct the mistake and replace the ball on the original spot before the first putt without penalty.
13. In a Four-Ball match, side A-B is playing side C-D, with the two players on each side sharing a caddie. The caddie shared by A and B accidentally moves the ball of C that lay at rest in the fairway. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
  - B. Both A and B get a penalty of one stroke.
  - C. Either A or B gets a penalty of one stroke; which individual must be decided by lot.
14. Side A-B is playing in a mixed Foursomes stroke-play competition, where different teeing areas are used by men (blue) and women (red). On a par-3 hole, the man plays first from the blue teeing area and hits his ball out of bounds. The woman plays next and hits her ball, played from the blue teeing area, onto the putting green. The man then putts the side's ball close to the hole and the woman sinks the next putt. What is the ruling?
- A. The woman played incorrectly from the blue teeing area and must correct her mistake by playing from the red teeing area. She will be playing the sides' third stroke.

- B. The woman played incorrectly from the blue teeing area, getting the general penalty, and must correct her mistake by playing from the red teeing area. She will be playing the sides' fifth stroke.
  - C. The side has played correctly in order, gets the one-stroke penalty for the ball out of bounds and scores five on the hole.
15. In match play, A, whose ball lies in the general area, is not sure if he or she is allowed relief from an immovable obstruction that lies in a penalty area. B is also unsure. They agree that A should play two balls. A decides to do so and before playing chooses the second ball to count. A plays the original ball as it lies in the general area and plays the second ball according to the abnormal ground conditions Rule. What is the ruling?
- A. A gets the general penalty for playing a wrong ball.
  - B. There is no penalty for playing two balls and the original ball counts.
  - C. There is no penalty for playing two balls and the second ball counts.
16. Which is true regarding repair of the player's club during a round?
- A. The player may place lead tape that fell off the club during a stroke back onto the club. Given the nature of lead tape, if the lead tape will not remain on the club in the same location, new tape may be used.
  - B. If a player notices damage during a round that happened before a round, he or she is allowed to repair it once the round starts.
  - C. The player may replace a shaft that was bent by a stroke made near tree roots but the replacement shaft must have the same playing characteristics.
17. During a round, a player wishes to practise (Rule 5.5) while waiting in the general area for the group ahead to clear the putting green of a par-4 hole. Which of the following acts is a practice stroke?
- A. striking a tee with his or her club.
  - B. striking a natural object, such as a walnut or a stone, with his or her club.
  - C. hitting a plastic practice ball with his or her club.
18. A player tees the ball near and behind the left tee-marker but within the teeing area. Then he or she breaks a branch of a small tree not growing in the teeing area that would interfere with his or her intended right-handed stroke at the teed ball. Deciding to make a different stroke at the ball, he or she lifts the ball and tees it near and behind the right tee-marker from where the stroke is made. What is the ruling?
- A. The player is allowed to break a branch of a tree or otherwise improve the conditions affecting the stroke when playing a ball from within the teeing area.

- B. There is no penalty as the player corrected his or her mistake by re-teeing the ball in a different location and played from there.
  - C. The player gets the general penalty that cannot be avoided by re-teeing the ball in a different location and playing from there.
19. A player intends to take free relief since his or her ball lies on a cart path. While holding a club and in the act of lifting the ball, the player accidentally drops the club that strikes the ball on the path and moves it. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty as the player was taking reasonable actions in holding the club while lifting the ball (Rule 9.4b Exception 4).
  - B. There is no penalty for accidentally causing a ball to move anywhere.
  - C. The player gets a penalty of one stroke.
20. A small stone lies near a player's ball in a bunker. The player carefully lifts the stone but a mound of sand is removed and conditions affecting the stroke are improved. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty if the actions taken to lift the stone are reasonable.
  - B. There is no penalty if the mound of sand is replaced.
  - C. The player gets the general penalty regardless of whether the sand is replaced.
21. Before lifting a ball under a Rule requiring the ball to be replaced on its original spot, the player must mark the spot. Which of the following is not an acceptable mark?
- A. place a ball-marker right in front of the ball.
  - B. place a ball-marker right behind or right next to the ball.
  - C. place a ball-marker approximately two-inches behind the ball.
22. Which of the following is true regarding concessions in match play?
- A. If authorized by the player, his or her caddie may make a concession.
  - B. If a player's caddie makes an attempt to concede a stroke, the player is responsible for an action taken by the opponent such as lifting of a ball.
  - C. There is no penalty to a player if his or her caddie attempts to make a concession.
23. A player's ball lies next to a large and heavy tree branch that is completely detached from the tree that it was a part of due to an overnight storm. The player gets help from a group of spectators for assistance in removing the remaining part of the

branch. The player makes his or her stroke at the ball. What is the ruling?

- A. The player is allowed to break off part of the branch but not allowed to accept assistance from anyone except partners and their caddies.
- B. The player is not allowed to break off part of the branch but is allowed to accept assistance from anyone in removing the branch.
- C. There is no penalty.

24. In the general area, there are two areas of temporary water that are close together where the player has interference from one area but not the other. The player takes complete relief from the first area (Rule 16.1b) and the ball comes to rest within the relief area where interference no longer exists from the first area of temporary water but there is interference from the second area. What is the ruling?

- A. The player must correct his or her mistake, lift the ball from the relief area and drop it in a relief area such that there is no interference from both the first and second areas of temporary water.
- B. The player is no longer allowed relief from the second area of temporary water.
- C. The player may play the ball as it lies or take relief from the second area.

25. A player's ball comes to rest in a large area of water adjacent to a penalty area but outside the stakes defining the penalty area. Because of the configuration of the ground, the water is clearly a part of the penalty area. The player takes relief under the penalty area Rule by taking stroke-and-distance relief. What is the ruling?

- A. The player gets a penalty of one stroke.
- B. The player gets the general penalty from playing from the wrong place.
- C. The player should have sought a ruling from the Committee.

26. A player's tee shot on a par-3 hole is thought to come to rest in an area of tall grass. The player finds a ball, lifts it without marking it, decides that it is a stray ball and discards it. The player has second thoughts, returns to the spot where the stray ball was discarded and discovers that it was his or her ball in play. The player makes the next stroke from the teeing area, with the result that the tee shot comes to rest on the putting green. The player holes the putt. What is the player's score for the hole?

- A. 4.
- B. 5.
- C. 6.

27. A player's tee shot lies in a bunker where it is unplayable. The player lifts the ball, intending to take relief according to the unplayable ball Rule but uncertain about which option (Rule 19.3a). He or she touches sand in the bunker with his or her hand to learn information about the next stroke if the player decides to take relief in the bunker. The player then goes back to the teeing area and plays again under penalty of stroke and distance. What is the ruling?
- A. One stroke penalty under Rule 19.3a but no additional penalty since the player took relief outside the bunker.
  - B. One stroke penalty under Rule 19.3a but no additional penalty the player's ball was not in the bunker at the time of touching.
  - C. The player gets a total of three penalty strokes.
28. A player's ball lies on a path in the general area covered with gravel. He or she removes some of the gravel near the ball and then takes free relief from the path for interference from abnormal course conditions (Rule 16.1b). What is the ruling?
- A. The player has taken relief correctly and there is no penalty.
  - B. The player gets the general penalty for removing a part of something fixed.
  - C. The player gets the general penalty for improving the conditions affecting the stroke at the ball as it lies before deciding to take relief.
29. The Committee suspends play for the day and provides that play will resume at 8:00 AM on the following day. Which of the following is true?
- A. A player whose group will be the first group to play from the 10<sup>th</sup> teeing area is not allowed to continue practising chipping near the 10<sup>th</sup> teeing area at 8:00AM if the driving zone is not clear on the 10<sup>th</sup> hole.
  - B. A player whose group will be the second group to play from the 10<sup>th</sup> teeing area is allowed to continue practising on the designated practice area at 8:00AM
  - C. A player whose group will be the third group to play from the 10<sup>th</sup> teeing area is not allowed to continue practising on the designated practice area at 8:00AM.



30. In stroke play, a player's ball is in a questionable area from which relief may be available from abnormal course conditions (Rule 16.1b). Since the player is uncertain as to how to play, the player decides to play a second ball, choosing to score with the ball played under the Rule. The player lifts original ball without marking the spot where it lay and takes proper relief and then places a second ball on the spot where the original ball lay in the questionable area and makes a stroke at that ball. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty regardless of which ball is ruled to count.
  - B. If the Committee rules that the player is not allowed relief under the abnormal course conditions Rule, the player gets a penalty of one stroke for lifting the original ball without first marking the spot.
  - C. The player gets a penalty of one stroke for improperly lifting the original ball without marking its spot before lifting; also, the player gets a penalty of one stroke for not playing the original ball first as required.
31. In Foursomes stroke play with side A-B, both A and B tee off from the same teeing area with A playing first. What is the ruling?
- A. If it was A's turn to tee off, the side gets the general penalty for playing in the wrong order and A must play again from the teeing area.
  - B. If it was B's turn to tee off, the side gets the general penalty for playing in the wrong order and B must play again from the teeing area.
  - C. If it was A's turn to tee off, then B's ball would be the side's ball in play under penalty of stroke and distance. The side lies three and it's A's turn to play.
32. Which of the following is true in stroke play?
- A. In the general area with his or her hand, a player presses down grass behind his or her ball in play, improving the lie and accidentally moving the ball as well. The player gets the general penalty of two strokes and the ball must be replaced.
  - B. A player makes several practice swings in a bunker, touching sand each time. The player gets the general penalty of two strokes for each time he or she touches sand in the bunker.
  - C. A player's ball is near a tree in the rough. The player bends a branch by hand to improve the line of play and also presses down grass behind the ball with his or her foot. The player gets two general penalties of two strokes.

33. When strokes made at a provisional ball do not count in a player's score, any penalty strokes that the player gets while playing the provisional ball do not count unless the penalty could also apply to his or her ball in play. Which of the following penalties gotten in play of a provisional ball (before it is abandoned) is disregarded because it could not also apply to the ball in play?
- A. Playing a wrong ball believing it to be the provisional ball.
  - B. Touching sand in the backswing for the stroke at a provisional ball in a bunker.
  - C. Giving advice between strokes at a provisional ball.
34. A and B play their approach shots to the putting green, but due to the contours of the putting green they could not see where their balls initially came to rest (A's ball at spot A and B's ball at spot B). Unknown to the players, B's ball struck A's ball at rest (spot A) and A's ball rolled to spot C, some distance further from the hole. Which is true?
- A. In order to treat A's ball as having moved, the player must have seen the movement of the ball. Since this is not true, A must play his or her ball as it lies at spot C without penalty.
  - B. If information about the movement of A's ball is available to A before A plays from the next teeing area, A must replace the ball on its original spot (spot A) and play from there without penalty. All strokes from the wrong place do not count.
  - C. As long as the information about the movement of A's ball does not come to the attention of the players before A makes his or her next stroke at spot C, A does not get a penalty for playing from where his or her ball came to rest at spot C after being struck by B's ball.
35. A player takes a practice swing in a bunker where his or her ball lies to see if an animal hole in the same bunker interferes with his or her swing. He or she inadvertently touches a mound of sand that is a part of the animal hole. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
  - B. The player can avoid a penalty if the player takes relief from the animal hole.
  - C. The player gets the general penalty.
36. Which is true about when a player is between the play of two holes?
- A. In Foursomes stroke play, it is only when the side has holed out.
  - B. In Four-Ball match play, it is only when both of the partners have holed out or the outcome of the hole has been determined.
  - C. In Four-Ball stroke play, it is only when both of the partners have holed out.

37. Which of the following is a true statement about the terms “normal use” or “wear through normal use”?
- A. Normal use includes strokes, practice strokes and practice swings as well as acts such as removing a club from and replacing a club into the golf bag.
  - B. Wear through normal use does not include when the club’s grip forms a concavity where the thumbs are placed or the club’s face forms a concavity in the sweet spot to the extent that the club is no longer conforming.
  - C. Wear through normal use does not include a circumstance when the grooves on the club’s face are worn to the extent that the club is no longer conforming.
38. A player lifts his or her ball for identification and identifies it as his or hers. Before replacing the ball, he or she notices a lump of mud adhering to the ball. Which of the following is true?
- A. If before the ball was lifted, the mud interfered with the player’s stroke, the player is required to replace the ball so that the interference still exists.
  - B. When replacing the ball, the player may rotate the ball in any direction.
  - C. If before the ball was lifted, the ball was in a rotation such that the ball rested on the mud, the ball must be replaced in the same situation, resting on the mud to maintain vertical distance.
39. Which of the following is true regarding an animal hole?
- A. Isolated animal footprints are considered as animal holes.
  - B. An animal hole includes any worn-down track or trail leading into the hole.
  - C. A player may repair the damage caused by a deer footprint on the putting green or since the footprint is an animal hole (abnormal course condition), the player is allowed free relief (Rule 16.1d).
40. In a match, A and B discover at the second teeing area that A has been carrying 15 clubs from the start of the round. Also, both A and B know that the Rules state that a player must not have more than 14 clubs during a round. What is the ruling?
- A. The players are allowed to ignore this breach of the Rules in match play only.
  - B. If they deliberately agree to ignore the penalty, the players are disqualified.
  - C. If they deliberately agree to ignore the penalty, the players can correct this breach before any player makes a stroke on the second teeing area.

41. An angled support to a boundary fence defining out of bounds interferes with a player's stance. Both the angled support and the player's ball are in the general area. What is the ruling?
- A. In the absence of a Local Rule to the contrary, the player is allowed free relief from the abnormal course conditions (Rule 16.1b).
  - B. Since the boundary fence defines out of bounds, the fence and any attachments to it are boundary objects from which there is no free relief.
  - C. Since the boundary fence defines out of bounds, any attachments to it are integral objects from which there is no free relief.
42. A player's ball in play lies against a board at the base of a fence defining out of bounds. The player swings a club from the out of bounds side of the fence against the board that intervenes between the club and the ball. The stroke moves the board that causes the ball to move away from the fence. What is the ruling?
- A. The player did not fairly strike the ball and gets the general penalty.
  - B. Since the ball was not moved as a result of a stroke, the player must replace the ball on the original spot with a penalty of one stroke.
  - C. The player's action is considered as fairly striking the ball.
43. A player's ball lies on the putting green. Before lifting the ball, the player marks the ball with a ball-marker. He or she then lifts the ball by using his or her putter to lift the ball or by using his or her putter to move the ball to the side out of the way of other players. What is the ruling?
- A. The player may not lift the ball with a club but is allowed to move the ball to the side with a club.
  - B. The player may lift the ball with a club but is not allowed to move the ball to the side with a club as that is considered to be testing the surface of the putting green.
  - C. Once the spot of a ball is marked on the putting green, the player may lift the ball with the back of a putter or may move it to the side with a club without penalty.
44. For the purposes of measuring when determining a relief area, what part of the club is used as a club-length?
- A. The length of the club starting at the base of the head of the club and ending at the butt end of the grip.
  - B. The length of the entire club starting at the toe of the club and ending at the butt end of the grip.
  - C. The length of the entire club starting at the toe of the club and ending at the butt end of the grip, including a headcover if present.

45. In Foursomes play with side A-B, A makes a stroke in proper order from the teeing area into an area of tall grass and there is doubt as to whether the ball is in play or out of bounds. The side decides to play a provisional ball and correctly announces this fact to the players in their group. A then plays the provisional ball into the general area. What is ruling?
- A. If the original ball was lost and the provisional ball becomes the ball in play, A played in wrong order, the stroke doesn't count and the side gets the general penalty. In match play, the side lost the hole and in stroke play, B must return to the teeing area and put a ball into play under penalty of stroke and distance.
  - B. If the original ball was lost and the provisional ball becomes the ball in play, the side gets the stroke-and-distance penalty and in all forms of play B must return to the teeing area and put a ball into play without additionally penalty.
  - C. If the original ball was lost and the provisional ball becomes the ball in play, the side gets the stroke-and-distance penalty. It is now B's turn to play the provisional ball that has become the ball in play.
46. In stroke play, a player's ball comes to rest in a no play zone within a penalty area. The player enters the area and makes a stroke at the ball that moves only a few yards and remains in the no play zone within the penalty area. The player makes several additional strokes at the ball before it successfully comes to rest outside the penalty area. The player did not gain a significant advantage through his or her mistake. What is the ruling?
- A. The player gets the general penalty (Rule 14.7) for playing from a wrong place for each stroke that he or she made from the no play zone in the penalty area.
  - B. The player gets the general penalty (Rule 14.7) for playing from the wrong place for the first stroke he or she made in the no play zone. There is no additional penalty for any of the following strokes made from a wrong place as all the strokes are related acts.
  - C. The player is disqualified for a serious breach of playing from a wrong place unless the mistake is corrected by taking penalty relief from the penalty area.
47. In which of the following situations should the Committee decide that the player's ball was moved by natural forces rather than the result of an action taken by the player?
- A. A player's ball lies on a flat portion of the putting green on a day of light winds. The player grounds his or her club near the ball and the ball immediately moves.
  - B. A player grounds his or her club next to the ball on the putting green with a high degree of slope and with strong winds. Five seconds later the ball moves.
  - C. A player's ball lies on a tuft of grass in the rough. The player takes several practice swings near the ball, with the club coming in contact with grass in the process. Almost immediately after the first swing, the ball moves downward.

48. Which of the following is an allowed use of player's equipment?
- A. Using a player's club as a plumb-line to assist in gauging slope and contours.
  - B. Using a weight suspended on a string as a plumb bob to assist in gauging slope and contours.
  - C. Holding or placing a bottled drink to act as a level.
49. Having completed play in a stroke-play qualifying round for a match-play event, a player practises on the course by making one stroke with a driver from the first teeing area. After conclusion of play, the player is tied for the last qualifying place for the match-play event. The tie is to be decided by a hole-by-hole play-off that is scheduled to be played immediately after play the same day on that course. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty; the player completed his or her stroke-play round for the day.
  - B. The player is disqualified for the play-off.
  - C. If the player's practice on the course is his or her first breach (Rule 5.2b), the player gets the general penalty applied to the first hole of the playoff. If this is the second breach unrelated to the first breach, the player is disqualified for the play-off.
50. In which of the following situations is the player in breach of the Limit of 14 Clubs (Rule 4.1b)?
- A. A player starts the round with 14 clubs and several separated club components (clubhead and shaft) to be assembled and used to practise after the round.
  - B. A player starts the round with 14 clubs together with a broken club (clubhead separated from the shaft) that was damaged on the range before the round.
  - C. A player starts the round with 10 clubs and asks another person to walk along with the group and carry 8 additional clubs from which the player intends to add to his or her bag during the round.
51. A boundary fence is designed so that players can walk through the fence by using a movable gate in the fence. An open gate in the boundary fence interferes with a player's swing. What is ruling?
- A. The player must not move the gate to improve his or her conditions affecting the stroke (Rule 8.1a).
  - B. The player is allowed to move the gate to a position that doesn't affect the stroke (Rule 15.2a).
  - C. The player is not allowed to move the gate; however, the player is allowed free relief from the obstruction (Rule 16.1).

52. A player sees a ball in a tree but cannot identify it. The player does not intend to play it as it lies. In trying to identify it, the player carefully climbs the tree and accidentally dislodges the ball that is identified as the player's ball. What is the ruling?
- A. There is a penalty of one stroke for moving the ball and it must be replaced on the original spot. If the ball cannot be replaced because the player cannot reach the spot or will not remain at rest on the spot, the player gets the general penalty.
  - B. There is a penalty of one stroke for moving the ball and it must be replaced on the original spot. If the ball cannot be replaced on the original spot, it must be placed on the nearest spot where it will remain at rest.
  - C. Since the ball was accidentally moved in taking reasonable actions to identify it, there is no penalty for moving the ball (Rule 7.1a). The player must replace the ball or may take relief directly under a relief Rule.
53. In which one of the following situations does the player not get a penalty?
- A. A player's ball is in temporary water and prepares to drop a ball in the appropriate relief area (Rule 16.1b). The player places a club on the ground in the relief area to stop the ball from rolling into a position where it will be unplayable again. The player drops the ball and it hits the club.
  - B. After playing from a bunker, a player places the rake between the putting green and a bunker, without any thought of it influencing the movement of the ball. The player, who now has a downhill putt towards the bunker, realizes that the rake may stop his or her ball and asks another player not to move the rake. The player putts and the ball is stopped by the rake.
  - C. A bunker rake has been left by a preceding group between the putting green and a bunker. A player, who has a downhill putt towards the bunker, sees the rake and leaves it there because it might stop the ball if his or her putt is too strong. The player putts and the ball is stopped by the rake.

54. A player's ball comes to rest overhanging the hole. The player removes the flagstick and the ball moves. What is the ruling?
- A. If the removal of the flagstick caused the ball to move, the ball is replaced overhanging the hole and the waiting time applies (Rule 13.3a). There is no penalty to the player if the removal caused the ball to move.
  - B. If the removal of the flagstick did not cause the ball to move, and the ball fell into the hole after the waiting time (Rule 13.3a), there is a penalty of one stroke and the ball is holed.
  - C. If the removal of the flagstick did not cause the ball to move, rather the ball was moved due to natural forces to a new spot not overhanging the hole, the ball must be replaced overhanging the hole and the waiting time applies (Rule 13.3a). There is no penalty to the player.
55. Which of the following rulings is false regarding anchoring of the club?
- A. A player is allowed to hold one or both forearms against his or her body in making a stroke, so long as doing so does not create an anchor point.
  - B. A player is not in breach of the Rules if he or she deliberately uses a gripping hand to hold an article of clothing worn on any part of the body (such as holding the sleeve of a shirt with a hand) while making a stroke.
  - C. Touching an article of clothing with the club or gripping hand and making a stroke is allowed when a player wears loose fitting clothes or rain gear.
56. A player makes his or her first stroke from the teeing area, barely making contact and moving the ball. The ball comes to rest in the teeing area. The player lifts the ball and places it on another spot within the teeing area on an existing mound of sand and also presses down grass behind the spot where the ball now lies. What is the ruling?
- A. Since the ball was in the teeing area as a result of the player's first stroke, the player was allowed to play the ball as it lies or, even though the ball was in play, move the ball to another location within the teeing area without penalty. The player was also allowed to press down the grass.
  - B. The player was not allowed to move the ball within the teeing area.
  - C. The player was not allowed to press down grass behind the ball.



57. Which of the following delays in play by a player is likely to be treated as reasonable by the Committee?
- A. Causing more than a brief delay in returning to the teeing area from the green to retrieve a lost club.
  - B. Taking time to consult with others in the playing group to decide whether to play out the hole when there is a normal suspension by the Committee.
  - C. Causing more than a brief delay in searching for a lost ball for several minutes after the allowed three-minute search period has expired.
58. In match play, the player's ball lies in a penalty area and the opponent, whose turn it is to play, asks the player how he or she intends to play. Although the player is not required to answer the question at this time, the player advises that he or she was going to take relief under penalty of one stroke. The opponent plays and the player now decides to play the ball as it lies and does so. What is the ruling?
- A. The player was allowed to change his or her mind without penalty.
  - B. The player was not allowed to change his or her mind without penalty.
  - C. The player was allowed to change his or her mind and there would be no penalty for doing so only in a situation where it was the player's turn to play.
59. Before a stroke at a player's ball that lies just off the putting green, he or she repairs several ball-marks on the putting green but in doing so leaves a shoe print on the putting green caused by his or her shoe. The shoe print contains spike-marks that damage the player's line of play on the putting green. What is the ruling?
- A. The player may repair the ball-marks but not the shoe print without penalty.
  - B. The player may repair the shoe print but not the ball-marks without penalty.
  - C. The player may repair the ball-marks and shoe print without penalty.

60. In taking relief from interference by a sprinkler head in long grass in the general area, the player's nearest point of complete relief is in the long grass but part of the relief area is located in the fairway. The player drops a ball in the part of the relief area that is in the fairway where it comes to rest. What is the ruling?
- A. The player may not drop the ball in the fairway part of the relief area. The player must correct his or her mistake by lifting the ball and dropping it in the long grass of the relief area.
  - B. The player may not drop the ball in the fairway part of the relief area. The dropped ball must be lifted and dropped in the long grass part of the relief area or the dropped ball must be abandoned and another ball must be dropped in the long grass part of the relief area.
  - C. The player has proceeded properly and gets no penalty.
61. Which of the following items are not the player's equipment?
- A. A player's umbrella being carried for the player by a friend not his or her caddie.
  - B. A player's umbrella handed to the player by a spectator as it starts to rain.
  - C. A player's umbrella being carried for the player by his or her caddie.
62. Which of the following acts would the Committee likely disqualify a player for stopping play?
- A. Taking shelter from rain for a significant amount of time because he or she did not want to get wet.
  - B. Returning to the clubhouse to get another golf cart after the player's golf cart breaks down.
  - C. Using the restroom between holes or between strokes.
63. Part of a fence that is situated out of bounds (not a boundary fence) leans over onto the course affecting the player's stroke at a ball in bounds. The player pushes the fence back into an upright position so that there is no interference. What is the ruling?
- A. The player gets the general penalty and may not restore the conditions.
  - B. The player gets the general penalty unless he or she restores the conditions by returning the fence to its original position before making the stroke.
  - C. The player is disqualified for a serious breach of the Rules.

64. A player plays a ball from the general area, replaces his or her divot and later learns that he or she must play again from there under penalty of stroke and distance. In addition to the penalty of stroke and distance, what penalty does the player get?
- A. The player gets no additional penalty.
  - B. The player gets the general penalty.
  - C. The player is disqualified.
65. In match play, which of the following is true about the number of strokes taken?
- A. There is no penalty for giving the wrong number of strokes after completing a hole if doing so did not affect the opponent's understanding of the results of the hole.
  - B. If a player unknowingly gives the wrong number of strokes causing the opponent to believe they lost the hole when it should have been tied, the result of the hole can be changed to a tie when the mistake is discovered three holes later.
  - C. If a player unknowingly gives the wrong number of strokes that affects the result of a hole and the match, the mistake must be corrected after the result is final.
66. If a player makes a stroke after play has been suspended by the Committee (Immediate Suspension), the Committee must consider all of the relevant facts in determining whether a player should be disqualified when he or she did not stop play at once. In which situation would the Committee be likely to determine that the player should be disqualified?
- A. A player is in a remote part of the course and does not hear the signal for suspension of play or confuses the signal for something else.
  - B. A player hears the signal to suspend play but wants to make a stroke before stopping, such as to complete a hole with a short putt.
  - C. A player, who has already grounded his or her club behind the ball or has begun his or her backswing for a stroke, completes the stroke without hesitation.

67. After a chip shot from the general area, a player's ball rolls back down a hill and the player deliberately stops the ball before it could come to rest in a penalty area. What is the ruling?
- A. The player gets the general penalty and in stroke play must estimate the spot where the ball would have come to rest and put a ball into play there. If the estimated spot is in the penalty area and the player chooses to take penalty relief, the point where the ball would have last crossed the edge of the penalty area must be estimated for back-on-the-line relief, unless the player selects the stroke-and-distance option (Rule (17.1d).
  - B. The player gets the general penalty and in stroke play must estimate the spot where the ball would have come to rest. If the estimated spot is in the penalty area, the player should put a ball into play just short of the penalty area.
  - C. The player gets the general penalty and in stroke play must estimate the spot where the ball would have come to rest and put a ball into play there. If the estimated spot is in the penalty area the player must put a ball into play in the penalty area.
68. The player takes relief by dropping a ball in the relief area but it never hits the ground, instead hitting and staying in a bush rooted in the relief area. What is the ruling?
- A. He or she must re-drop the ball since it did not first hit ground in the relief area.
  - B. He or she is not allowed to drop again under Rule 14.3c.
  - C. He or she must re-drop the ball since it struck a natural object in the relief area.
69. A player's ball lies in the general area in ground under repair. The player also has interference with his or her intended swing by a small permanent wooden sign outside the ground under repair. The player wishes to take relief. What is the ruling?
- A. Since the player's ball lies in ground under repair, he or she must first take relief from the ground under repair. If after relief, he or she still has interference from the obstruction, then he or she may take relief from the obstruction.
  - B. The player may, in a single procedure, concurrently take relief from two conditions by dropping a ball in a single relief area determined by a combined nearest point of complete relief from both conditions.
  - C. After taking relief from one condition, if he or she has interference from the other condition, the player may then take relief from the other condition.

70. Which of the following is false where a player's ball lies in the general area and the player elects to take relief from interference by an immovable obstruction?
- A. The ball lies on the elevated part of a bridge over a deep hollow. Vertical distance is disregarded and the nearest point of complete relief is at the point on the ground directly beneath where the ball lies on the obstruction, provided that the player would not have interference at this point.
  - B. The ball lies on the elevated part of a bridge over a deep hollow. In such a case, all distance, whether vertical or horizontal, is taken into account when determining the nearest point of complete relief.
  - C. The ball lies underground in a tunnel. In such a case, all distance, whether vertical or horizontal, is considered when determining the nearest point of complete relief.
71. In stroke play, a player's marker has a sudden illness just before the start of the player's round. The player played the first three holes of the round without a marker at which point the appointed marker was present and marked for the player for the remainder of the round. The scores for the first three holes were entered by the marker based on reporting by the player, all hole scores were certified by the marker and the scorecard was returned. What is the ruling?
- A. The hole scores were not properly certified; the player should have insisted that the marker accompany the player for all of the holes.
  - B. Because of extraordinary circumstances, the scorecard should be accepted.
  - C. The hole scores were properly certified by the marker.
72. Which of the following is correct in match play about the meaning of the term, "as soon as reasonably possible" in the requirement for telling an opponent about a penalty the player got?
- A. This always means before the opponent makes his or her next stroke.
  - B. If the player and opponent are on opposite sides of the fairway and the player takes unplayable ball relief, as soon as reasonably possible may be while they are walking up the hole to make their next strokes.
  - C. The requirement only applies if the player knows about the penalty.

73. A player marks and lifts a ball embedded in a bunker when play is suspended. During the suspension, the bunker is prepared by the maintenance staff and the surface of sand is now smooth. The player resumes play by placing a ball on the estimated spot from which the ball was lifted but on the smooth surface and plays it. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
  - B. The player gets the general penalty.
  - C. The player is disqualified.
74. In starting a hole in match play, a player hits a ball out of bounds from outside the teeing area and the opponent does not cancel the stroke. When playing next, the player places a ball on a tee within the teeing area and makes his or her stroke. What is the ruling?
- A. The player has played correctly.
  - B. The opponent wins the hole.
  - C. The opponent may recall the player's stroke.
75. During search, a player accidentally moves his or her ball covered with leaves. The player replaces the ball on its estimated original spot without replacing any of the leaves that were covering the ball and plays it from there. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
  - B. The player gets a one-stroke penalty for kicking the ball.
  - C. The player gets the general penalty for not properly replacing the ball.
76. A flagstick has been removed. The player wants the position of the hole indicated but does not want to waste time getting the flagstick. He or she asks another player to put his or her club into the hole, grip end first, to indicate the hole. The other player complies and the player make a stroke. What is ruling?
- A. This is allowed but the club is not treated as if it were a flagstick for the purpose of applying the Rules; it remains equipment of the other player.
  - B. This is allowed but the club is treated as if it were a flagstick for the purpose of applying the Rules.
  - C. This is not allowed and the other player gets the general penalty.

77. In which of the following is the ball considered as holed?
- A. The ball is embedded in the side of the hole and all of the ball is not below the surface of the putting green but the ball touches the flagstick.
  - B. The ball, not embedded, is resting against the flagstick in the hole and no part of the ball is below the surface of the putting green.
  - C. The ball, not embedded, is resting against the flagstick in the hole and a part, but not all, of the ball is below the surface of the putting green.
78. In taking relief in the general area for a ball in a penalty area, a player drops the ball twice and it rolls out of the relief area each time. The player now places the ball on spot A where the ball was dropped the second time but, before doing so, removed a few loose impediments from spot A. The ball is played from spot A. What is the ruling?
- A. The player gets the general penalty for playing from the wrong place.
  - B. The player gets a penalty for removing loose impediments from spot A.
  - C. There is no penalty.
79. Which of the following concerning an abandoned ball is true?
- A. An abandoned ball is considered to be a loose impediment.
  - B. If an abandoned ball is close enough to distract a player in making a stroke, the player may have it lifted because it is an interfering ball within the meaning of Rule 15.3b(1).
  - C. An abandoned ball is a movable obstruction.
80. A player's ball is moving in temporary water. The player arrives at the ball when it is at spot A and realizes that when the ball gets to spot B, five yards away, his or her relief area will be in a much better spot than if relief is taken for a ball at spot A. He or she delays play, takes relief for a ball at spot B and makes a stroke. What is the ruling?
- A. So long as the player does not unreasonably delay play, the player is allowed to delay in starting a relief procedure until the ball reaches spot B.
  - B. The player must not delay play to secure a favorable drop and gets a one-stroke penalty for doing so if this is his or her first breach of the Rule.
  - C. The player is disqualified for unreasonable delay of play.

81. In a Four-Ball stroke-play competition with handicap and with side A-B, both players holed out in 4 strokes on a hole where B got a handicap stroke and A did not. The marker recorded a gross score of 4 for A, no gross score for B and a net score for the side of 3. The scorecard was returned to the Committee. What is the ruling?
- A. A's gross score of 4 is the side's score for the hole.
  - B. The Committee should select the reported net score of three for the side's score for the hole and enter a score of 4 for B.
  - C. The side is disqualified for an incorrect scorecard.
82. In the general area, a player's ball comes to rest in an animal hole with a large bush immediately next to and overhanging the animal hole. The player asks for free relief from the abnormal course condition (Rule 16.1b). Which is false?
- A. If the ball lies underground in an animal hole, the decision about whether relief should be denied is based on the lie the ball would have at the entrance of the hole as opposed to the ball's position underground in the hole. If it is clearly unreasonable to make a stroke at a ball lying at the entrance of the hole, then the player is not allowed free relief.
  - B. If the ball lies in an animal hole, but is not underground, it is the spot of the ball rather than the entrance of the hole that is relevant in determining whether the player is allowed relief. If it is clearly unreasonable to make a stroke at a ball lying at that spot then the player is not allowed free relief.
  - C. It is irrelevant whether the ball is underground or not underground in the animal hole. It is the spot where the ball entered the animal hole that determines whether the player is allowed free relief. It must be clearly reasonable to make a stroke at a ball lying at that spot.
83. A player's tee shot of 250-yards comes to rest in an area containing heavy rough and a large animal hole. Following a three-minute search, it is determined that it is not known or virtually certain that the ball is in the animal hole. After the player leaves the area to play again from the teeing area, the original ball is found in the animal hole. The player returns to the area of the animal hole, takes free relief from the abnormal course condition (Rule 16.1b). He or she makes a stroke at the ball. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
  - B. The player gets the general penalty and must correct the mistake of playing from a wrong place or be disqualified.
  - C. The player has played a wrong ball and must correct the mistake of playing a wrong ball or be disqualified.



84. In match play, a player lifts their ball in the general area to identify it without marking the spot of the ball. Another player tells the player about the penalty and that they get one penalty stroke under Rule 7.3. Before replacing the ball, the player cleans the ball more than necessary to identify it, also in breach of Rule 7.3. What is the ruling?
- A. The player gets a single one-stroke penalty for the several breaches of Rule 7.3.
  - B. The other player's advice in correctly informing the player of the breach of the Rules is an intervening event, therefore the player gets two separate one-stroke penalties for a total of two penalty strokes in all.
  - C. The player gets a loss of hole penalty for the multiple breaches of Rule 7.3.
85. In match play after completing the first hole, A voluntarily tells B by mistake that he or she scored 4 on the first hole but A actually scored 5. B scored 5 on the first hole and they agreed that A now was 1 up. During play of the next hole, A realizes that he or she mistakenly gave B the wrong number of strokes taken on the first hole. A suggests that they should agree that the match is now tied. B is uncertain about what to do and calls a referee to settle the matter. What is the referee's ruling?
- A. There is no penalty as the mistake was not corrected in time.
  - B. A gets the general penalty applied to the first hole and the match is now tied.
  - C. A gets the general penalty applied to the first hole and B is now 1 up.
86. A marker, who is another player, knowingly certifies a player's wrong score for a hole due to a penalty the player got of which the player was unaware. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty to the marker but the player's score should be adjusted.
  - B. Although Rule 3.3b(1) does not apply a penalty for knowingly certifying a wrong score for another player, it is not in the spirit of the game and the Committee should disqualify the marker under Rule 1.2a for serious misconduct.
  - C. The Committee has no authority under the Rules to take any action with respect to the marker but the player is disqualified for a scorecard error.
87. Which is true regarding a player adding a club to his or her bag during a round?
- A. A club is considered added when the club is first in the player's possession.
  - B. A club is considered added when the next stroke is made with any club while the added club is in his or her possession.
  - C. A club is considered added when the next stroke is made while the added club is in his or her possession provided the player is allowed to add a club.

88. The Committee may choose to disqualify a player in which of the following actions of a player moving a tee-marker before making a stroke from the teeing area?
- A. Hitting the tee-marker in anger.
  - B. Moving tee-marker because he or she believes it should be in a different location.
  - C. Lifting tee-marker for no apparent reason.
89. A player's marker loses a player's scorecard during the round and the player makes up a replacement card with an old scorecard. All the scores are recorded correctly with associated hole numbers on this replacement card together with all the information included on the lost scorecard such as the player's name, but both the player and marker use initials to certify the hole scores rather than their signatures. What is the ruling?
- A. The replacement scorecard is not acceptable.
  - B. The scorecard with initials must be corrected by the player.
  - C. The replacement scorecard with initials would be accepted by the Committee.
90. A player sees a ball in a tree that is believed to be his or hers after a stroke from the teeing area. Which of the following is not an acceptable way of identification?
- A. The player sees the ball in the tree and assumes it is his or hers.
  - B. The player uses binoculars to confirm that the ball is marked as his or hers.
  - C. A spectator saw the ball come to rest in that specific location after the stroke.
91. Which of the following is a loose impediment?
- A. Fruit that is detached from its tree or bush when the fruit is from a bush or tree not found on the course.
  - B. A log that has had legs attached for the purpose of serving as a bench.
  - C. An orange with a ball embedded in it.
92. In Four-Ball stroke play with side A-B, the side returned a scorecard with a score of 4 for A and a score of 5 for B for their scores on the first hole. A gets a penalty for testing the sand in a bunker but neither player was aware of the penalty before returning the scorecard. The mistake was discovered after the scorecard was returned but before the competition has closed. After the Committee applies the correct adjustment to the scorecard, what is the side's score for the first hole?
- A. 4.
  - B. 5.
  - C. 6.

93. A Committee appointed marker disappears with a player's scorecard after a round is completed. The Committee makes every effort to contact the marker but to no avail. What is the ruling?
- A. The player is disqualified for not having the hole scores certified on the scorecard.
  - B. The Committee may not accept certification of the scorecard by the player.
  - C. The Committee should accept certification of the player's scores by someone else who witnessed the round including the marker's caddie, the player's caddie or another person in the player's group.
94. A player searches for his or her ball for two minutes and declares it lost. As the player is walking back to play again from the spot of the previous stroke, the original ball is found within the three-minute search period. What is the ruling?
- A. The player's original ball was lost when the player declared it lost.
  - B. If the player put another ball into play under penalty of stroke and distance, before playing the other ball, the player may correct his or her mistake by abandoning the other ball and playing the original ball.
  - C. The original ball remains the ball in play.
95. In two separate situations (A or B), a player's ball lies in the general area adjacent to a no play zone that has been defined as either a penalty area (A) or ground under repair (B). There is a bush rooted in the no play zone that has a branch overhanging the edge of the no play zone into the general area. The branch interferes with both the player's intended stance and intended swing for a stroke at his or her ball. What is the ruling?
- A. If a no play zone has been defined as a penalty area (A), any part of a growing object that extends beyond the edges of the no play zone is not part of the no play zone. The player may play the ball as it lies or take relief under an appropriate Rule.
  - B. If a no play zone has been defined as ground under repair (B), any part of a growing object that is rooted in the ground under repair and extends beyond and over the edges of the no play zone is not part of the no play zone. The player may play the ball as it lies or take relief under an appropriate Rule.
  - C. In either situation (A) or (B), the player may play the ball as it lies without penalty.
96. In which of the following has a player's ball not moved?
- A. A ball is resting in a tree that moves but the ball's spot in the tree does not change.
  - B. A ball is resting on a stationary motorized cart that starts to move.
  - C. A ball is resting in a stationary plastic cup and the cup itself moves in relation to the ground because it is being blown by the wind.

97. In the general area, a player has determined the relief area for an abnormal course condition (Rule 16.1b) to be within the trunk of a large tree. It is not physically possible to drop a ball in any part of the identified relief area. What is the ruling?
- A. The player may drop a ball on the nearest point to the determined relief area.
  - B. The player is not allowed relief from the condition under Rule 16.1b.
  - C. The player's only option is to play the ball as it lies.
98. During match play while standing on the 18<sup>th</sup> teeing area, A says by mistake to B that B is "now one up." B knows that the true state of the match is now tied and consciously fails to correct A's misunderstanding of the match score. The players then play from the teeing area. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty as the Rules expect the players to know the match score.
  - B. A gets a loss of hole penalty for not correcting his or her giving a wrong match score before any player played from the teeing area.
  - C. The Committee would be justified in disqualifying B for serious misconduct that is contrary to the spirit of the game (Rule 1.2a).
99. A player replaces his or her ball on the putting green by rolling the ball into position with his or her club, lifts the ball-marker and makes a stroke. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
  - B. The player gets a penalty of one stroke (Rule 14.2b(2)).
  - C. The player gets the general penalty.
100. As a courtesy for a competition with handicaps, the Committee has chosen to issue pre-printed scorecards containing the date and each player's name and handicap. The Committee mistakenly shows a player's handicap as higher than it actually is and this affects the number of strokes he or she gets. The player returns the scorecard filled out with a score for each hole certified by both marker and player but with the incorrect handicap unchanged. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty and the incorrect handicap stands.
  - B. There is no penalty, but the Committee must correct the incorrect handicap and adjust the player's net score.
  - C. The player is disqualified.

101. In stroke play, a player finds a stray ball in a bad lie. Mistaking it for his or her original ball, the player decides to take lateral relief for an unplayable ball (Rule 19.2c), substitutes a ball and plays it. While walking to play the ball again, the player finds his or her original ball. What is the ruling?
- A. Since the player did not know the spot of the original ball at the time the other ball was substituted, he or she is treated as having taken stroke-and-distance relief (Rule 18.1) and did so in a wrong place (Rule 14.7). The player gets a penalty of one stroke for taking stroke-and-distance relief and another penalty of two strokes for playing from a wrong place.
  - B. The player has substituted another ball for the original ball when not allowed. The player gets a two-stroke penalty for the incorrect substitution and must continue play with the substituted ball with no additional penalty.
  - C. The player has substituted another ball for the original ball when not allowed. The player gets a two-stroke penalty for the incorrect substitution and must correct the mistake by playing the original ball with no additional penalty.
102. In a match between A and B, B wins by a score of 5 up with 4 holes to play. On the way back to the clubhouse and before the result of the match is final, it is discovered that B had 15 clubs in his or her bag for the entire round. A makes a request for a ruling. Which is true?
- A. As the players have left the putting green, no ruling request may be made.
  - B. The ruling request was made in time. The players must proceed to the 15<sup>th</sup> hole teeing area; B is now 4 up with four holes to play.
  - C. The ruling request was made in time. The players must proceed to the 15<sup>th</sup> hole teeing area; B is now 3 up with four holes to play.
103. A player's ball lies in a bunker after a stroke from the general area and the player takes unplayable ball relief in the bunker for a penalty of one stroke (Rule 19.3a). The player then decides that the dropped ball at the new spot cannot be played as it lies and again wishes to take unplayable ball relief (Rule 19.3). Which of the following is false?
- A. The player may proceed either by using stroke-and-distance relief and playing again from where the previous stroke was made or by using the ball's new spot as the reference point for taking back-on-the-line relief or lateral relief.
  - B. The player may proceed by dropping a ball behind the bunker using the extra relief option (Rule 19.3b). He or she gets two more penalty strokes in addition to the one-stroke penalty for taking unplayable ball relief the first time, for a total of three penalty strokes.
  - C. The player's only options are lateral relief or back-on-the-line relief as the stroke-and-distance option is no longer available. Under both relief options, the ball must be dropped in the bunker.

104. Which of the following is not an administrative mistake by the Committee that should always be corrected?
- A. Miscalculating the result of a tie.
  - B. Applying a player's full handicap strokes in a stroke-play competition when only a percentage should be applied.
  - C. Misinterpreting a Rule or failure to apply a Rule.
105. Which of the following is not advice?
- A. A player makes a statement regarding club selection that was purposely misleading and intended to be overheard by another player who had a similar stroke.
  - B. After making a stroke, a player says: "I should have used a 5-iron" to another player in the group that has yet to play onto the green, but not intending to influence his or her play.
  - C. A player's ball is lying badly and the player is deliberating what action to take. Another player comments, "You have no shot at all, if I were you, I would decide to take unplayable ball relief."
106. Which of the following is true?
- A. If two or more players deliberately agree to ignore any Rule they know applies, they are disqualified unless the agreement is made before the round and is cancelled before any player involved in the agreement begins his or her round.
  - B. If two or more players deliberately agree before the round to ignore any Rule they know applies but have not acted on it during the round, there is no penalty.
  - C. If two or more players deliberately agree before the round to ignore any Rule they know applies, they may cancel the agreement at any time before they act on the agreement during the round without penalty.

107. Which of the following is true?
- A. If the player starts the round with fewer than 14 clubs and decides to add another club (other than a putter) that is longer than the clubs that he or she started with, the added club may not be used for measuring.
  - B. If the longest club a player has during a round (other than a putter) breaks, that broken club continues to be used for determining the size of his or her relief areas, even if the player replaces it with another club which is longer than the broken club.
  - C. If the longest club a player has during a round (other than a putter) breaks, that broken club continues to be used for determining the size of his or her relief areas. However, if the player replaces it with another club which is longer than the broken club, the new club is now considered his or her longest club.
108. A player asks a spectator to move a small stone near his or her ball. The spectator lifts the stone that directly causes the player's ball to move. What is the ruling?
- A. The player gets no penalty.
  - B. The player gets one penalty stroke (Rule 9.4b).
  - C. The player should be disqualified for taking an action not in the spirit of the game.
109. A boundary stake interferes with a player's stance so he or she pulls the stake out of the ground improving conditions affecting the stroke, but part of the stake breaks during removal. What is the ruling?
- A. The player cannot avoid the general penalty for a breach of Rule 8.1a since the boundary stake was broken during removal.
  - B. The player may avoid the general penalty, if by replacing enough of the broken boundary stake, the improved condition is restored to what it was before the stake was removed.
  - C. The player may change his or her direction of play to avoid the penalty.
110. Which of the following statements is true regarding a stroke-play play-off?
- A. If a player is disqualified in a play-off, the disqualification is from the play-off only; the player is entitled to any prize that may have been won in the competition itself.
  - B. If two players are in the play-off, one player is not allowed to concede the play-off.
  - C. If A mistakenly gives the wrong number of strokes to B, causing B to lift his or her ball, B is allowed to replace the ball without penalty and complete the hole. A gets a penalty of one stroke.

111. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. If a ball at rest on the fringe of a putting green is moved by air from a greenside fan, the ball must not be replaced.
  - B. If a ball at rest in the general area is moved by water coming from an irrigation system, the ball must not be replaced.
  - C. Although artificial objects are obstructions so long as they are not boundary objects or integral objects, paint dots and paint lines are artificial objects that are not considered as abnormal course conditions from which free relief is available.
112. A player's tee shot comes to rest in an area of ground under repair in the general area, just short of a bunker that is on his or her line of play. The player takes relief behind the bunker from the abnormal course condition and the dropped ball rolls forward out of the relief area into the bunker. While walking into the bunker to retrieve the ball to drop it again, the player creates numerous footprints on his or her line of play when the ball will be dropped again in the relief area. He or she rakes the bunker to restore the bunker to its previous condition. This restoration improves conditions affecting the stroke from the relief area. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty as restoring the bunker is allowed as the player was caring for the course.
  - B. In restoring the bunker to its condition prior to his or her walking in the bunker, the player improved conditions affecting the stroke. Because the player was responsible for worsening the conditions, the player is not allowed to restore the bunker and gets the general penalty.
  - C. Normally, a player is not allowed to restore altered conditions affecting the stroke when it was the player who altered the conditions. However, in this situation the player was required to retrieve the ball and is allowed to restore the conditions without penalty.
113. A player's ball is hit from the teeing area towards a wooded area beyond an area of high grass. While the player is walking in the high grass some distance from the wooded area where the ball is thought to be, the player accidentally kicks a ball. The ball is determined to be the player's ball that had struck a tree and was deflected back towards the teeing area. What is the ruling?
- A. The player gets one penalty stroke for accidentally moving his or her ball and must replace the ball (Rule 9.4b).
  - B. There is no penalty as the ball was moved during search but it must be replaced on the estimated spot where it lay when moved (Rule 9.4b).
  - C. There is no penalty as the ball was moved during search; the player is not required to replace the ball (Rule 9.4b).



114. In match play and during search for Player A's ball, A finds a ball and states that it is his or hers. Player B finds another ball and lifts it. A then realizes that the found ball was not in fact his or her ball and that the ball lifted by B was A's ball. What is the ruling?
- A. B gets one penalty stroke and must replace A's ball on the spot from which it was lifted by B.
  - B. Since A misled B into lifting the ball of A, in fairness, there is no penalty to anyone and the ball of A must be replaced by A.
  - C. Since the ball of A was not in fact found when B lifted A's ball, it is considered to have been accidentally moved during search and there is no penalty to B.
115. A player's ball comes to rest at spot A in temporary water on the putting green. The player decides to take relief and places a ball on the nearest point of complete relief (spot B), which happens to be on the putting green. While the player is preparing to make the next stroke, the wind blows the ball to spot C several feet away. What is the ruling?
- A. The ball must be played from spot C as wind is a natural force.
  - B. If the original ball had been lifted and replaced at spot B before the wind moved the ball, the player must replace the ball on spot B. Otherwise, the ball must be played from spot C.
  - C. The player must replace the ball on spot B.
116. After making a stroke at his or her ball resting in the general area, a player discovers that the ball he or she played was moved onto the course by an outside influence after the ball had come to rest out of bounds. Which of the following is false?
- A. In match play, the player must correct the mistake if the discovery is made before the opponent makes his next stroke or takes a similar action.
  - B. In stroke play, the player must correct the mistake if the discovery is made before making a stroke from the next teeing area or for the final hole of the round before returning his or her scorecard.
  - C. In match play or stroke play, the player gets the general penalty for playing a wrong ball and in stroke play must correct the mistake by taking stroke-and-distance relief (Rule 18.2b) from the teeing area.
117. A ball enters an animal hole through an entrance that is in a greenside bunker and is found to rest underneath the putting green. The spot where the ball lies is used to determine the nearest point of complete relief. What is the ruling?
- A. The relief area must be on the putting green.
  - B. The relief area must be in the bunker.
  - C. The relief area must be in the general area.

118. A player drops a ball in the right way in the relief area but before coming to rest is accidentally stopped by the player's equipment. What is the ruling?
- A. If the ball comes to rest in the relief area, there is no penalty and the player has completed taking relief; the ball must be played as it lies.
  - B. The player must lift the ball and drop it again; the drop doesn't count as one of the two drops before placing the ball.
  - C. The player must lift the ball and drop it again; the drop counts as one of the two drops before placing the ball.
119. A player chooses to take relief using the back-on-the-line option (Rule 17.1d(2)) when his or her ball lies in a penalty area. The ball is dropped in the right way, strikes the ground along the line, but rolls more than one club-length from where it struck the course. What is the ruling?
- A. The player is required to drop the ball for the second time under the back-on-the-line option and is allowed to change the spot on the line where the ball is dropped so that the relief area is nearer to the hole or farther from the hole.
  - B. The player is required to drop the ball for the second time under the back-on-the-line option but is not allowed to change the spot where the ball is dropped.
  - C. The player is required to drop the ball for the second time under the back-on-the-line option, but the relief area may not be nearer to the hole than where it was dropped the first time.

120. In stroke play, it is virtually certain that a player's ball is in a red penalty area but it is not found. The player, having consulted with the other players in the group, estimates where the ball last crossed the edge of the red penalty area. The player takes back-on-the-line relief and drops a ball in the relief area based on a reference point selected by the player. Before making a stroke at the dropped ball, one of the players in the group finds the player's original ball in the red penalty area in a position indicating that the ball last crossed the edge of the red penalty area approximately 20 yards closer to the hole than where the player had estimated. What is the ruling?
- A. The player used reasonable judgment in determining the reference point for relief, therefore his or her judgment is accepted as being correct even though the determination has been found to be incorrect. The player must proceed with the dropped ball without correction.
  - B. Because this information became known before the player made a stroke at the dropped ball, he or she must correct the error. In doing so, the player must proceed under the Rule initially selected (Rule 17.1) with respect to the correct reference point and must use the same relief option (back-on-the-line) initially selected under that Rule.
  - C. Because this information became known before the player made a stroke at the dropped ball, he or she must correct the error. In doing so, the player must proceed under the Rule initially selected (Rule 17.1) with respect to the correct reference point and may use any relief option under that Rule.