

INTERCOLLEGIATE ADVANCED EXERCISE RULES OF GOLF 2010-2011

There are two separate exercises in this series. One is BASIC with 50 questions and the other is ADVANCED with 100 questions. Each covers all the Rules of Golf except those dealing exclusively with match play (Rules 2 and 9) or other forms of play (Rules 29-32). BASIC is an introduction to the Rules and is intended for the intercollegiate competitor who is not yet proficient in the Rules. It focuses on the fundamentals in a way that covers many of the infractions that commonly occur in intercollegiate tournament golf. ADVANCED is intended for those competitors (and coaches) who want more than a basic understanding of the Rules and covers more complex situations including numerous real ones that have recently occurred in stroke play intercollegiate events. Each of these exercises is designed more to be completed with references rather than as an exam to be taken and scored but each exercise should serve both purposes. The questions in both of these exercises suppose situations in stroke play with both individual and team competition, that is, the form of play commonly found in intercollegiate competition. The level of difficulty of the questions in BASIC is such that the answers may be quickly found in the USGA Rules of Golf booklet. ADVANCED questions are of moderate difficulty and most exercise takers will require reference to the lengthy USGA Decisions on the Rules of Golf. Both exercises should provide motivation for the competitor to learn why there was a lack of understanding of the principles involved in those questions that were missed. The suggestion for preparation of these exercises originated in 1999 with Coach Frank Landrey of Liberty University, who saw the need to assist the intercollegiate competitor in search of a better game where knowledge of the Rules of Golf can be an important contributor to lower scores. Strong support for both these exercises and recent revisions also came from the late Coach Rod Myers of Duke University, a firm believer of playing by the Rules. The original exercise was completed in January 2000 and is now updated to Rules of Golf 2010-2011 and Decisions of the Rules of Golf 2010-2011.

Exercise instructions: All questions consider stroke play only (no match play) as it normally occurs in intercollegiate competitions played under the USGA Rules of Golf. While there are three choices for the answer to each question, there is only one correct answer. Careful reading of both the question and the answer are essential to selecting that single correct answer. Every word means what it says; do not read into a question something that is not there. When the question says to select a FALSE answer, be sure to identify the two choices that are TRUE in order to check your answer. If the question asks for the number of strokes taken or the player's score for the hole, make a sketch of the situation, counting actual strokes carefully and keeping a separate count of the penalties that the player incurred. Be certain of the location of the ball, e.g., on the fringe of a putting green vs. on a putting green, or, in a fairway vs. in a bunker (which is a hazard), or, in a lateral water hazard (red stakes) vs. in a water hazard (yellow stakes). The answers in bold print immediately follow the question together with a supporting citation.

1. In determining the nearest point of relief from interference by a cart path, a player is unable physically to determine the nearest point because that point is within a thick bush. What is the proper procedure for the player to follow if he elects to take relief?
 - A. The nearest point that he can reach with a selected club that is nearest to the bush must be determined and he must drop the ball within one club-length of that point.
 - B. The nearest point on the opposite side of the cart path must be estimated and he must drop the ball within one club-length of that point.
 - C. The nearest point within the bush must be estimated and he must drop the ball within one club-length of the estimated point.

C. Decision 24-2b/3.5

2. A gust of wind causes a competitor's ball to roll about one foot from the fringe onto the putting green. A Committee member incorrectly advises him to replace the ball on the original spot. He does so and chips the ball onto the putting green. A coach immediately advises the committee member of his mistake. What is the ruling?
- A. The stroke played subsequent to the incorrect ruling must stand.
 - B. The Committee should require him to proceed correctly and disregard the stroke played subsequent to the incorrect ruling.
 - C. The Committee should require him to proceed correctly and disregard the stroke played subsequent to the incorrect ruling only if he has not completed the hole.

A. Decision 34-3/3.3

3. A competitor's ball in motion after a stroke on a putting green is deflected by a fellow-competitor's ball played from a bunker. What is the ruling?
- A. The competitor's stroke is canceled and the ball must be replaced.
 - B. The competitor's stroke counts and the ball must be played as it lies.
 - C. In equity, both strokes are cancelled and replayed without penalty.

A. Decision 19-1/10

4. A competitor's ball lies covered by sand in a bunker. In searching, he and his fellow-competitors make numerous footprints before they find the ball. Before playing the ball, he smoothes the footprints. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a penalty only if the smoothing affected the lie of the ball.
 - C. There is a penalty of two strokes.

C. Decision 13-4/11

5. A competitor strikes his tee shot into light rough not in a hazard. After a brief search, he finds a ball that might be his. He announces that he will lift the ball for identification, marks its position, lifts it and identifies it as his. Before replacing the ball, he removes several loose impediments in the area that affected the lie of the ball before it was lifted, including a small stone against which the ball was resting. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a penalty of one stroke.
 - C. There is a penalty of two strokes.

B. Decision 23-1/8

6. A competitor moves a tee-marker and then plays his stroke from the teeing ground. In which of the following instances does he incur a penalty of disqualification?
- A. Intentionally kicking it or striking it with a club.
 - B. As a result of falling over the marker.
 - C. Because, in his view, the tee-markers were aimed in the wrong direction.

C. Decision 11-2/2

7. In which of the following would a competitor incur a penalty of one stroke if his ball were accidentally moved in the process of marking its position?

- A. The placement of the ball-marker causes the ball to move.
- B. His hand with the coin in it causes the ball to move.
- C. He drops the ball-marker onto the ball from a short distance above the ball.

C. Decision 20-1/15

8. Before playing a ball in a bunker, a player takes a firm stance in another part of the bunker away from where his ball lies and makes several practice swings with a club not touching the sand. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty unless his ball was to return to the area where the stance was taken for the practice swings.
- B. There is no penalty because the club did not touch sand.
- C. There is a penalty of two strokes for testing the condition of the hazard.

B Decision 13-4/0.5

9. Which of the following is correct regarding the application of lead tape to a clubhead?

- A. Before the start of a round, as an exception to the Rules, a competitor may attach lead tape to a clubhead for the purpose of adjusting the weight of the club.
- B. Lead tape applied to a clubhead before a round that becomes detached in the normal course of play may not be replaced during the round.
- C. Lead tape applied to a clubhead before a round that becomes detached other than in the normal course of play may be replaced during the round.

A. Decision 4-1/4

10. A competitor's ball strikes a tree and embeds in its own pitch-mark in the fairway. He lifts and drops the ball properly under the embedded ball Rule. Before the ball reaches the ground, it comes to rest in a small branch of the tree from which he plays the ball. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty.
- B. There is a penalty of one stroke.
- C. There is a penalty of two strokes.

A. Decision 20-2b/1

11. A competitor's ball lies in a water hazard. Before he addresses the ball, he takes a practice swing, touching the ground with his club that incidentally removes loose impediments near his ball. He also breaks the branch of a small shrub with his hand, improving the area of his intended swing. What is the ruling?

- A. There is a total penalty of two strokes.
- B. There is a total penalty of four strokes.
- C. There is a total penalty of six strokes.

B. Decision 13-4/28

12. A competitor's ball lies near a very large stone that intervenes on his line of play but does not interfere with his stance or the area of his intended swing. He enlists the help of several fellow-competitors, moves the stone and plays the shot. The stone was not solidly embedded. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty.
- B. There is a penalty of one stroke.
- C. There is a penalty of two strokes.

A. Decision 23-1/2

13. A competitor removes the flagstick and places it on the putting green near the hole. After the competitor putts, his fellow-competitor sees that the competitor's ball in motion might strike the unattended flagstick. The fellow-competitor picks up the flagstick before the ball reaches it, allowing the ball to roll beyond where the removed flagstick had been placed. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty.
- B. The fellow-competitor incurs a penalty of two strokes.
- C. The competitor incurs a penalty of two strokes.

A. Decision 17-1/7

14. Uncertain whether his ball lies in a hole made by a burrowing animal, a competitor announces that he will play a second ball and wishes to score with that ball. He plays the original ball as it lies onto the green; the second ball is played according to the abnormal ground conditions Rule but is struck into a water hazard. He picks up the second ball after several strokes in the water hazard, scores six with the original ball and completes his round. The Committee determines that the original ball lay in a hole made by a burrowing animal and that he was entitled to relief. What does the competitor score for the hole?

- A. 6.
- B. 8.
- C. He is disqualified.

C. Decision 3-3/8

15. A fellow-competitor by mistake plays a competitor's ball in the fairway and removes a large divot altering the original lie, which is unknown. What is the ruling?

- A. A ball must be dropped as near as possible to the spot where the original ball lay but not nearer the hole.
- B. A ball must be placed in the nearest lie most similar to the original lie that is not more than one club-length from the original lie but not nearer the hole.
- C. The original ball must be placed in the nearest lie most similar to the original lie that is not more than one club-length from the original lie but not nearer the hole.

A. Decision 20-3b/5

16. Having struck his tee shot in the direction of some trees bordering a water hazard, a competitor briefly searches for his ball in the hazard but does not find it. Without knowledge or virtual certainty that his ball lies in the hazard, he drops a ball behind the hazard (about 55-yards forward of the teeing ground) according to the water hazard Rule and plays it. His original ball is then found inside the hazard within five minutes of beginning search. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty; the original ball remains the ball in play.
- B. There is a penalty of one stroke according to the lost ball Rule and an additional penalty of two strokes for a breach of that Rule; the original ball is lost and the ball dropped under the water hazard Rule is in play.
- C. There is a penalty of one stroke according to the lost ball Rule and an additional penalty of two strokes for a serious breach of that Rule; he must abandon both balls previously played, return to the teeing ground and put a ball into play.

C. Decision 26-1/4

17. In a 54-hole event, a competitor returns a score card for the first round that is incorrect because he incurred a penalty that he was unaware of at the time. His marker, a fellow-competitor, was aware of the penalty but nevertheless signed the score card. The Committee becomes aware of the incorrect score card during the second round. What is the ruling?

- A. Both the competitor and the fellow-competitor are disqualified.
- B. The competitor is disqualified; the marker incurs no penalty.
- C. Because the competitor was unaware of the penalty incurred during the first round and play began for the second round, no penalty may be imposed.

A. Decision 6-6a/5

18. Which of the following is permitted during a stipulated round provided that play is not unduly delayed?

- A. During the play of a hole, playing a practice stroke with a plastic ball.
- B. Taking a practice swing at any place provided the Rules are not breached.
- C. Between the play of two holes, making a full 9-iron stroke into the driving range with a range ball that was lying near the next teeing ground.

B. Rule 7-2 and Decisions 7-2/4 and 7-2/5

19. A competitor plays his ball from a bunker and the ball comes to rest in another bunker on the other side of the green. Before leaving the first bunker, he smoothes the footprints that he made for the shot. After playing out of the second bunker, his ball came to rest in the first bunker. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty.
- B. There is a penalty of two strokes if the ball comes to rest in the smoothed area.
- C. There is a penalty of two strokes for testing the condition of the first bunker.

A. Decision 13-4/38

20. For the purposes of measuring under the Rules when it is required to drop a ball, the competitor may use any club he has selected for the round. He may also borrow a club for measuring from anyone. If he borrows a club, measures with the borrowed club, drops a ball and plays it, he incurs no penalty provided that:

- A. he does not gain an advantage from using the borrowed club.
- B. he does not gain a significant advantage from using the borrowed club.
- C. the same outcome could have been achieved with one of the player's own clubs selected for that round.

C. Decision 20/2

21. Without the competitor's authority, a fellow-competitor removes the flagstick from the hole and the competitor's ball that was resting against the flagstick but not holed moves away from the hole. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty to anyone; the ball must be played as it lies away from the hole.
- B. There is no penalty to anyone and the ball must be replaced against the flagstick; the competitor may then move or remove the flagstick.
- C. The fellow-competitor incurs a penalty of one stroke and the ball must be replaced against the flagstick; the competitor may then move or remove the flagstick.

B. Decision 17-4/3

22. A competitor's ball is played into a lateral water hazard. Without searching for the original ball, he and his group use their best judgment to agree on the point where the ball last crossed the margin of the hazard. Using that point for reference, he drops a ball under penalty of one stroke according to the lateral water hazard Rule. Before the dropped ball is played, his coach points out the location of the original ball, which crossed the margin nearly 25-yards forward of where the competitor estimated. He abandons the dropped ball, drops the original ball in the correct place and plays it. What is the ruling?

- A. There is a penalty of one stroke under the lateral water hazard Rule.
- B. There is a total penalty of three strokes.
- C. He is disqualified.

A. Decisions 20-6/4 and 26-1/16

23. Before the Committee suspends play because of bad weather, a competitor searches for his ball for two minutes. Which of the following is correct?

- A. He may not continue to search during the suspension.
- B. He may continue to search during the suspension; the permitted total of five minutes to search for his ball does not apply during a suspension.
- C. He may continue to search during the suspension, but he is still only permitted a total of five minutes to search for his ball.

C. Decision 27/1.5

24. A fellow-competitor purposely steps on a competitor's line of putt with the intention of damaging it. His action results in a deep footprint or spike mark. What is the ruling?
- A. The fellow-competitor is in breach of Rule 1-2 and incurs a penalty of two strokes unless the Committee decides to impose a penalty of disqualification; in equity, the competitor may restore the line to its previous condition.
 - B. The fellow-competitor is in breach of Rule 1-2 and incurs a penalty of two strokes unless the Committee decides to impose a penalty of disqualification; only a Committee Member may restore the line to its previous condition; if a Committee member is not available within a reasonable time the competitor may do so.
 - C. There is no penalty to anyone; in equity, the competitor may restore the line to its previous condition.

A. Decision 1-2/1

25. A competitor's ball lies in heavy grass outside an area marked as ground under repair; but his stance for a reasonable stroke with his wedge is in the area. He takes relief and the ball comes to rest in a position where the condition does not interfere with his stance when using the wedge. However, the lie of the ball is such that he can reasonably use a 3-wood but his stance would be in the area. What is the ruling?
- A. He has a new situation and is entitled to relief according to the ground under repair Rule for the stroke with the 3-wood.
 - B. He must play the ball as it lies.
 - C. He must re-drop the ball without penalty as he continues to have interference.

A. Decision 20-2c/0.8

26. Unaware that his ball was in a small area of ground under repair, a competitor chips it onto a putting green. Then, noticing the ground under repair marking, he lifts the ball, drops it according to the ground under repair Rule and plays it. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty and the ball must be played as it lies.
 - B. There is a penalty of two strokes and the ball must be played as it lies.
 - C. There is a penalty of two strokes and the ball must be replaced where it originally lay on the putting green before he lifted it to take ground under repair relief.

B. Decision 18-2a/8

27. A fellow-competitor's ball lies near and to the side of a competitor's ball in the fairway. It is the competitor's turn to play and he asks that the ball of the fellow-competitor be lifted because it catches his eye, constituting mental interference. What is the ruling?
- A. The competitor has the option to lift his ball.
 - B. The ball may not be lifted.
 - C. The ball must be lifted.

C. Decision 22/1

28. As his tee shot was struck in the direction of trees and tall grass, a competitor plays a provisional ball. Walking toward the area where his ball might be lost, he meets his coach who tells him that the area of trees and tall grass is marked as a water hazard and questions why he played the second ball from the teeing ground. He tells the coach that the water hazard markings were not visible from the teeing ground and that he played a provisional ball for a ball lost outside a water hazard. The ball is not found. What is the ruling?

- A. He is not entitled to play a provisional ball in this situation; thus the second ball from the teeing ground becomes the ball in play under penalty of stroke and distance.
- B. If there is knowledge or virtual certainty that the ball is lost in the water hazard, he must abandon the provisional ball and proceed under the water hazard Rule.
- C. If there is not knowledge or virtual certainty that the ball is lost in the water hazard, he must abandon the provisional ball, return to the teeing ground and put a ball into play under the lost ball Rule.

B. Decision 27-2a/2.5

29. A water hazard (yellow lines and stakes) lies between the competitor's ball and the putting green. He plays the ball over both the hazard and the putting green into a bunker. He then plays the ball back over the putting green into the water hazard where it is not playable. He wishes to drop a ball outside the water hazard under penalty of one stroke. Which of the following is NOT correct?

- A. Drop a ball within two club-lengths of the spot where the original ball last crossed the margin of the hazard but not nearer the hole.
- B. Keep the point at which the original ball last crossed the margin of the hazard directly between the hole and the spot on which the ball is dropped.
- C. Drop a ball in the bunker at the spot where his last shot was played.

A. Decision 26-1/6

30. A competitor's ball comes to rest in an area marked as ground under repair from which play is prohibited under penalty of two strokes. Uncertain of the proper procedure to follow, he announces that he will play a second ball following the procedures of the ground under repair Rule and that he wishes to score with the original ball if the Rules permit. He plays the original ball as it lies inside the area of ground under repair. He then drops the second ball two club-lengths from the nearest point of relief as determined by the ground under repair Rule no nearer the hole and plays it from there. He properly reports to the Committee following his round. What is the ruling?

- A. The score with the second ball counts; there is no penalty.
- B. The score with the original ball counts with a penalty of two strokes.
- C. The score with the second ball counts with a penalty of two strokes.

B. Decision 3-3/0.5

31. A competitor's ball comes to rest inside a small water hazard near a live alligator. There is no point inside the hazard not near the alligator that is not nearer the hole than the position of the ball. What is the ruling?

- A. His only option is to take relief outside the water hazard, with a penalty of one stroke, under the water hazard Rule.
- B. In equity, he may drop a ball, without penalty, on the nearest spot within the hazard that is not dangerous even if this is nearer the hole than where the original ball lies.
- C. In equity, he may drop a ball, under penalty of one stroke, outside the hazard, keeping the point where the original ball lay between the hole and the spot on which the ball is dropped.

C. Decision 1-4/10

32. Because of heavy rain, a competitor refuses to start at the appointed time and is disqualified. A second competitor picks up because of the rain after completing nine holes of the scheduled 18-hole round of a 54-hole event. He is also disqualified. Later in the day, the Committee cancels the round because the course is unplayable and reschedules it for the next day. Each of the competitors asks that they be allowed to play the next day without penalty. What is the ruling?

- A. All penalties are cancelled and both competitors may play the next day.
- B. The first competitor is disqualified; the second competitor may play the next day.
- C. The second competitor is disqualified; the first competitor may play the next day.

A. Decision 33-2d/3

33. In which of the following does the competitor NOT incur a penalty?

- A. Holing a short putt by using a motion similar to that of a shot in billiards using the bottom of the clubhead.
- B. Playing a right-handed stroke with the back of a left-handed club.
- C. Holing a short putt using the handle end of a putter.

B. Decisions 14-1/1, 14-1/2, and 14-1/3

34. Prior to striking his first putt, a competitor notices that the hole is damaged other than by the impact of a ball. The proper dimensions of the hole have not materially changed and a Committee Member is not readily available. What is the ruling?

- A. In equity, he may repair any damage to the hole without penalty.
- B. He should discontinue play and await a Committee member.
- C. He must continue play without repairing the hole.

C. Decision 16-1a/6

35. A competitor's ball lies in some bushes and he fairly takes his stance, addressing the ball. He starts his backswing with the intention of making a stroke. Before reaching the top of his backswing, his club strikes and breaks a small branch, whereupon he discontinues his backswing. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty because the player fairly took his stance.
- B. There is no penalty because the branch was broken during backswing for the stroke.
- C. There is a penalty of two strokes; the player improved the area of his intended swing; the backswing was not the backward movement of the club for the stroke.

C. Decision 13-2/14.5

36. A competitor plays a provisional ball. He searches for the original ball for about two minutes and walks forward to play the provisional ball that is in a poor lie. He deems it unplayable and drops it according to the unplayable ball Rule. Before he plays the dropped ball and within the five-minute search period, a fellow-competitor finds the original ball and lifts it without the competitor's authority believing that the competitor was intent on playing the provisional ball. What is the ruling?

- A. When the provisional ball was deemed unplayable and dropped closer to the hole than where the original ball was found, it became the ball in play.
- B. When the provisional ball was deemed unplayable and dropped closer to the hole than where the original ball was likely to be, it became the ball in play.
- C. Since the original ball was found within five minutes of search and the player had not made a stroke with the provisional ball nearer the hole than where the original ball was likely to be, the original ball remained the ball in play and must be replaced without penalty to anyone; the provisional ball must be abandoned.

C. Decision 27-2b/6.5

37. After searching for his tee shot for nearly two minutes, a competitor returns to the teeing ground and tees another ball preparing to play under the lost ball Rule. Before he can play the ball, his coach finds a ball within the five-minute search period that he believes is the competitor's ball. Neither the coach nor the competitor is able to identify it as his ball before the search period has elapsed. What is the ruling?

- A. The competitor is allowed enough time to reach the area in order to identify the ball; if the competitor identifies the ball as his, it is not a "lost ball" even though the identification takes place after the five-minute search period has elapsed.
- B. Since the player has teed another ball under the lost ball Rule, the original ball is lost under penalty of stroke and distance; the original ball must be abandoned and the teed ball played.
- C. If the competitor is unable to identify the ball as his before the five-minute search period has elapsed, the original ball is lost and the player must continue play under the lost ball Rule.

A. Decision 27/5.5

38. A gust of wind blows a plastic cup containing the competitor's ball from where it lay at rest in the fairway into the rough. What is the ruling?
- A. The ball must be dropped as near as possible to the spot directly under the place where it lay in the plastic cup in the rough.
 - B. The ball must be dropped as near as possible to the spot directly under the place where it lay in the plastic cup in the fairway.
 - C. The ball must be placed as near as possible to the spot directly under the place where it lay in the plastic cup in the fairway.

B. Decision 18-1/7

39. During the first round of a competition, a competitor's ball embeds in the fairway. He lifts and drops the ball. After it strikes the ground near its original position, it rolls into and comes to rest in a bunker. The ball did not roll more than two club-lengths and is not nearer the hole than its original position. He plays the ball and completes the round. During the third round of the competition, a fellow-competitor questions the procedure that the competitor followed during the first round and the Committee is consulted. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty; the player proceeded correctly in taking relief for an embedded ball during the first round of the competition.
 - B. There is no penalty; although the player proceeded incorrectly during the first round of the competition, a penalty may not be assessed during the third round unless he knew that he was in violation of the Rules.
 - C. He is disqualified.

C. Rule 20-2c

40. Thinking he has found his original ball buried in deep rough, a competitor by mistake lifts a stray ball and drops it within two club-lengths of where it lay according to the unplayable ball Rule. He plays the stray ball and then discovers his original ball nearby within the five-minute search period. His coach tells him that he must play the original ball since it was found within the five minute search period. What is the ruling?
- A. He incurs a penalty of two strokes for playing a wrong ball; the stray ball must be abandoned and the original ball remains the ball in play because it was found with the five minute search period.
 - B. The stray ball is a ball substituted without authority for the original ball and becomes the ball in play with a penalty of two strokes; the original ball must be abandoned.
 - C. He incurs a penalty of one stroke under the lost ball Rule and an additional penalty of two strokes under that Rule for playing from a wrong place; if the breach was a serious one he must correct his error or be disqualified.

C. Decisions 15/14 and 28/15

41. A competitor mis-hits a short chip shot from the front fringe of the putting green and, after a five minute search period, the ball (ball A) is lost in a soft, mushy area just over the putting green. He returns to the front fringe and drops a ball (ball B) under the lost ball Rule. After he plays it onto the putting green, a team mate points out that the original ball (ball A) was lost in an area that is marked as ground under repair. He lifts ball B, returns to the soft, mushy area, drops another ball (ball C) according to the ball lost in ground under repair Rule and plays it onto the putting green. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. Ball C was incorrectly substituted and played from a wrong place but remains in play; there is a total penalty of three strokes, including the penalty for lost ball.
 - C. Ball C was incorrectly substituted and played from a wrong place; the player must correct his error by canceling the stroke with ball C and placing ball B on the spot from which it was lifted, incurring only the penalty for lost ball.

B. Decisions 15/8

42. A competitor's ball lies in a bunker. He plays a stroke and the ball fails to clear the bunker lip, rolls down the face and comes to rest against his foot. He removes his foot and the ball rolls further away. What is the ruling?
- A. There is a penalty of one stroke for accidental deflection; the ball must be replaced where it came to rest against his foot.
 - B. There is a penalty of two strokes and the ball must be played as it lies.
 - C. There is a total penalty of three strokes for accidental deflection and ball at rest moved; the ball must be replaced where it came to rest against his foot.

A. Decision 19-2/1

43. A competitor is searching for his ball that is thought to lie in a water hazard. He probes for it in water with a club and accidentally moves it with his foot where it lay in long grass. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty for moving the ball while searching in a water hazard.
 - B. There is a penalty of one stroke for moving the ball; he may replace the ball and play it or, without additional penalty, proceed under the water hazard Rule.
 - C. There is a penalty of one stroke for moving the ball; he may replace the ball and play it or, without replacing it, proceed under the water hazard Rule incurring an additional penalty stroke.

C. Decision 12-1/5

44. A club is damaged in the normal course of play; which is NOT correct?
- A. It may be replaced with any club even if not unfit for play.
 - B. It may be repaired without unduly delaying play.
 - C. It may be used in its damaged state for the remainder of the stipulated round.

A. Rule 4-3a

45. In the conditions of competition for a team event with individual competition, the Committee has NOT authorized each team to appoint an assistant coach who may give advice to members of that team under the Note to the advice Rule. During a round, a non-playing assistant coach tells a competitor who is a member of his team what club others have been using at the tee of the 4th hole, which is a par-3, and how to swing the club. The competitor takes no action to stop this irregular procedure by the assistant coach but does not use the information that was provided. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty.
- B. In equity, since he took no action to stop this irregular procedure, he should incur a penalty of two strokes.
- C. He is disqualified.

B. Decision 8-1/24

46. Immediately before a suspension of play, a competitor strikes a tee shot onto the fringe of the putting green of a par-3 hole. The ball was at rest and visible to all the competitors in the group. After resumption of play, the ball was found in a bunker to the rear of the green. What is the ruling?

- A. The original ball must be played as it lies in the bunker.
- B. The original ball must be lifted and dropped, without penalty, as near as possible to the spot from which it was moved but not in a hazard or on a putting green.
- C. The spot where the original ball lay must be estimated and either the original ball or a substituted ball must be placed, without penalty, on the estimated spot.

C. Rule 6-8d Note

47. A group of competitors find that one tee-marker is missing from the teeing ground of the 17th hole. They estimate the area of the teeing ground based on the remaining marker, play from the place they judge to be the teeing ground, complete the round, and return their score cards. What is the ruling?

- A. If the Committee is satisfied that the competitors did not gain an advantage in playing from the place they judged the teeing ground, in equity, there is no penalty.
- B. Each competitor incurs a penalty of two strokes applied to the 17th hole.
- C. The competitors are disqualified.

A. Decision 11-4b/2

48. After accidentally stepping on his ball in the rough and altering the lie of the ball, a competitor drops the ball as near as possible to where the ball originally lay and plays it. The original lie is known; the spot where the ball lay is unknown. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty.
- B. There is a penalty of two strokes.
- C. There is a total penalty of three strokes.

B. Decisions 18-2a/21.3 and 20-3b/4

49. A competitor lifts his ball on the putting green and sets it aside. A fellow-competitor putts and his ball strikes the competitor's ball. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty to either player; the competitor must replace his ball on the spot from which it was lifted and the fellow-competitor must play his ball as it lies.
 - B. The fellow-competitor incurs a penalty of two strokes; the competitor must replace his ball on the spot from which it was lifted and the fellow-competitor must play his ball as it lies.
 - C. The fellow-competitor incurs a penalty of two strokes; the competitor must replace his ball on the spot from which it was lifted and the fellow-competitor must replace his ball, cancel the stroke and replay it.

A. Decision 19-5/1

50. There is an insect on a competitor's ball in a bunker. Before playing the shot, he waves his hand to encourage the insect to move. He does not touch the ground or move another loose impediment in the bunker but the insect flies away. What is the ruling?
- A. The insect is a loose impediment; however, there is no penalty provided he has not touched the insect.
 - B. The insect is a loose impediment that may not be touched or moved; there is a penalty of one stroke.
 - C. The insect is a loose impediment that may not be touched or moved; there is a penalty of two strokes.

A. Decision 23-1/5.5

51. A competitor's ball lies in a fairway in the middle of a group of pine cones. In order to avoid a possible penalty for moving his ball, the competitor asks a fellow-competitor to remove one of the pine cones that is resting against the ball. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. The competitor incurs a penalty of one stroke.
 - C. The action of the competitor is so contrary to the spirit of the game that he should be disqualified.

C. Decision 33-7/7

52. A competitor's ball lies in a bunker that is completely covered with casual water. He takes relief and drops a ball in the bunker at a spot affording maximum available relief. He then decides that he would have been better off to proceed under the 2nd option of the casual water Rule that requires dropping the ball under penalty of one stroke outside the bunker. What is the ruling?
- A. He must play the ball as it lies.
 - B. He must play the ball as it lies or take relief under the unplayable ball Rule.
 - C. He may take relief under the 2nd option of the casual water Rule.

B. Decision 25-1b/9

53. At the 3rd hole of the first round of a 54-hole event, a competitor plays a wrong ball from a hazard and discovers his error after playing it again outside the hazard. He corrects his error by playing the correct ball, reports the facts to a Committee member and is told by mistake that there is no penalty because the wrong ball was played from a hazard. During the second round, the Committee retrospectively adds two penalty strokes to his first round score at the 3rd hole but does not disqualify him for a score card violation. At the request of the team coach, the Committee reviews its decision. What is the ruling?

- A. There should be no penalty; the decision is reversed and the score returned by the player on the score card stands.
- B. The decision to add the two penalty strokes is sustained.
- C. The player is disqualified for a score card violation.

B. Decision 34-3/1

54. A 54-hole event was scheduled for 18-holes on each of Thursday, Friday and Saturday. After completion of Thursday's round, severe weather set in and the second round was cancelled on Friday morning. On Friday afternoon, conditions improved and several competitors played a few holes on the course that day. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty as the round for Friday was canceled.
- B. Each competitor incurs a penalty of two strokes for practicing on the competition course between rounds.
- C. Each of the competitors is disqualified for practicing on the competition course between rounds.

C. Decision 7-1b/6

55. A competitor tops his approach shot to a putting green. When reaching his ball on the putting green, he marks its position, lifts it and examines it. He then tosses it into a deep water hazard, telling his fellow-competitor that it was damaged and substitutes a new ball. He completes his round with the new ball. What is the ruling?

- A. There is a penalty of one stroke.
- B. There is a penalty of two strokes.
- C. He is disqualified.

B. Decision 5-3/3.5

56. A series of telephone poles, all of which lie in bounds, are supported by guy wires, all of which are out of bounds. One of the guy wires interferes with a competitor's swing. He lifts his ball, determines the nearest point of relief from interference by the guy wire and drops it according to the obstruction Rule in a position that results in relief from the guy wire. He plays the ball. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty.
- B. There is a penalty of two strokes.
- C. He is disqualified.

B. Rule 24-2 and Decision 24-2b/21

57. During play of the 1st hole, a competitor's ball lies on the fringe of the putting green of the 10th hole where he finds that his stance is on the putting green. He determines the nearest ball position where his stance is not on the putting green. He lifts the ball and drops it within one club-length of that position. It rolls and comes to rest where there is no interference by the putting green and he plays it. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty.
- B. There is a penalty of two strokes.
- C. He is disqualified.

B. Rule 18-2a and Rule 25-3

58. Prior to playing his first stroke on the putting green, a competitor notices that there is an old hole plug raised on his line of putt. He attempts to lower the plug but fails to do so. He discontinues play and requests the Committee to lower the plug. The Committee cannot lower the plug without delaying play. What is the ruling?

- A. He is not entitled to relief and must resume play without delay or be disqualified for discontinuance of play.
- B. There is no penalty and the Committee should declare the old hole plug as ground under repair.
- C. He incurs a penalty of two strokes for attempting to repair the old hole plug without authority of the Committee.

B. Decision 16-1c/3

59. A competitor returns a score card with a score for a hole lower than actually taken. He discovers his error much later when reading the results of the event in a school publication and notifies his coach. The coach contacts the competition Committee who review the facts. What is the ruling?

- A. If the error was because of his failure to include a penalty that, before the competition closed, he did not know he had incurred, then the score stands.
- B. There is no penalty for the score card violation since the competition has closed.
- C. He is disqualified.

A. Decision 34-1b/1

60. Unaware that his ball lies in a water hazard, a competitor takes relief within the hazard according to the abnormal ground conditions Rule because his stance is in a salamander hole. Before playing the dropped ball, a fellow-competitor advises him that the Rules do not permit relief from a burrowing animal hole when the ball lies in a water hazard. He lifts the ball, takes relief under the water hazard Rule and completes the hole. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty.
- B. There is a penalty of one stroke.
- C. There is a penalty of two strokes.

B. Decision 25-1b/26

61. A player plays a wrong ball in a bunker and discovers his mistake before playing again. Returning to the bunker, he finds that his stroke with the wrong ball uncovered and moved his original ball that was not visible before the stroke. What is the ruling?

- A. There is a two stroke penalty for play of a wrong ball; in equity, the original ball must be replaced and the lie recreated.
- B. There is no penalty for play of a wrong ball; in equity, the original ball must be replaced and the lie recreated.
- C. There is a two stroke penalty for play of a wrong ball; in equity, the original ball must be replaced in the nearest most similar lie.

A. Decision 18-2a/21

62. After a search of five minutes in an area of ground under repair, the competitor's group decides that there is not knowledge or virtual certainty that the competitor's tee shot is lost in the area. As he starts walking back to play from where his previous stroke was played nearly 250-yards away, the original ball is found in the ground under repair. His fellow-competitors agree that he may put a ball into play without penalty using the ball lost in ground under repair Rule rather than with penalty of stroke and distance under the lost ball Rule. He drops a ball according to the ball lost in ground under repair Rule, plays the ball, completes the hole and plays from the next tee. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty.
- B. There is a penalty of two strokes.
- C. He is disqualified.

C. Rule 20-7 and Decision 27/7

63. An obstruction interferes with a competitor's stance and also intervenes on his line of play. He properly determines the nearest point of relief from interference and drops the ball within one club-length of that point. It comes to rest in a position that avoids the intervention by the obstruction. He plays the ball. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty; he is not required to maintain the intervention.
- B. He is required to drop the ball in such a position that intervention on the line of play is maintained; there is a penalty of two strokes.
- C. He is disqualified for a serious breach of the Rules.

A. Decision 24-2b/7

64. During play of the 15th hole, a competitor breaks his wedge in the normal course of play. He borrows a new wedge from his coach and finishes the hole. He discovers at the 18th tee that the wedge was a club selected for play by a team mate playing on the course and that he is in breach of the Rules for using this club. He finishes the round using the new wedge. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty in these circumstances.
- B. There is a penalty of two strokes at each of the 15th and 16th holes.
- C. He is disqualified.

C. Rules 4-3 and 4-4

65. In obtaining relief from ground under repair, a competitor drops the ball two club-lengths from the nearest point of relief and not in a proper manner. He plays the ball. What is the ruling?

- A. There is a penalty of one stroke.
- B. There is a penalty of two strokes.
- C. There is a total penalty of three strokes.

C. Decision 20-2a/3

66. A competitor plays a stroke with a ball that appears to safely fly over a group of trees but is deflected out of bounds; however, he cannot see where the ball comes to rest. He replaces his divot and presses it down in addition to several others nearby. Then, his coach signals to him that the ball is out of bounds and he is required to play a ball under a stroke and distance penalty. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty, in equity, for replacing and pressing down divots since he was unaware that he would be required to drop a ball in the area.
- B. There is a penalty of two strokes for replacing the divots.
- C. There is a penalty of two strokes for pressing down the replaced divots.

A. Decision 13-2/4.5

67. During a round, the maintenance crew relocates the hole and the teeing ground of the 5th hole. This results in some of the competitors playing the hole at a length of 180-yds with the hole located in the center of the green and some playing the hole at a length of 230-yds with the hole at the extreme back corner. What is the ruling?

- A. The Committee may let the round stand.
- B. The Committee must let the round stand.
- C. The Committee should declare the round null and void.

C. Decision 33-2b/1

68. By mistake, a competitor marks the position of his ball on the fringe of the putting green, lifts it, cleans it and replaces it on the spot from which it was lifted. He then plays the ball onto the putting green. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty.
- B. There is a penalty of one stroke.
- C. There is a total penalty of two strokes.

B. Decision 18-2a/13

69. Which of the following is correct regarding obstructions?

- A. A stile that is in bounds but attached to a boundary fence is not an obstruction.
- B. Part of a boundary fence bowed towards the course that is inside the boundary line formed by the fence posts is an obstruction.
- C. A stone broken away from a retaining wall in a hazard is a movable obstruction.

C. Decision 24/6

70. A group is playing a hole on the front nine when the Committee suspends play because there is an excess of water on the back nine putting greens. The group takes refuge in a rain shelter for 15 minutes and then completes the hole before the Committee orders resumption of play. What is the ruling?

- A. The penalty is disqualification but the Committee would be justified in waiving the penalty entirely in these circumstances.
- B. The penalty is disqualification but the Committee would be justified in modifying the penalty to two strokes in these circumstances.
- C. The competitors are disqualified.

C. Decision 6-8b/1

71. After a good shot from the tee, a competitor's ball came to rest in the front of a divot hole in the fairway. Enraged, he kicks the ball into some nearby bushes from which it cannot be immediately recovered. He substitutes a new ball on the spot where the original ball lay and completes the hole with the new ball. What is the ruling?

- A. There is a penalty of one stroke.
- B. There is a penalty of two strokes.
- C. There is a total penalty of three strokes.

B. Decision 18-2a/13.5

72. Three competitors were scheduled to start at 10:00 a.m. Two competitors were present at that time. The third competitor, who was scheduled to play last in the group, was practicing on the range at 10:00 a.m. but arrives just in time to play after the second competitor plays. His actions did not delay the competition and the Note to Rule 6-3 was not in effect. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty.
- B. The third competitor incurs a penalty of two strokes applied to the first hole.
- C. The third competitor is disqualified for failure to start at the time established by the Committee unless circumstances warrant waiving the penalty.

C. Decision 6-3a/2

73. A competitor's ball lies near a tree. He normally plays right-handed but the ball is unplayable for a right-handed stroke. If he plays the ball left-handed, which would be reasonable in the circumstances, he would be standing on a cart path. He takes relief for the left-handed stroke under the obstruction Rule. The ball rolls and comes to rest in a position where he does not have interference for the left-handed stroke but where it would be reasonable to play right-handed. The cart path interferes with the right-handed stroke. He takes relief under the obstruction Rule for the right-handed stroke and plays the ball right-handed. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty.
- B. There is a penalty of two strokes.
- C. He is disqualified.

A. Decision 24-2b/17

74. After holing out with a wrong ball at the 1st hole but before starting play on the 2nd hole, a competitor asks a Committee member about the proper procedure to follow. The Committee member tells him to proceed with his round and consult the Committee upon completion of the round instead of rectifying his error. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty.
- B. There is a penalty of two strokes; the penalty of disqualification is waived.
- C. He is disqualified for not rectifying a serious breach of the Rules.

B. Decision 33-7/5

75. A group discovers that the hole-liner on the 1st hole is level with the surface of the putting green. Other competitors have completed play of the hole. What is the ruling?

- A. The group must accept the condition of the course as they find it; the Committee may not adjust the height of the hole-liner since others have played the hole.
- B. The group should report this matter to the Committee; however, they must not discontinue play while awaiting action of the Committee.
- C. The group should report this matter to the Committee; they may discontinue play while awaiting action of the Committee.

B. Decision 16/4

76. A competitor's ball lies on the putting green. He brushes a raised tuft of grass on his line of putt to determine if it is loose or not. He finds that it is attached and that the brushing alters its position. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty provided that the tuft is restored to its original position before the next stroke.
- B. There is a penalty of two strokes and the tuft should be restored.
- C. There is a penalty of two strokes and the tuft may not be restored.

A. Decision 16-1a/11

77. A fellow-competitor marked the position of a competitor's ball on the fringe of a putting green that interfered with his play. He then lifted it and set it aside. The competitor was unaware that his ball had been set aside and did not replace the ball on the spot from which it was lifted before he chipped it onto the putting green. The mistake was then discovered. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty; the stroke with the wrong ball does not count and the competitor must replace his ball on the spot from which it was lifted before it was set aside.
- B. The competitor played from a wrong place; however, in equity, there is no penalty, the stroke does not count and the competitor must replace his ball.
- C. The competitor played from a wrong place; however, in equity, there is no penalty and the competitor must continue with his ball played from the wrong place.

A. Decision 15-3b/3

78. Playing from a par-3 tee, a competitor strikes his ball onto bare ground in a water hazard. He plays the ball from the bare ground over the green into some bushes and the ball is not found. He drops a ball in the water hazard on the bare ground where he played the last stroke. Deciding not to play again from the hazard, he abandons the dropped ball and returns to the teeing ground where he plays another ball onto the putting green. He holes the ball after two putts. What is his score for the hole?

- A. 6.
- B. 7.
- C. He is disqualified.

B. Rule 26-2

79. A competitor's ball lies on a cart path. He determines the nearest point of relief and drops the ball within one club-length of that spot. The ball comes to rest in a position that avoids interference, is not in a hazard and is not nearer the hole than where the ball originally lay. However, the ball lies nearer the hole than the nearest point of relief.

What is the ruling?

- A. The ball must be re-dropped.
- B. The ball may be re-dropped.
- C. The ball must not be re-dropped.

A. Decision 20-2c/1.7

80. A marker records a score of 6 for the 18th hole (the correct score is 5), signs the card, hands it to the competitor and leaves the scoring area. Upon review of the card by the competitor, he notices the error. He corrects the score without mentioning this to the Committee and returns the card. Before the event concludes, the Committee discovers what has happened and ascertains that the competitor scored 5 for the 18th hole. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty; the score card is correct as returned.
- B. The competitor is disqualified.
- C. The Committee is justified in waiving the penalty of disqualification.

B. Decision 6-6b/7

81. A competitor's ball lies outside an area of ground under repair and his stance does not have interference by the area; however, a branch of a tree rooted in the area interferes with his swing. He takes relief according to the ground under repair Rule and the ball comes to rest at the nearest point of relief. A fellow-competitor mentions that the margin of ground under repair does not extend vertically upward and that he thinks the competitor did not have interference from the area. The competitor lifts the ball, replaces it where it lay before taking relief, and plays it. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty.
- B. There is a penalty of one stroke.
- C. There is a penalty of two strokes.

C. Rule 18-2a and Decisions 20-6/5 and 25-1a/1

82. After deeming his ball unplayable, a competitor lifts it. Then he finds that it was in ground under repair. Prior to dropping a ball, he asks for a ruling. Which of the following is correct?

- A. The declaration commits him to proceeding under the unplayable ball Rule.
- B. The lifting commits him to proceeding under the unplayable ball Rule.
- C. The declaration and the lifting do not commit him to proceeding under the unplayable ball Rule; he may take relief under the ground under repair Rule.

C. Decision 28/13

83. Which of the following results in no penalty?

- A. A competitor plays his second shot onto a putting green and the ball strikes the flagstick that had been blown down by the wind and was lying on the green.
- B. A competitor's ball strikes the foot of a fellow-competitor who was attending the flagstick with the competitor's authority.
- C. A competitor's ball strikes the foot of a fellow-competitor who was attending the flagstick without the competitor's authority.

A. Rule 17 and Decision 17-3/3

84. A competitor's ball comes to rest on an old cart path in a poor lie. He lifts the ball and drops it two club-lengths from the nearest point of relief. After playing it, he is told that he dropped the ball in a wrong place. He announces that he will play a second ball under Rule 3-3 and wishes to score with it. He drops a second ball properly according to the obstruction Rule and plays it. He reports the facts to the Committee. What is the ruling?

- A. The score with the original ball counts with a penalty of two strokes added.
- B. The score with the second ball counts; there is no penalty.
- C. The score with the original ball counts; there is no penalty.

A. Rule 3-3a Note and Decision 3-3/3

85. A competitor's ball is at rest in grass on the fairway side of a stake defining a water hazard, close to the stake but not touching it. He removes the stake and coincidentally the ball falls into the hole where the stake was previously located. The movement of the ball was not attributable to the removal of the stake nor did anyone cause the ball to move. The ball is not visible nor can it be recovered from the hole. What is the ruling?

- A. The ball is lost in the hazard and he must take relief under the water hazard Rule.
- B. The hole left by the water hazard stake is ground under repair and he is entitled to relief inside the hazard according to the ball lost in ground under repair Rule.
- C. The hole left by the water hazard stake is ground under repair and he is entitled to relief outside the hazard according to the ball lost in ground under repair Rule.

A. Decision 25/18

86. A competitor fails to hole out after missing a short putt and completes his round. Other competitors in the group were unaware of the error; however, it is observed by the coach of an opposing team and reported to the Committee. What is the ruling?
- A. The Committee may waive the penalty of disqualification since the opposing coach was unsportsmanlike in not calling the error to the player's attention when it occurred.
 - B. The Committee may waive the penalty of disqualification in view of the fact that neither the player nor anyone in his group was aware of the infraction.
 - C. He is disqualified.

C. Decision 33-7/2

87. In removing loose impediments near his ball in the fairway, a competitor accidentally touches his ball and causes it to oscillate before coming to rest on the spot where it originally lay. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a penalty of one stroke.
 - C. There is a penalty of two strokes.

A. Decision 18-2a/31

88. A competitor's ball lies in a water hazard. He is distracted by a flying insect that he swats away. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a penalty of one stroke.
 - C. There is a penalty of two strokes.

A. Decision 13-4/16.5

89. A Committee may in exceptional circumstances waive the penalty of disqualification under the Rules for the failure of a competitor to start on time. Which of the following would NOT generally constitute exceptional circumstances that might justify waiving the disqualification penalty when he otherwise would not have failed to start on time?
- A. He was present at the scene of an accident and provided medical assistance.
 - B. He was a witness to an accident and was required to give a statement as a witness.
 - C. A major accident results in the journey to the course taking longer than expected.

C. Decision 6-3a/1.5

90. Which of the following regarding casual water on a putting green is NOT correct?
- A. A competitor may mop up casual water on his line of putt without the Committee's permission.
 - B. The Committee may enlist the help of competitors to remove casual water.
 - C. The Committee may remove casual water by mopping it up with a towel.

A. Decision 33/1

91. Unknown to the competitor, his ball at rest on a putting green 30-feet from the hole is moved to a nearby spot farther from the hole by a fellow-competitor's ball played from a bunker. After the competitor plays his ball from its new position into the hole, he becomes aware of the facts. What is the ruling?

- A. In equity, there is no penalty and the ball is holed.
- B. He incurs a penalty of two strokes; there is a serious breach of the Rules and the ball must be replaced.
- C. He incurs a penalty of two strokes and the ball is holed.

A. Rule 18-5 and Decision 18-5/3

92. In the absence of a Local Rule permitting distance measuring devices, which of the following is a competitor permitted to use during a stipulated round?

- A. A compass to assist in determining wind direction.
- B. Adhesive tape to bind his fingers together solely to aid in gripping the club.
- C. Field glasses that have no range-finder attachments.

C. Decision 14-3/3

93. Which of the following is NOT permitted regarding advice?

- A. A competitor asks a team mate in another group for advice on club selection.
- B. A competitor asks a fellow-competitor to inform him as to the distance from the competitor's ball to the putting green.
- C. Fellow-competitors exchange distance information concerning the distance of their respective balls from the hole for the purpose of determining the proper order of play.

A. Decisions 8-1/2 and 8-1/21

94. The Committee suspends play for bad weather. When play is ordered resumed, a player discovers that his ball is some distance away from its original position and the lie at the original position is naturally altered. What is the ruling?

- A. The original ball must be played from its new position.
- B. A ball must be placed in the nearest lie most similar to the original lie that is not more than one club-length from the original lie, not nearer the hole.
- C. A ball must be placed on the spot from which the original ball was moved.

C. Decision 6-8d/1

95. Which of the following is an example of "fairly taking a stance" by a player?

- A. Bending a branch of a tree with the hands in order to get under a tree to play a ball if that is the only way to take a stance to play the ball.
- B. Bending with a hand a branch obscuring a ball after the stance has been taken.
- C. Standing on a branch to prevent it interfering with the backswing.

A. Decision 13-2/1

96. After reaching a putting green, a competitor notices that he is playing the same brand of ball as his fellow-competitor. In order to avoid possible later confusion, before putting, he marks the position of his ball, lifts it and substitutes a new ball with different markings. He completes the hole with the new ball. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty.
- B. There is a penalty of two strokes.
- C. There is a penalty of three strokes.

B. Decision 15/6.5

97. In which of the following is there a penalty for playing a moving ball?

- A. Ball moving in water in a water hazard where the stroke is delayed in order to allow the current to improve the position of the ball.
- B. Ball moving in water in a water hazard where the stroke is not delayed.
- C. Ball not in play falling off a tee after it is addressed.

A. Rule 14-5 Exception and Rule 14-6

98. With his ball on the fringe of the putting green, a competitor wishes to leave the flagstick in the hole for his next shot. A fellow-competitor tells him that the flagstick is not centered in the hole but resting at an angle tilting towards him. Which is correct?

- A. Anyone who centers the flagstick in the hole without authority incurs a penalty.
- B. The flagstick may be adjusted to a more favorable position than centered.
- C. The flagstick may be left as it is or centered in the hole.

C. Decision 17/4

99. The Conditions of the Competition specify that a coach is part of the competitor's side and that he is not an outside agency. In which of the following does the competitor NOT incur a penalty for the actions of the coach?

- A. The coach steps on the competitor's ball during search, altering the lie of the ball.
- B. The coach holds back an interfering tree limb to assist the player in making a stroke at a ball lying under the tree.
- C. The coach gives advice on club selection to the competitor.

C. Decision 33-1/11.5

100. A competitor by mistake replaces his ball ahead of a nearby ball-marker (23-feet from the hole) that was not his on the putting green. He putts the ball and then discovers the error. He lifts the ball (3-feet from the hole), replaces it ahead of his ball-marker (22-feet from the hole) and plays from there. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty.
- B. There is a penalty of two strokes.
- C. There is a total penalty of four strokes.

C. Decision 20-7c/2