

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASIC 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 (e.g., USGA Rules of Golf booklet) rather than as an exam to be taken and scored but each exercise should serve both purposes. The questions in both of these exercises presuppose 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 Rules of Golf booklet. ADVANCED questions are of moderate difficulty and most exam takers will require reference to the lengthy book, 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 two 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 supporter 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 four 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 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 three 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 the putting green vs. on the putting green, or, in the fairway vs. in the bunker (which is a hazard), or, in the lateral water hazard (red stakes) vs. in the water hazard (yellow stakes). Finally, there are a number of questions based solely on the Definitions found in the Rules of Golf. However, all the questions require a good understanding of the Definitions and that is a good place to begin your review after finishing the exercise.

1. Which is FALSE regarding the line of putt or the line of play?
 - A. The line of play is the direction the player wishes the ball to take after a stroke.
 - B. The line of play extends a reasonable distance beyond the hole.
 - C. The line of putt is the line the player wishes the ball to take after a stroke on the putting green.
 - D. The line of putt does not extend beyond the hole.

2. After playing two strokes in heavy rain, a player addresses the ball on the putting green. During the stroke of the first putt, a coach holds an umbrella over the player's head. For the second putt, since the grip of the putter is wet, the player wraps a towel around the grip. The putter strikes the ball twice in the course of the stroke but the ball is holed. What is the player's score for the hole?

- A. 5.
- B. 7.
- C. 9.
- D. The player is disqualified.

3. Casual water covers the lower half of the putting green where the player's ball lies. The nearest point of relief (point A), not nearer the hole or in a hazard, where the ball could be positioned so that the player has no interference by the casual water (complete relief) is several feet off the putting green in light rough. What is the ruling?

- A. The player is not entitled to relief in this situation.
- B. The ball may be lifted and placed at point A.
- C. The ball may be lifted and dropped at point A.
- D. The ball may be lifted and placed at the nearest point on the putting green that affords maximum available relief.

4. Which is FALSE regarding a bunker?

- A. A ball is in a bunker when it lies in or any part of it touches the bunker.
- B. The margin of a bunker extends vertically upwards.
- C. Grass-covered ground within the bunker is not part of the bunker.
- D. A bunker is a hazard that contains sand or the like.

5. Which is FALSE regarding proceeding under the unplayable ball Rule?

- A. A ball is thought to be in the upper branches of a large tree but cannot be located; the player may drop a ball under penalty of one stroke within two club-lengths of the spot directly under the place where it is estimated to lie.
- B. A ball that lies in a bunker is deemed unplayable; a ball must be dropped in the bunker if the player elects the option of dropping a ball within two club-lengths of where the ball lay.
- C. A ball may be deemed unplayable at any place on the course except when the ball is in a water hazard.
- D. A ball may be substituted for the original ball when proceeding under the unplayable ball Rule.

6. A player's ball is at rest on a putting green. In making a practice swing, the player accidentally strikes the ball causing it to move about 6-inches farther from the hole. The player plays the ball from its new position into the hole. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty.
- B. There is a penalty of one stroke and the ball is holed.
- C. There is a penalty of two strokes and the ball is holed.
- D. There is a penalty of two strokes and the ball must be replaced.

7. A player's ball lies on a cart path covered with loose gravel. The player removes gravel close to the ball without moving the ball and plays it as it lies. 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.
 - D. There is a penalty of two strokes and the stroke must be replayed.
8. A player addresses a ball on the putting green. After the player starts the backswing for the stroke, the ball moves. Without discontinuing the stroke, the player strikes the moving ball. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty and the ball is played as it lies.
 - B. There is a penalty of one stroke and the ball is played as it lies.
 - C. There is a penalty of one stroke; the stroke is cancelled and the ball must be replaced.
 - D. There is a penalty of two strokes; the stroke is cancelled and the ball must be replaced.
9. Which is FALSE regarding ground under repair?
- A. It includes material piled for removal and a hole made by a greenkeeper, even if not so marked.
 - B. Stakes or lines defining ground under repair are in such ground.
 - C. Stakes defining ground under repair are obstructions.
 - D. Grass cuttings left on the course that have been abandoned and are not intended to be removed are ground under repair.
10. A tee-marker interferes with the stance of a player when playing a provisional ball. The player moves the tee-marker to a new position only a few inches away and plays the provisional ball from within the teeing ground. Determining that the original ball is out of bounds, the player completes the hole with the provisional ball. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a penalty of one stroke under the ball out of bounds Rule.
 - C. There is a total penalty of three strokes; one stroke under the ball out of bounds Rule and two strokes for moving the tee-marker.
 - D. The player is disqualified.
11. Which is FALSE regarding a ball lying on the fringe of a putting green either interfering with or assisting play?
- A. A may lift A's ball if A considers that it might interfere with the play of B.
 - B. A may lift A's ball if A considers that it might assist the play of B.
 - C. A may have B's ball lifted if A considers that it might interfere with A's play.
 - D. A may have B's ball lifted if A considers that it might assist the play of another player.

12. A player's ball is lost in a lateral water hazard. There is a large bush near where the ball last crossed the margin of the hazard (point A) and it is physically impossible to drop a ball within two club-lengths of point A. Point B on the opposite margin of the hazard is determined such that it is equidistant from the hole. The player drops a ball within two club-lengths of point B and completes the hole. What is the ruling?
- A. The player has proceeded correctly; there is no penalty.
 - B. The player has proceeded incorrectly; there is a total penalty of two strokes.
 - C. The player has proceeded correctly; there is only a penalty of one stroke under the lateral water hazard Rule.
 - D. The player has proceeded incorrectly, is in serious breach of the Rules and must correct the error or be disqualified.
13. Which does NOT result in a penalty of disqualification?
- A. Returning a score card with a score for a hole higher than actually taken.
 - B. Not starting at the time established by the Committee.
 - C. Not remaining throughout the round in the group arranged by the Committee when the Committee does not authorize or ratify the change.
 - D. Returning a score card without a marker's signature.
14. Which is TRUE regarding the putting green?
- A. The player may touch the line of putt when moving sand and loose soil on the putting green and other loose impediments by picking them up or by brushing them aside without pressing anything down.
 - B. If the player's ball does not lie on the putting green, an old hole plug or damage to the putting green caused by the impact of a ball may not be repaired.
 - C. If a ball or ball-marker is accidentally moved in the process of repairing a ball mark on the putting green, there is always a penalty of one stroke.
 - D. If a player makes a stroke while another ball is in motion after a stroke from the putting green, there is always a penalty of two strokes.
15. Which is TRUE regarding a ball unfit for play?
- A. If a ball breaks into pieces as a result of a stroke, the stroke counts.
 - B. If a player fails to comply with the required procedure for determining if a ball is unfit for play, there is a penalty of two strokes.
 - C. A ball is unfit for play if it is visibly cut or cracked or its surface scraped.
 - D. When a ball is lifted from the fringe of a putting green to determine if it is unfit for play, it may not be cleaned.
16. Which is NOT a burrowing animal?
- A. A rabbit.
 - B. A mole.
 - C. A dog that digs a hole.
 - D. A salamander.

17. A player plays a tee shot on a long par-3 to an island green that is surrounded by a pond marked as a water hazard (yellow stakes and yellow lines). The ball bounces over the putting green into the hazard and is lost. The player mistakenly thinks that the water hazard is a lateral water hazard (red stakes and red lines). The player drops a ball within two club-lengths of where the original ball last crossed the margin of the hazard, no nearer the hole, according to the lateral water hazard Rule. The player completes the hole. What is the ruling?

- A. There is only a penalty of one stroke under the lateral water hazard Rule.
- B. There is a penalty of one stroke under the lateral water hazard Rule and a penalty of two strokes for playing from a wrong place but not a serious breach.
- C. There is a penalty of one stroke under the lateral water hazard Rule and a penalty of two strokes for playing from a wrong place; the player must correct the error by playing a second ball in accordance with the water hazard Rule.
- D. There is a penalty of two strokes for playing from a wrong place and there is a serious breach of the Rules; the player must correct the error by playing out the hole with a second ball played in accordance with the water hazard Rule incurring an additional penalty stroke under that Rule.

18. After the Committee suspends play because of heavy rain, the position of a player's ball is not marked nor is the ball lifted from a putting green. When play is resumed, the player finds the ball in a bunker. What is the ruling?

- A. The original ball must be played from the bunker.
- B. The original ball must be replaced on the putting green.
- C. A ball must be placed on the spot from which the original ball was moved.
- D. The player may play the original ball from the bunker or the putting green.

19. Which is FALSE regarding advice?

- A. Information on the Rules is advice.
- B. Information on the position of the flagstick on the putting green is not advice.
- C. Information on the position of hazards is not advice.
- D. Advice is any suggestion that could influence a player in the choice of a club.

20. Which is TRUE regarding a score card?

- A. If a player returns a card with an incorrect total score that is lower than actually taken, the player is disqualified.
- B. No alteration may be made on a card after the player has returned it to the Committee.
- C. If more than one marker records the scores, only one of them is responsible for signing the card.
- D. After each hole, a marker must check the score with the player and record it.

21. A's ball lies on the fringe of a putting green 20-feet from the hole. B's ball lies on the putting green 25-feet from the hole. A plays first, but before the ball comes to rest, B putts and the two balls in motion collide. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty; the strokes count and each ball must be played as it lies.
 - B. B incurs a penalty of two strokes; the strokes count and the balls must be played as they lie.
 - C. There is no penalty; A's ball must be played as it lies and B's stroke must be cancelled, the ball replaced, and the stroke replayed.
 - D. A incurs a penalty of two strokes; A's ball must be played as it lies and B's stroke must be cancelled, the ball replaced, and the stroke replayed.
22. Which is TRUE regarding a provisional ball?
- A. It becomes the ball in play if it is played from a place where the original ball is found or nearer the hole than that place.
 - B. It becomes the ball in play if it is played from a place where the original ball is likely to be or nearer the hole than that place.
 - C. It may be played after the player has gone forward to search.
 - D. Penalty strokes incurred solely in playing a provisional ball subsequently abandoned count in a player's score.
23. With the flagstick in the hole, A's ball is putted from the fringe of the putting green. After the stroke and while the ball is in motion, thinking that A's ball might strike the flagstick, B walks over to the hole and removes the flagstick without A's authority. A's ball strikes the end of the flagstick as it is removed from the hole and comes to rest one foot past the hole. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty; A's ball is played as it lies.
 - B. B incurs a penalty of two strokes; A's stroke is cancelled and replayed.
 - C. B incurs a penalty of two strokes; A's ball must be played as it lies.
 - D. A incurs a penalty of two strokes; A's ball must be played as it lies.
24. Which club is BOTH damaged in the normal course of play and unfit for play and thus may be replaced if the damage occurred during the stipulated round?
- A. A driver with a shaft slightly bent in making a stroke.
 - B. A wedge with a loft altered to that of a 9-iron in making a practice stroke.
 - C. A putter with a clubhead that is loosened while "slamming" it into a bag.
 - D. A 5-iron with a clubhead that is loosened in making a practice swing.

25. Which is FALSE regarding a player's ball in play and at rest moved, touched purposely or caused to move by the player?
- A. In the act of marking the position of the ball, a player drops a towel that causes the ball to move; there is a penalty of one stroke.
 - B. If a player's ball (lying on the putting green) moves as a result of the player's lifting a small twig resting against the ball, there is no penalty.
 - C. In removing a rake from the sloping side of a bunker, a player causes the ball that was resting against the rake to roll down the slope; there is no penalty.
 - D. In the act of addressing the ball, a player purposely touches the ball with a club and it does not move; there is a penalty of one stroke.
26. Which is NOT ALLOWED when a player's ball lies in a hazard?
- A. Testing the condition of a similar hazard.
 - B. Touching an obstruction in the hazard with a club.
 - C. Touching an obstruction in the hazard with his hand.
 - D. Prior to the stroke, touching any grass or growing thing with a club.
27. A player plays a provisional ball from the teeing ground. After a brief search, a ball is found in the rough with markings similar to those of the player. The player plays the ball and lifts the provisional ball. Then it is discovered that the ball played from the rough is a wrong ball. The original ball is not found. What is the ruling?
- A. The player must return to the teeing ground and put a ball into play; there is a total penalty of three strokes.
 - B. The player must return to the teeing ground and put a ball into play; there is a total penalty of four strokes.
 - C. The player must replace the provisional ball on the spot from which it was lifted; there is a total penalty of four strokes.
 - D. The player must replace the provisional ball on the spot from which it was lifted; there is a total penalty of five strokes.
28. Which is a ball in play?
- A. One substituted for the ball in play when such substitution is not permitted.
 - B. One that is out of bounds.
 - C. One that is lost.
 - D. One that is lifted.
29. Which is FALSE regarding a player's actions if the player's ball is in a water hazard?
- A. The player believes that the ball is covered by loose impediments; some of the loose impediments may be removed so that a part of the ball may be seen.
 - B. The player believes that the ball is lying in water; a club may be used to probe for it; if the ball is accidentally moved by the club, no penalty is incurred and the ball must always be replaced.
 - C. If a player has reason to believe a ball at rest is his and it is necessary to lift the ball in order to identify it, he may lift the ball without penalty, in order to do so.
 - D. The player may touch or bend long grass but only to the extent necessary to find and identify the ball, provided that this does not improve the lie of the ball, the area of intended swing or stance or the line of play.

30. Which is TRUE regarding casual water?
- A. Dew is casual water.
 - B. Manufactured ice is casual water.
 - C. Snow, natural ice and frost are either casual water or loose impediments at the option of the player.
 - D. Casual water is any temporary accumulation of water on the course that is visible before or after the stance is taken and is not in a water hazard.
31. A player's ball lies buried in a large bunker. After the player's first stroke in the bunker, the ball comes to rest 10-yards away in another part of the bunker. The player rakes the area where the ball originally lay and carries the rake to the ball's new position. There, the player accidentally drops it, causing the ball to move without altering the original lie. Replacing the ball where it lay before being moved, the player plays out of the bunker. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a penalty of one stroke for accidentally causing the ball to move.
 - C. There is a penalty of two strokes for replacing the ball after it was moved.
 - D. There is a total penalty of three strokes for accidentally causing the ball to move and for raking the bunker.
32. Two balls lie adjacent to a line defining a lateral water hazard. A's ball is outside the hazard and B's ball is inside the hazard. Inside the hazard, there is a large fixed iron stake that interferes with the swing and line of play of each player. Each player takes relief under the obstruction Rule and the balls are played. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. A incurs a penalty and B incurs no penalty.
 - C. B incurs a penalty and A incurs no penalty.
 - D. Both A and B incur a penalty.
33. A coach accidentally steps on a player's ball in the fairway and embeds it. What procedure MUST the player follow?
- A. Play the ball as it lies.
 - B. Place the ball 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 and not in a hazard.
 - C. Place the ball as near as possible to where it lay but not nearer the hole.
 - D. Drop the ball as near as possible to where it lay but not nearer the hole.
34. Which is TRUE regarding a player playing a wrong ball or a substituted ball?
- A. A wrong ball is played from a fairway; if the player corrects the error before playing from the next teeing ground, there is no penalty.
 - B. A wrong ball is played from a fairway; if the player does not correct the error before playing from the next teeing ground, there is a penalty of two strokes.
 - C. When not permitted, a player substitutes a ball for the ball in play; if the ball is played, there is a penalty of two strokes and the error must be corrected.
 - D. A player incorrectly substitutes a ball; if the ball is played, there is a penalty of two strokes and the error may not be corrected.

35. Which is FALSE regarding water hazards?
- A. In order to treat a ball struck toward a water hazard as lost in the hazard, it must be known or virtually certain that the ball lodged in it.
 - B. When a ball is struck toward a water hazard, in the absence of knowledge or virtually certainty that it is lost in the hazard, the lost ball Rule applies.
 - C. If a ball lies in a water hazard, the player may play a ball as nearly as possible at the spot from which the original ball was last played.
 - D. If a ball is lifted from a water hazard in taking relief, it may not be cleaned before it is dropped.
36. A tee shot on a par-3 hole comes to rest on a severely sloping bank inside a water hazard. When taking a stance, the player pushes up sand on the downhill side of the ball to create a level stance. Before playing the stroke, the player stumbles and sticks a club in the sand to prevent falling. During the backswing for the stroke, the club removes a small mound of sand behind the ball. The player plays the ball out of the hazard into the hole. What is the player's score for the hole?
- A. 2.
 - B. 4.
 - C. 6.
 - D. 8.
37. Which is FALSE regarding abnormal ground conditions?
- A. A player should determine the nearest point of relief by using the club with which he would have made his next stroke if the condition were not there to simulate the address position, direction of play and swing for such a stroke.
 - B. When a ball lies on a putting green, there is no relief without penalty from such a condition on the putting green intervening on the line of putt.
 - C. When a ball lies in a water hazard, there is no relief without penalty from interference by an abnormal ground condition.
 - D. A ball may be cleaned without penalty when it is lifted and relief is taken from an abnormal ground condition.
38. A movable water hazard stake interferes with the swing of a player whose ball is in the hazard. The player plays the ball as it lies without removing the stake. Then, a coach says that it is permissible to move the stake under the obstruction Rule. The player announces his decision to invoke Rule 3-3 (second ball played when in doubt as to procedure in stroke play). The player also announces he wishes to score with the second ball. The player moves the stake and plays a second ball from where the original ball lay. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty; the score with the original ball counts.
 - B. There is no penalty; the score with the second ball counts.
 - C. The player incurs a penalty of two strokes for playing a second ball because it was played after the doubt had arisen; the score with the original ball counts.
 - D. The player incurs a penalty of two strokes for playing a second ball because the stroke was played after the doubt had arisen; the score with the second ball counts.

39. Which is FALSE regarding a situation where the player is required to drop a ball?
- A. If any other person than the player drops the ball and the player plays it, there is a penalty of one stroke.
 - B. If the player drops the ball in an improper manner and plays it, there is a penalty of one stroke.
 - C. If the dropped ball strikes the player's foot on each of the first two drops, there is no penalty and the ball must be re-dropped.
 - D. If the dropped ball touches the player's equipment after it strikes the ground, there is a penalty of one stroke and the ball must be re-dropped.
40. A bunker is entirely covered with casual water to a shallow depth. The player's ball lies in the water within reach near the edge of the bunker. What is the ruling?
- A. The ball may be lifted and dropped without penalty in the bunker as near as possible to the spot where the ball lay, but not nearer the hole, on a part of the course that affords maximum available relief from the casual water.
 - B. A substituted ball may be dropped without penalty in the bunker as near as possible to the spot where the ball lay, but not nearer the hole, on a part of the course that affords maximum available relief from the casual water.
 - C. The ball may be lifted and dropped without penalty outside the bunker keeping the point where the ball lay between the hole and the spot where the ball is dropped.
 - D. A substituted ball may be dropped without penalty outside the bunker keeping the point where the ball lay between the hole and the spot where the ball is dropped.
41. Which is NOT an abnormal ground condition?
- A. Casual water in a bunker.
 - B. A hole or a cast out of bounds made by a mole.
 - C. A runway in the rough made by a reptile.
 - D. Ground under repair in a water hazard.
42. Which is TRUE regarding water hazards?
- A. Water hazards must be defined by red stakes or lines; lateral water hazards must be defined by yellow stakes or lines.
 - B. The margin of a water hazard extends vertically upwards but not downwards.
 - C. Stakes and lines defining the margins of water hazards are obstructions and are not in the hazard.
 - D. A water hazard is any sea, lake, pond, river, ditch, surface drainage ditch or other open water course (whether or not containing water) and anything of a similar nature on the course.
43. Which action results in a penalty of disqualification?
- A. Placing a golf bag next to the line of putt to deflect the wind.
 - B. Agreeing with another player during a round not to hole out short putts.
 - C. Playing a short putt and purposely deflecting the moving ball.
 - D. Purposely deflecting a dropped ball before it comes to rest.

44. Which is TRUE regarding when a player has addressed the ball?
- A. It is when the stance is taken.
 - B. It is when the club is grounded.
 - C. In a hazard it is when the stance is taken.
 - D. In a hazard it is when the club is grounded.
45. A player's ball is lost in a pump house that lies in the rough in bounds. What is the ruling?
- A. A ball must be played with a stroke and distance penalty under the lost ball Rule.
 - B. A ball may be substituted and relief taken with a penalty of one stroke under the unplayable ball Rule; the spot where the ball came to rest in the structure must be determined; the ball is deemed to lie there for the purpose of taking relief.
 - C. A ball may be substituted and relief taken without penalty under the obstruction Rule; the spot where the ball came to rest in the structure must be determined and the ball is deemed to lie there for the purpose of taking relief.
 - D. A ball may be substituted and relief taken without penalty under the obstruction Rule; the spot where the ball last crossed the outermost limits of the structure must be determined and the ball is deemed to lie there for the purpose of taking relief.
46. On the fringe, A's ball interferes with B's play and B requests that A's ball be lifted. A marks the ball's position, lifting and cleaning it. B plays a stroke moving A's marker. A replaces the lifted ball ahead of the moved marker 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.
 - D. There is a penalty of three strokes.
47. Which is TRUE regarding advice and indicating the line of play?
- A. During a suspension of play, a player may ask for advice from anyone in the competition and may also give advice to anyone in the competition.
 - B. A player may position a coach close to an extension of the line of play beyond the hole while the stroke is being played.
 - C. When the player's ball is on the putting green, the player's coach may point out a line for putting during the stroke but the line must not be touched.
 - D. During the play of a hole and with the player's knowledge, a mark may be placed to indicate the line of play and remain there during the stroke.
48. A player's ball comes to rest in a moving maintenance vehicle in the fairway. The vehicle stops, the ball falls out and it comes to rest in the rough. What is the ruling?
- A. The ball must be dropped without penalty as near as possible to the spot where the vehicle was when the ball came to rest in it.
 - B. The ball must be dropped without penalty as near as possible to the spot where the vehicle was when it stopped.
 - C. The stroke is cancelled and must be replayed.
 - D. It is a "rub of the green" and the ball must be played as it lies in the rough.

49. Which is TRUE regarding obstructions?

- A. Walls, fences and stakes defining out of bounds are obstructions.
- B. Artificial sides of roads and paths are not obstructions.
- C. Any part of an immovable artificial object out of bounds is not an obstruction.
- D. An integral part of the course is an obstruction.

50. A group finishes the 13th hole. During a long delay caused by others at the teeing ground of the par-3 14th hole, and without unduly delaying play, the players play practice strokes as follows: A practices putting on the 13th hole putting green, B hits chip shots near the 14th teeing ground, C walks to the nearby practice putting green and hits chip shots to the practice putting green with a 7-iron, and D practices wedge shots from a greenside bunker at the 13th hole. Which one of the players incurs a penalty?

- A. A.
- B. B.
- C. C.
- D. D.