

**COACH'S GUIDE
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.

In the COACH'S GUIDE, each of the questions in the BASIC exercise is numbered (1-50). After the question number, the Rule or reference for the subject of the question is given. The question and the choices are given with the correct choice (A, B, C, D). In most cases, a short explanation follows, giving the reasoning for the correct answer. A specific citation in the reference is given: in the Rules of Golf 2010-2011, or in the Decisions on the Rules of Golf 2010-2011.

1. DEFINITION LINE OF PLAY

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.

Answer is B (FALSE). Definition, Line of Play and Line of Putt.

2. RULES 14-2,-3,-4

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.

Answer is B. There are three issues here:

(1) In making a stroke, a player must not accept physical assistance or protection from the elements by anyone, Rule 14-2. There is a penalty of two strokes.

(2) The player is allowed to wrap a towel around the grip as an exception to the artificial device prohibition of Rule 14-3c. No penalty is incurred.

(3) When the player struck the ball more than once in making the stroke, it was a violation of Rule 14-4. There is a penalty of one stroke.

Consequently, the player played a total of four strokes with the ball in play and incurred a total penalty of a three strokes for a score of seven for the hole.

3. RULE 25-1

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.

Answer is B. In this situation, complete relief from the casual water may be found at point A. Therefore, if the player takes relief from the casual water, Rule 25-1b (iii) requires that the player lift the ball and place it at point A. The Rule also notes that the nearest point of relief may be off the putting green.

4. DEFINITION BUNKER

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.

Answer is B (FALSE). Definition, Bunker

5. RULE 28

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.

Answer is A (FALSE). Rule 28c requires that the player know the exact spot where the ball lies in order to take relief under the two club-length option. The location may not be guessed based on a general area such as "in the upper branches of a large tree." In such a situation where the ball cannot be found or identified, it is, by definition, lost (not unplayable) and the player must proceed under the lost ball Rule or, if the tree is located in a water hazard, the player must proceed under the water hazard Rule.

Other choices are TRUE, Rule 28:

- B. In using the two club-length option, the ball must be dropped in the bunker.
- C. The unplayable ball Rule is not applicable if the ball is in a water hazard.
- D. Rule 28 specifically authorizes substitution when proceeding under the Rule.

6. RULE 18-2

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.

Answer is C. It is important to distinguish between a stroke and a practice swing. There must be intent by the player to strike at and move the ball for there to be a stroke. If a player accidentally moves the ball in play with a club (by a practice swing, not a stroke), the player incurs a penalty of one stroke and Rule 18-2a requires that the ball be replaced before playing. However, in this situation, the player did not replace the ball but rather played it from its new position. This means that the penalty assessment must be revised. For accidentally moving the ball in play and not replacing it before a stroke, the player incurs the general penalty of two strokes. In this case, after the ball was played from a wrong place, the error may not be corrected and the ball is holed. Had the ball been moved much closer to the hole and played (a significant breach of the Rules), then the player would be obliged to correct the mistake of playing from a wrong place in accordance with Rule 20-7c. This means playing a second ball from the correct spot.

7. RULE 23-1

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.

Answer is A. The cart path is covered with loose gravel (providing an artificial surface) and consequently, by definition, the cart path is an obstruction. However, gravel is a loose impediment and a player may remove loose impediments without penalty under Rule 23-1. Therefore, the player has the options of (1) playing the ball as it lies, (2) taking relief under the obstruction Rule or (3) removing any of the loose impediments (gravel) under Rule 23-1. The player chose both (1) and (3), which is permissible; since the player did not cause the ball to move, there is no penalty under Rule 18-2a.

8. RULES 14-5, 18-2

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.

Answer is B. Rule 14-5 prohibits the playing of a moving ball; however, there are exceptions. In this case, because the ball began to move only after the player began the backward movement of the club for the stroke, there is no penalty under Rule 14-5. However, because the ball moved after the player addressed it, there is a penalty of one stroke under Rule 18-2b and the ball must be played as it lies. Had the ball not been addressed, there would be no penalty.

9. DEFINITION GROUND UNDER REPAIR

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.

Answer is D (FALSE). Definition, Ground Under Repair.

10. RULE 11-2

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.

Answer is C. Before a player makes his first stroke with any ball on the teeing ground of the hole being played, the tee-markers are deemed to be fixed. Moving a tee-marker because of interference with a player's stance is a violation of Rule 11-2, which states the player incurs a penalty of two strokes for a breach of Rule 13-2. Furthermore, as soon as the tee-marker is moved in these circumstances, the penalty is incurred; this violation cannot be corrected by replacement of the tee-marker before playing to avoid the penalty. This situation is analogous to a player removing an out of bounds stake because it interferes with his stance where the penalty is incurred as soon as the stake is removed.

11. RULE 22

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.

Answer is A (FALSE). Rule 22-2 is often misquoted and misunderstood and this question illustrates the issues. Choice A is FALSE because the Rule does not give A the authority to lift his ball if he considers that it might interfere with the play of B. If A's ball interferes with the play of B then the authority to have A's ball lifted rests with B; A does not have the authority to lift his ball on his own consideration of interference - see Note to Rule 22-2. Other choices are TRUE:

- B. Rule 22-1 gives A the authority to lift his ball if he considers that it might assist any other player.
- C. Rule 22-2 states that A may have any other ball lifted if he considers that the other ball might interfere with his play.
- D. Rule 22-1 gives A the authority to have B's ball lifted if A considers that it might assist the play of another player.

Note that A's ball in the situation posed by this question is lying on the fringe of the putting green. If the ball were on the putting green, A would have the authority to lift his ball under Rule 16-1b.

12. RULE 26-1

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.

Answer is C. When a ball is lost in a lateral water hazard (red stakes and red lines), the procedure that was followed in establishing point B is permitted by Rule 26-1c(ii). The only penalty incurred is the penalty of one stroke under the lateral water hazard Rule that resulted when the ball was lost in the hazard. A further point of interest is the situation where point A is marked as a lateral water hazard and point B on the opposite margin is marked as a regular water hazard (yellow stakes and yellow lines). Relief procedures are determined according to the type of water hazard at the point where the ball last crossed the hazard margin (point A), not the opposite margin.

13. RULE 6-6

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.

Answer is A (NOT). The player is responsible for the correctness of the score recorded for each hole. However, if a score higher than actually taken is recorded, then the higher score stands without penalty, Rule 6-6d. If the recorded score had been lower than actually taken, then the player would be disqualified for the round. The player would not be eligible for further individual competition. Each of the other choices results in a penalty of disqualification unless the Committee waives the penalty:

- B. The player must start at the time established by the Committee, Rule 6-3a. When players are arranged in groups and the Committee schedules a group for a specific time, all players in the group must be present and ready to play at that time. The order of play is not relevant.
- C. When the Committee has arranged a specific group, the players must remain throughout the round in that group unless the Committee authorizes or ratifies a change, Rule 6-3b.
- D. It is a responsibility of the player to ensure that the marker has signed the card before it is returned to the Committee, Rule 6-6b.

14. RULE 16-1

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.

Answer is A (TRUE). Rule 16-1a(i) permits touching the line of putt in removing loose impediments from the line of putt and also allows the line of putt to be touched by the player's hat, glove, towel or other similar items in removing loose impediments provided nothing is pressed down. Other choices are FALSE:

- B. Old hole plugs may be repaired on the putting green regardless of the location of the player's ball, Rule 16-1c.
- C. There is no penalty if a ball or ball-marker is accidentally moved when directly attributable to repair of a ball mark on the putting green.
- D. There is a no penalty when the player makes such a stroke if it was his turn to putt, Rule 16-1f.

15. RULE 5-3

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.

Answer is D (TRUE). Rule 5-3 states that a ball lifted through the green to determine unfitness may not be cleaned – see also Rule 21. Other choices are FALSE:

- A. If a ball breaks into pieces, the stroke is cancelled and replayed.
- B. Failure to comply with the procedure is a penalty of one stroke.
- C. A ball is not unfit solely because the surface is scraped.

16. DEFINITION BURROWING ANIMAL

Which is NOT a burrowing animal?

- A. A rabbit.
- B. A mole.
- C. A dog that digs a hole.
- D. A salamander.

Answer is C (NOT). Definition, Burrowing Animal.

17. RULES 26-1, 20-7

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.

Answer is D. Although the pond is marked as a regular water hazard, the player by mistake dropped a ball as though the pond was marked as a lateral water hazard. The lateral water hazard Rule allows dropping within two club-lengths of where the ball last crossed the margin of the hazard. As a result of the player's mistake, the ball was dropped and played from a wrong place. The analysis of how to proceed is:

- (1) Because of where the ball was dropped and played from, a serious breach of the Rules occurred that must be corrected, Rule 20-7c and Note 1. The breach is serious because the ball was dropped (a) a significant distance closer to the hole than that permitted by the water hazard Rule, Rule 26-1 and (b) in a place that does not require the player to successfully negotiate the hazard.
- (2) To correct the serious breach, the player must proceed properly, which means playing properly under the water hazard Rule. Since the putting green is situated on an island, it is most probable that the player's only option under the water hazard Rule is to again play a ball from the teeing ground.
- (3) When the player corrects the mistake, there will be a total penalty of three strokes. A penalty of one stroke is incurred because the player is proceeding under the water hazard Rule (not the lateral water hazard Rule). There is an additional penalty of two strokes incurred under Rule 20-7c for a serious breach of the water hazard Rule when the player dropped and played a ball from a place (near the putting green) that was not permitted by the water hazard Rule. The player must disregard the stroke taken with the original ball (including penalty strokes) that was played from the wrong place and all subsequent strokes taken with the original ball, Rule 20-7c Note 2. He counts all strokes taken with the second ball.
- (4) If the player had played from the next teeing ground before correcting the mistake, the player would be disqualified. If the breach had not been serious, correction would not be required and there would be a total penalty of three strokes.

18. RULE 6-8

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.

Answer is C. Whenever play is ordered resumed by the Committee, Rule 6-8d(iii) requires a player to place a ball on the spot from which the original ball was moved. The player is not required to replace the original ball.

19. DEFINITION ADVICE

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.

Answer is A (FALSE). Definition, Advice.

20. RULE 6-6

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.

Answer is B (TRUE). Rule 6-6c states that no alteration may be made on a card after the competitor has returned it to the Committee. The Committee has the authority to define when this occurs, e.g., (a) handing the card to the Committee, (b) placing the card in a box, or (c) leaving the scoring area. Other choices are FALSE:

- A. There is no penalty for returning a card with a higher total score. The Committee is responsible for the addition of the scores recorded on the card and should correct the incorrect total score, Rule 6-6, Note 1.
- C. Although it is rare, sometimes a marker will not complete a round started with the player (as for example, illness) and the Committee should appoint another marker. In such a case, Rule 6-6a requires that each marker sign for their part.
- D. Rule 6-6a states that a marker should check the score.

21. RULES 16-1, 19-5

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.

Answer is C. The occurrence of two balls colliding near the putting green is not rare and the situation in this question is typical of what has happened. The proper answer to the question requires the examination of three separate Rules:

(1) Rule 16-1f prohibits playing of a stroke while another ball is in motion after a stroke from the putting green unless it was the player's turn to play. Since A (closer to hole) played first, before B (farther from hole) played from the putting green, the penalty of Rule 16-1f does not apply.

(2) Rule 19-1b governs the specific case of a ball in motion after a stroke on the putting green deflected by an outside agency. B's ball, played from a putting green, was deflected by A's ball (outside agency). B's stroke must be cancelled, the ball replaced and the stroke replayed without penalty.

(3) Rule 19-5b governs the general case of a ball in motion after a stroke deflected by another ball in motion after a stroke. A's ball, not played from a putting green, was deflected by B's ball; therefore, Rule 19-5b requires that A's ball must be played as it lies with no penalty to A.

22. RULE 27-2

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.

Answer is B (TRUE). Rule 27-2b states that the provisional ball becomes the ball in play if it is played from a place nearer the hole than where the original ball is likely to be (not where the original ball is found, choice A). Other choices are FALSE:

- C. The provisional ball must be played before the player goes forward to search, Rule 27-2a.
- D. Note to Rule 27-2 states that penalty strokes incurred solely in playing a provisional ball that is abandoned are disregarded.

23. RULE 17-2

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.

Answer is C. This situation is covered by Rule 17-2. In situations involving a ball striking a flagstick, there are usually two questions to be answered:

- (1) Was there a Rules violation and, if so, which player(s) incurs a penalty? Without authority before the stroke, B removed the flagstick while the ball was in motion and the act might have influenced the motion of the ball. Thus, B incurs a penalty of two strokes. In this situation, A incurs no penalty for striking the flagstick.
- (2) Does the stroke count or is it cancelled and replayed? If A had played from the putting green, the stroke would have been cancelled and replayed. However, because the stroke was played from the fringe, the Rule states that the stroke counts and requires that the ball be played as it lies.

24. RULE 4-3

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.

Answer is D (BOTH). This is the only question in this exercise that requires reference to the Decisions on the Rules of Golf since this is the only place where the definition of "normal course of play" may be found. It is not currently given in the Rules of Golf.

There are two issues here:

- (1) The term, normal course of play – This includes making a stroke, practice swing or practice stroke and all other reasonable acts but specifically excludes cases of abuse. (Decision 4-3/1).
- (2) The term, unfit for play - A club must be substantially damaged in order for it to be unfit for play, Rule 4-3a, Note. Substantially damaged includes such circumstances as the shaft breaking or the clubhead becoming loose, detached or significantly deformed.

The club with a loose clubhead resulting from a practice swing is BOTH damaged in the normal course of play and unfit for play. Other choices do not satisfy BOTH criteria:

- A. A club with a shaft slightly bent is not substantially damaged.
- B. A club with a loft that has been altered is not unfit for play.
- C. A club with a clubhead that is loosened while "slamming" it into a bag is not considered damaged in the "normal course of play."

25. RULE 18-2

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.

Answer is D (FALSE). Rule 18-2a, including specific references to other applicable Rules, provides the supporting words for evaluating each of the choices. There is no penalty for purposely touching the ball with a club at address provided that the ball does not move. Other choices are TRUE:

- A. The towel that the player dropped on the ball was the player's equipment. Since the towel causes the ball to move, the player incurs the penalty. Although the player was in the process of marking the position of the ball, the movement of the ball was not directly attributable to the marking process, Rule 20-1.
- B. For the situation of a player's ball on a putting green moving after a loose impediment was lifted, the key points are that (a) the player's ball lies on a putting green and (b) the removal of the loose impediment directly caused the ball to move. Thus, Rule 23-1 applies and there is no penalty.
- C. When the rake caused a ball to move, there is no penalty, since the movement of the ball was directly attributable to the lifting of the rake (a movable obstruction), Rule 24-1a.

26. RULE 13-4

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.

Answer is A (NOT ALLOWED). Rule 13-4 governs a player's actions when a player's ball lies in a hazard. The Rule has prohibitions contained in three sub-paragraphs, three Exceptions to the prohibitions, and a Note with several permissions, all of which are important to a complete and correct understanding of the Rule. Accordingly, a player is NOT allowed to test the condition of a similar hazard, Rule 13-4a. Other choices are allowed based on the Note to Rule 13-4 that allows a player to touch with a club or otherwise:

- B. An obstruction in the hazard
- C. An obstruction in the hazard
- D. Any grass or growing thing

27. RULES 6-5, 15-3, 18-2, 27-2

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.

Answer is C. This question emphasizes the importance of a player putting an identification mark on the ball. The responsibility for playing the proper ball rests with the player, Rule 6-5. There are three issues here:

(1) Rule 15-3b provides that play of a wrong ball in these circumstances incurs a penalty of two strokes and the player must correct his mistake by playing the correct ball. The correct ball is the original ball if found within five minutes of search or the provisional ball if the original ball is lost, Rule 27-2b.

(2) Lifting of the provisional ball (which was to become the ball in play) incurs a penalty of one stroke and the ball must be replaced, Rule 18-2a.

(3) The original ball was lost and therefore the provisional ball becomes the ball in play under penalty of one stroke, Rule 27-2b.

There is a total penalty of four strokes. One additional point to be considered is what the ruling would be if the player had returned to the teeing ground and replayed the provisional ball from there rather than replacing it as required. In that case, the player would incur an additional penalty of one stroke under Rule 27-1a for a total penalty of five strokes.

28. DEFINITION BALL IN PLAY

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.

Answer is A. Definition, Ball in Play.

29. RULE 12-1

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.

Answer is B (FALSE). The reason that choice B is FALSE is that the player is not required to replace the ball if the player elects to proceed under Rule 26-1. Choice B states that the ball **MUST ALWAYS** be replaced (without exception); the words **MUST ALWAYS** make the statement FALSE. Other choices are TRUE:

- A. Some of the loose impediments may be removed in this situation. If an excess is removed, there is no penalty and the ball must be re-covered so that only part of the ball is visible. Furthermore, if the ball is moved in the removal of loose impediments covering the ball, there is no penalty and the ball must be replaced, Rule 12-1.
- C. A ball in a hazard may be lifted for identification provided that it is at rest and it is necessary to lift it for identification. There is a specified procedure that must be followed and there may be a penalty if the procedure is not followed, Rule 12-2.
- D. The player may touch or bend long grass, or the like but only to the extent necessary to find and identify it, provided that this does not improve the lie of the ball, the area of the intended swing or stance or the line of play, Rule 12-1.

One final point worth noting is where to look in the Rules of Golf for answers to this type of question involving certain procedures to be followed when a ball lies in a water hazard. Rule 12 Searching for and Identifying Ball contains permitted and prohibited searching procedures, Rule 13-4 Ball in Hazard; Prohibited Actions governs permitted and prohibited playing procedures and Rule 26-1 Water Hazards covers permitted relief procedures.

30. DEFINITION CASUAL WATER

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.

Answer is D (TRUE). Definition, Casual Water.

31. RULES 13-4 EXCEPTION, 18-2

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.

Answer is B. There are two issues here:

- (1) After playing a stroke with a ball in a hazard, the player may smooth sand in the hazard, provided that, if the ball is still in the hazard, nothing is done to breach Rule 13-2 with respect to his next stroke, Rule 13-4 Exception 2. Since the player's ball lies some distance from the smoothing, the player's actions satisfy the provisions of the Rule provided that the ball does not return to the smoothed area. There is no penalty for raking.
- (2) There is a violation for accidentally causing the ball in play to move and the ball must be replaced, Rule 18-2a. There is a penalty of one stroke.

32. RULE 24-2 NOTE 1

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.

Answer is C. A (ball not in water hazard) is entitled to relief without penalty under the obstruction Rule and B (ball in water hazard) is not. If a player's ball does not lie in a water hazard, the player is entitled to relief without penalty from an immovable obstruction regardless of the location of the obstruction. If a player's ball lies in a water hazard, the player is not entitled to relief without penalty from an immovable obstruction, Rule 24-2, Note 1. An interesting aspect of this situation is that should B lift his ball, drop it and play it, his procedures are governed by the water hazard Rule rather than the obstruction Rule, even though the player intends to follow the obstruction Rule. This is because the player has the authority to lift the ball with a penalty of one stroke under the water hazard Rule. That is, the water hazard Rule is the applicable Rule to B's situation and governs what penalties are applied, depending in part on where the ball is eventually dropped and played from.

33. RULE 20-3

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.

Answer is B (MUST). The coach is an outside agency. Thus, this situation involves a ball in play moved by an outside agency where the original lie has been altered. The ball must be replaced, Rule 18-1. Since the lie is altered and the condition of the original lie is known, the procedure in choice B is correct, Rule 20-3b(i). The player would incur no penalty for proceeding accordingly. If the player were to proceed as described in the other choices and play the ball, the player would be in violation of Rule 18-1 and would incur a penalty of two strokes. If the player proceeds as in the other choices and wishes to correct the error before playing, the player may lift the ball and proceed correctly without penalty, Rule 20-6.

34. RULE 15-2

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.

Answer is D (TRUE). If a player substitutes another ball when not so permitted, it becomes the ball in play. Prior to playing the ball, the error may be corrected without penalty under Rule 20-6. After the incorrectly substituted ball is played, there is a penalty of two strokes and correction is not permitted, Rule 15-2. Other choices are **FALSE**:

- A. As soon as a wrong ball is played, except for one moving in water in a water hazard, the player incurs a penalty of two strokes and must then correct the mistake by playing the correct ball, Rule 15-3b and Exception. The player must correct the mistake before playing from the next teeing ground, but the correction does not relieve the player of the penalty already incurred. Correction does, however, allow the player to avoid the penalty of disqualification that would follow if the player plays from the next teeing ground before correction.
- B. If the player plays a wrong ball and fails to correct the mistake before playing from the next teeing ground, the player is disqualified, Rule 15-3b.
- C. Once a player has played a stroke with an incorrectly substituted ball; the error may not be corrected. The substituted ball becomes the ball in play, Rule 15-2.

35. RULE 26-1

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.

Answer is D (FALSE). When a ball is lifted under the water hazard Rule, the ball may be cleaned and put into play under the water hazard Rule or another ball may be substituted, Rule 26-1. Other choices are TRUE:

- A. A player may not judge the ball to be in a water hazard just because the player thinks the ball may be in the water hazard. For the player to treat it as lost in the water hazard, the evidence must be overwhelming that the ball is lost there.
- B. When a ball is lost, in the absence of knowledge or virtually certainty that it is lost in the hazard, then the player's only option is to proceed under the lost ball Rule with a penalty of stroke and distance, Rule 26-1.
- C. This is one of the two options under which the player may proceed under the water hazard Rule. The other option is for the player to drop a ball behind the water hazard, keeping the point at which the original ball last crossed the margin of the water hazard directly between the hole and the spot on which the ball is dropped.

36. RULES 13-2, 13-4

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.

Answer is C. There are three issues here:

(1) A player is entitled to place both feet firmly in taking a stance, but the player must not build a stance. Pushing up sand so that the stance is level is building a stance; there is a penalty of two strokes, Rule 13-3.

(2) A player may touch the ground in a hazard to prevent falling with a club or otherwise; there is no penalty, Rule 13-4 Exception 1.

(3) The player may not touch the sand in the hazard during the backswing for the stroke; there is a penalty of two strokes, Rule 13-4b.

The player played a total of two strokes with the ball in play and incurred a total penalty of four strokes for a score of six for the hole.

37. RULE 25-1

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.

Answer is B (FALSE). Through the green and in a hazard, there is no relief for intervention from an abnormal ground condition; however, on the putting green, Rule 25-1b permits relief without penalty when such a condition on the putting green intervenes on the line of putt. Other choices are TRUE:

- A. The Rules suggests (should determine) this procedure to determine accurately the nearest point of relief when following relief procedures of the abnormal ground conditions Rule. The specific text is in the Note to the definition of the nearest point of relief.
- C. There is no relief without penalty from interference by an abnormal ground condition if a ball is in a water hazard, Rule 25-1 Note 1. However, if a ball lies outside the water hazard and the abnormal ground condition that causes interference is in the water hazard, the player is entitled to relief.
- D. The ball may be cleaned when lifted under Rule 25-1b.

38. RULE 3-3

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.

Answer is A. The coach was correct in that the stake was a movable obstruction; however, since the player played the original ball as it lay before there was doubt, the second ball Rule was not available. There is no penalty for having played the second ball under Rule 3-3, but the score with the original ball counts, Rule 3-3a Note.

39. RULE 20-2

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.

Answer is D (FALSE). The ball must be re-dropped but there is no penalty when the ball touches a player's equipment either before or after it strikes the ground, Rule 20-2a.

Other choices as supported by and found in Rule 20-2a are TRUE:

- A. If the Rules require a ball to be dropped in a given situation, only the player of the stroke may drop the ball; if any other person drops the ball and it is played by the player, then there is a penalty of one stroke.
- B. If the ball is not dropped in the prescribed manner and the player plays it, there is a penalty of one stroke.
- C. There is no penalty for a dropped ball striking either the player or the player's equipment and the ball must be re-dropped without limit to the number of times.

40. RULE 25-1

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.

Answer is A. To obtain relief without penalty from casual water, the ball must be dropped in the bunker. Since the bunker is completely covered with water, complete relief from the condition is not possible and the Rule requires that the ball must be dropped at the point of maximum available relief, Rule 25-1b (ii)(a). Other choices are incorrect (see Rule 25-1):

- B. If it is not unreasonable to retrieve the ball, the player must do so. In this case, it is not unreasonable to retrieve it; therefore, another ball may not be substituted.
- C. The ball may not be dropped outside the bunker without penalty.
- D. See choices B and C.

41. DEFINITION ABNORMAL GROUND CONDITIONS

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.

Answer is B (NOT). Definition, Abnormal Ground Conditions.

42. DEFINITION WATER HAZARD

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.

Answer is D (TRUE). Definition, Water Hazard.

43. RULE 1-3

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.

Answer is B. If two players, who know that the Rules require them to hole out on each hole, agree not to hole out by conceding short putts, they are agreeing to waive the Rules, which is a violation of Rule 1-3; the penalty is disqualification of the competitors concerned. Each of the other choices is a violation of Rule 1-2, Exerting Influence on Ball, for which there is a penalty of two strokes. None of the violations of Rule 1-2 is in itself a serious breach for which the Committee should impose a penalty of disqualification (see penalty statement to Rule 1-2).

44. DEFINITION ADDRESSING THE BALL

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.

Answer is C (TRUE). Definition, Addressing the Ball.

45. RULE 24-3

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.

Answer is D. If a ball is lost in an immovable obstruction (e.g. a pump house), the player may take relief with a penalty of stroke and distance under the lost ball Rule. Alternatively, the player may take relief without penalty under the obstruction Rule. If the player elects the latter, the spot where the ball last crossed the outermost limits of the obstruction must be determined and, for the purposes of applying the obstruction Rule, the ball is deemed to lie at this spot, Rule 24-3b. The player may substitute another ball without penalty. Other choices are incorrect:

- A. A ball MAY be played, not MUST be played, under the lost ball Rule.
- B. When the ball is lost, the unplayable ball Rule is unavailable (see Question 5).
- C. Where the ball came to rest in the obstruction is irrelevant.

46. RULE 22

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.

Answer is C. There are three issues here that should be reviewed in sequence:

(1) Under Rule 22-2, the ball was properly lifted by A at B's request because of interference with the play of B. Thus, for the lifting, there is no penalty.

(2) The ball was cleaned by A when the ball was lifted. This is a violation of Rule 21 for which there is normally a penalty of one stroke. However, if the player incurs a penalty for failure to act in accordance with Rule 22 (see next issue), no additional penalty under Rule 21 is applied, Rule 21 Exception. Thus, there is no additional penalty under Rule 21 (however, see next).

(3) Rule 22-2 requires that a ball lifted under the Rule be replaced. The ball was not replaced where it originally lay but placed on another spot and played; thus, for playing from a wrong place, the player incurs the general penalty of Rule 22; there is a penalty of two strokes.

47. RULE 8

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.

Answer is A (TRUE). The prohibition against giving advice or asking for advice applies only during the stipulated round, it does not apply during a suspension of play, Rule 8-1. Other choices are FALSE:

- B. The player may not position anyone close to an extension of the line of play beyond the hole while the stroke is being played, Rule 8-2a.
- C. If the Committee permits a team to appoint up to two persons to give advice and the coach is one of these persons, then the coach may point out a line for putting before the stroke; but this may not take place during the stroke, Rule 8-2b.
- D. Any mark placed during the play of the hole with the knowledge of the player to indicate the line of play must be removed before the stroke is played, Rule 8-2a.

48. RULE 19-1

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.

Answer is A. The maintenance vehicle is an outside agency. If a ball in motion after a stroke comes to rest in a moving outside agency, the player must, through the green, drop the ball, without penalty, as near as possible to the spot where the outside agency was when the ball came to rest in it, Rule 19-1a.

49. DEFINITION OBSTRUCTIONS

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.

Answer is C (TRUE). Definition, Obstructions.

50. RULE 7-2

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.

Answer is D. Between the play of two holes, practice is permitted by the Rules (players A,B,C); however, some forms of practice are prohibited (player D) as follows, Rule 7-2:

- A. Putting on the putting green of the hole last played is permitted.
- B. Chipping near the teeing ground of the next hole is permitted.
- C. Chipping near any practice putting green is permitted.
- D. However, no practice stroke is permitted from a hazard

More often than not, practice between the play of holes is prohibited in collegiate competitions by implementing the Condition of the Competition prescribed in Appendix I to the Rules of Golf. The form of the actual condition implemented varies but generally prohibits practicing near the putting green of the hole last played. However, the Rules of Golf permit and govern practice between holes through the language of Rule 7-2. The USGA does not implement the condition at its national championships, including the US Amateur and the US Open, and practice between holes is permitted in those events according to Rule 7-2.