

500 QUESTION QUIZ

RULES OF GOLF 2016-2019

TRUE FALSE - BASIC

1. Before making a stroke from anywhere on the course, the player may have the flagstick attended, removed or held up to indicate the position of the hole.
T
2. Information on matters such as the position of a hazard in play is advice.
F
3. When a player has holed out and his opponent has been left with a stroke for the half, if the player thereafter incurs a penalty, the hole is halved.
T
4. The teeing ground and the putting green of the hole being played are designated as through the green.
F
5. In a handicap competition, if a player starts a round having declared a lower handicap, he is disqualified.
F
6. A forecaddie is an outside agency.
T
7. Partners may never share clubs.
F
8. In both match and stroke play, if the player accidentally touches his ball in play, he incurs no penalty.
T
9. The ball the player plays must not have foreign material applied to it for any purpose.
F
10. In match play, four-ball is a match in which two players play their better ball against the better ball of two other players.
T
11. In stroke play through the green, the ball farthest from the hole is to be played first without exception.
F
12. The line of play is the direction that a player wishes his ball to take after a stroke plus a reasonable distance on either side of and beyond the hole.
F
13. The course is the whole area within any boundaries established by the Committee.
T
14. A ball is deemed to have moved if it leaves its position and comes to rest in any other place.
T
15. A hole must always have a lining.
F
16. If a player's ball lies in a bunker, he is entitled to see at least part of his ball when making a stroke.
F

17. Time spent in playing a wrong ball is not counted in the five-minute period allowed for search for the original ball.
T
18. Loose impediments are natural objects such as stones, leaves, twigs and branches.
T
19. The Rules do not entitle a player to place his feet firmly in taking his stance.
F
20. If any point in dispute is not covered by the Rules, the decision should be made in accordance with equity.
T
21. A player may not stand out of bounds to play a ball that lies in bounds.
F
22. A ball played at the hole being played is not equipment when it has been lifted and not put back into play.
F
23. Any suggestion that could influence a player in determining his play is advice.
T
24. A ball remains in play until holed out, except when it is lost, out of bounds or lifted, or another ball has been substituted.
T
25. During a stipulated round, the playing characteristics of a club must not be purposely changed by adjustment or by any other means.
T
26. The putting green is all ground of the hole being played that is specially prepared for putting and chipping.
F
27. If in a handicap match a player scores a two on a hole with two handicap strokes, his net score is zero.
T
28. A stipulated round consists of playing the holes of the course in their correct sequence unless otherwise authorized by the Committee.
T
29. Hazards on the course include both bunkers and water hazards.
T
30. Ground under repair does not include material piled for removal unless it is marked as such.
F
31. Foreign material must not be applied to the club face for the purpose of influencing the movement of the ball.
T
32. A partner in a stroke-play competition is any person in the group with whom the competitor is playing.
F
33. A foursome is four players each playing one ball in either stroke or match play.
F
34. A rub of the green occurs when a ball in motion is accidentally deflected or stopped by any outside agency.
T

35. In match or stroke play, best-ball is a form of play where two players play their better ball against the better ball of two other players.
F
36. A ball is lost if a player has made a stroke at a substituted ball; he is not required to search for the original ball.
T
37. A dropped ball must be re-dropped without penalty if it rolls onto and comes to rest on a putting green.
T
38. A wrong ball is any ball other than the player's ball in play, provisional ball or a second ball played in stroke play.
T
39. A competitor who has incurred a penalty must inform his marker as soon as possible; if he does not, he has given wrong information.
F
40. A ball to be placed under the Rules must be placed by the player himself.
F
41. If a player deems his ball that lies in a bunker unplayable, he may lift the ball and drop it within two club-lengths of the spot where it lay but it must be dropped in the bunker.
T
42. The flagstick is a movable straight indicator centered in the hole to show its position; it may or may not have bunting attached.
T
43. Sand and loose soil are loose impediments except in a hazard.
F
44. A ball is holed when it is at rest within the circumference of the hole and all of it is below the level of the lip of the hole.
T
45. A forecaddie is one who works for a caddie to indicate the position of balls during play.
F
46. The line of putt is the line that the player wishes his ball to take after a stroke on the putting green, but it does not extend beyond the hole.
T
47. The margin of a water hazard extends vertically upwards and downwards.
T
48. Manufactured ice is an obstruction; dew and frost are casual water.
F
49. Wind and water are not outside agencies.
T
50. After the Committee has announced the result of a match, no later claims may be made.
F
51. When the Committee has suspended play, the players must always immediately discontinue play.
F
52. If a player's ball lies in a bunker, he may not mark its position and lift it to determine if it is unfit for play without penalty.
F

53. All ground or water within the margin of a water hazard is part of the hazard.
T
54. A stake, wall or fence defining out of bounds is not an obstruction.
T
55. In stroke play, practice putting and chipping on or near the first teeing ground before starting a round is not permitted.
F
56. A ball is inside the teeing ground when any part of it lies inside the teeing ground.
T
57. If a player starts a round with more than 14 clubs, the penalty is loss of hole in match play and two strokes in stroke play.
F
58. In stroke play, the player must put an identification mark on his ball; the penalty is two strokes if he fails to do so.
F
59. Equipment is anything used, worn, held or carried by the player.
F
60. If a player delays play between the play of two holes, he is delaying play of the next hole and the penalty applies to the next hole.
T
61. A player may not test the condition of the hazard when his ball lies in the hazard.
T
62. A ball is in play as soon as the player has teed a ball on the teeing ground.
F
63. The ball must be struck at with the head of the club; it may not be pushed, scraped or spooned.
T
64. Snow, natural ice and frost are either casual water or loose impediments at the option of the player.
F
65. In stroke play, if a competitor plays a ball from a wrong place, the penalty is one stroke.
F
66. In match play, any agency other than either the player's or opponent's side is an outside agency; in stroke play, any agency other than the competitor's side is an outside agency.
F
67. In match play, if a dispute arises between the players and a representative of the Committee is not available within a reasonable time, they must continue the match without delay.
T
68. The margin of ground under repair extends vertically downwards but not upwards.
T
69. Lines defining the margins of water hazards are in the hazards.
T
70. When a player's ball is farther from the hole than an opponent's ball, the player is said to have the honor.
F

71. Anyone who attends the flagstick is considered to be a caddie.
F
72. When the Committee has suspended play, a player who wishes to lift his ball must mark its position before lifting it.
T
73. The Committee has no power to waive a Rule of Golf.
T
74. When out of bounds is defined by a line on the ground, the line itself is out of bounds.
T
75. The penalty for not signing a score card in match play is disqualification.
F
76. A caddie is one who assists the player in accordance with the Rules, which may include carrying or handling the player's clubs during play.
T
77. The number of holes in a stipulated round is 18 unless a larger number is authorized by the Committee.
F
78. During a stipulated round, a player may wrap a towel around the grip to make a stroke.
T
79. Stakes or lines defining a water hazard must be yellow; stakes or lines defining a lateral water hazard must be red.
T
80. A leaf adhering to the ball is a loose impediment.
F
81. If a ball breaks into pieces as a result of a stroke, the player must replay the stroke with a penalty of one stroke.
F
82. In all forms of play, provided the competition is not delayed, the players may agree not to start at the time established by the Committee.
F
83. A ball is lost when it is declared lost.
F
84. Any temporary accumulation of water on the course that is visible before or after a player has taken his stance is casual water.
F
85. Damage to a club that occurred prior to a round may be repaired during the round, provided the playing characteristics are not changed and play is not unduly delayed.
T
86. A water hazard is any sea, lake, pond, river, ditch, surface drainage ditch or other open water course whether or not containing water on the course.
T
87. The player may have only one caddie at any one time; the penalty is two strokes in stroke play or loss of hole in match play.
F
88. Lines defining the margins of water hazards are obstructions.
F

89. If a player starts with fewer than fourteen clubs, he may add any number provided his total does not exceed fourteen.
T
90. A worm that is half on top of the surface of the ground and half below is considered solidly embedded and is not a loose impediment.
F
91. If a player's ball in play has been lifted, it is again in play when dropped or placed.
T
92. A player in match play may concede a stroke at any time even if his opponent's ball is not at rest.
F
93. Unless a referee is assigned to accompany the players throughout a match, he has no authority to intervene in a match.
F
94. The line of play extends vertically downwards and upwards but does not extend beyond the hole.
F
95. In stroke play, if a player returns a score for a hole higher than he has taken, he must be disqualified.
F
96. If a player substitutes a ball when not permitted, it becomes the ball in play.
T
97. Grass cuttings left on the course that have been abandoned and are not intended to be removed are ground under repair.
F
98. A ball is lost if a player has played a provisional ball from a point nearer the hole than where the original ball is likely to be.
T
99. When both lines and stakes are used to indicate ground under repair, the stakes identify the ground under repair and the lines define the margin of the ground under repair.
T
100. A ball to be dropped under the Rules may be dropped by the player or someone authorized by the player.
F
101. A shared cart is being moved by one of the players [or partner of one of the players] sharing it; the cart and everything in it are deemed to be that player's equipment.
T
102. All grass-covered ground within a bunker is part of the bunker.
F
103. A player drops a ball that strikes the course in a wrong place but the ball comes to rest in the correct place from which he plays the ball; there is no penalty.
F
104. Equipment of the player includes his golf cart whether or not it is motorized.
T
105. Parts of immovable artificial objects that lie out of bounds are considered to be obstructions.
F

106. A foursome is a form of match play only.
F
107. A provisional ball is a ball played under the Rules for a ball that may be lost outside a water hazard or out of bounds.
T
108. The Committee selects the location, width and depth of the teeing ground.
F
109. A ball is out of bounds when all of it lies out of bounds.
T
110. A marker is one who is appointed by the Committee to record a player's score and may include an opponent in match play.
F
111. Bad weather is not of itself a good reason for the players to discontinue play.
T
112. Through the green, a ball lifted to determine if it is unfit for play may not be cleaned.
T
113. A side is dormie when it is as many holes down as there are holes remaining to be played.
F
114. A practice swing is not a practice stroke and may be taken at any place, provided the player does not breach the Rules.
T
115. In match play, players must not agree to discontinue play because of bad weather.
F
116. The margin of a bunker extends vertically downwards but not upwards.
T
117. A ball incorrectly dropped in a wrong place but not played may be lifted without penalty and dropped in accordance with the Rules.
T
118. Information on the location of the flagstick on the putting green may sometimes be considered advice.
F
119. There is no penalty if a player purposely touches his ball in play with his club in the act of addressing it.
T
120. The dimensions of the hole are 4-1/4 inches in diameter and at least 4-1/2 inches deep.
F
121. Information on distance is not advice.
T
122. Burrowing animals may include worms, insects or the like.
F
123. A player may have a caddie carry his clubs and additional persons carry items other than clubs for the player.
T
124. When the margin of ground under repair is defined by stakes, the stakes are inside the ground under repair.
T
125. Stakes used to define the margin of a lateral water hazard are obstructions.
T

MULTIPLE CHOICE - BASIC

126. Which is correct regarding a flagstick?
- A. It may not have varying diameters.
 - B. It may have different colored flags to indicate the position of the hole.
 - C. It may have attachments of varying cross-section to indicate position of the hole.
- B**
127. In match play, during the play of a hole, the players agree to consider the hole halved. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. They are disqualified.
 - C. The match must be replayed.
- A**
128. In stroke play, a player's ball strikes a tree and comes to rest within the teeing ground of the hole being played. He presses down some heavy grass that is growing behind his ball and removes frost on the teeing ground before he plays. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty.
- A**
129. In stroke play, a player removes the flagstick from the hole and the flagstick strikes his ball that is at rest overhanging the lip of the hole but not resting against the unattended flagstick. The ball is deflected into the hole. The movement of the ball was directly attributable to the removal of the flagstick. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty and the ball is holed.
 - B. There is no penalty and the ball must be replaced on the lip of the hole.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty and the ball must be replaced.
- B**
130. A player's ball comes to rest inside a paper cup on the putting green. Then, the wind moves the paper cup with the ball inside to a new position. What is the ruling?
- A. He must play the ball from its new position since wind is not an outside agency.
 - B. He must replace the ball and cup to where they lay prior to the wind blowing them.
 - C. He must lift the ball and place it as near as possible to the spot directly under the place where the ball lay inside the cup prior to the wind blowing it.
- C**
131. Which does not result in the player incurring a penalty?
- A. Swinging at and missing a wrong ball.
 - B. Making a stroke at his ball and dislodging a hidden ball that lay underneath it.
 - C. Making a stroke at a piece of an abandoned ball mistaking it for his ball.
- B**

132. In stroke play, a player lifts his ball without authority, substitutes a new ball on the original spot to aid in identification, and plays it. What is the ruling?
- A. There is a one-stroke penalty for lifting the ball in play without authority and an additional penalty of two strokes for improper substitution.
 - B. There is a two-stroke penalty under Rule 18-2; there is no additional penalty under Rule 18-2.
 - C. There is a one-stroke penalty for lifting the ball in play without authority and an additional two-stroke penalty for playing a wrong ball.
- B**
133. In stroke play and during search for his ball in a bunker completely covered by loose impediments, a player moves some of the loose impediments without moving the ball. He identifies the ball as his; however, during replacement of the loose impediments so that only part of the ball is visible, he accidentally moves the ball. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty.
- A**
134. In stroke play, a player incurs a disqualification penalty in a play-off. Does the penalty also apply to the entire competition?
- A. No; the play-off is a new stipulated round.
 - B. Yes; the play-off is an integral part of the competition.
 - C. The Committee must decide.
- A**
135. Which of the following is a hole made by a greenkeeper?
- A. An aeration hole.
 - B. A rut made by a greenkeeper's tractor.
 - C. A hole left by a removed stake that defines the margin of a water hazard.
- C**
136. In match play, before playing from the teeing ground, a player breaks off a branch of a small bush that interferes with his swing at the teed ball. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is no penalty if he plays from a different position on the teeing ground.
 - C. There is a loss-of-hole penalty for improving the area of his intended swing.
- C**
137. In stroke play, a player placed a ball when he should have dropped it; he played the placed ball. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty if the player retrieves the ball and drops it correctly.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty.
- C**

138. Which is correct regarding a boundary fence?
- A. A set of steps lies in bounds and is attached to a boundary fence; the set of steps is not an obstruction.
 - B. Part of a boundary fence lies in bounds; the part in bounds is an obstruction.
 - C. A boundary fence has an angled support; any part of the support in bounds is an obstruction.
- C**
139. A player putts and a spectator purposefully deflects his moving ball into the hole. What is the ruling?
- A. The ball is holed.
 - B. The stroke must be canceled and replayed.
 - C. The Committee must decide in equity.
- B**
140. In stroke play, during a stipulated round of eighteen holes, a player employs a young boy as a caddie for the first nine holes. For the second nine holes, he employs a friend, who just competed in the same event. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. He is disqualified.
- A**
141. In stroke play, a player's ball is embedded in its own pitch-mark in a closely mown area through the green. He takes relief under the Rule for an embedded ball, but, before dropping the ball, he repairs the pitch-mark. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty.
- C**
142. In a stroke play hole-by-hole play-off, a player deliberately stops a fellow-competitor's ball on a putting green to prevent him from winning a competition. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. The player incurs a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. The player should be disqualified.
- C**
143. On the day of a stroke-play competition before starting his round, a player makes one practice stroke from a forward tee on the course into a water hazard; a second player makes two similar practice strokes. What is the ruling?
- A. Both players must be disqualified; the Committee may not consider any modification to the penalty.
 - B. Both players are subject to disqualification, but the Committee would be justified in modifying the first player's penalty to two strokes.
 - C. Both players are subject to disqualification, but the Committee would be justified in modifying each player's penalty to two strokes.
- B**

144. In stroke play, before making a stroke, a player lifts a stone lying next to his ball in a water hazard. The stone has broken away from a stone wall that is outside the hazard. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty.
- A**
145. Which is correct regarding the use of a non-calculating electronic device?
- A. It may not be used to obtain information about the Rules.
 - B. It may not be used to obtain information about the course.
 - C. It may be used to access distance information that was produced prior to the start of the player's round.
- C**
146. In stroke play, a player thinks his tee shot is in a water hazard but it is neither known nor virtually certain that the ball is in the hazard. He drops another ball immediately behind the hazard under the Rule for a ball in a water hazard and plays it; he then finds the original ball in the hazard. What is the ruling?
- A. The original ball was lost when he played the ball behind the hazard.
 - B. The original ball is the ball in play and he must continue with the original ball.
 - C. The player is disqualified.
- A**
147. Which is correct regarding a player giving information on the Rules in match play?
- A. Giving information on the Rules is not considered to be advice.
 - B. Giving wrong information on the Rules by mistake results in a penalty.
 - C. Knowingly giving wrong information on the Rules results in a loss-of-hole penalty.
- A**
148. Which is correct regarding a player and a ball interfering with or assisting play?
- A. He may lift another ball if he considers it might interfere with his play.
 - B. He may lift his ball if he considers it might interfere with the play of any other player.
 - C. He may lift his ball if he considers it might assist the play of any other player.
- C**
149. A player's ball lies through the green but a bunker is situated between the player's ball and the hole. Which one of the following is correct?
- A. He may remove loose impediments from the bunker and test the condition of the bunker to determine if it is feasible to putt through it.
 - B. He may not remove loose impediments from the bunker but he may test the condition of the bunker to determine if it is feasible to putt through it.
 - C. He may not remove loose impediments from the bunker and he may not test the condition of the bunker to determine if it is feasible to putt through it.
- A**

150. Which is correct regarding ground under repair?
- A. Deep cracks in the earth are not automatically ground under repair.
 - B. Grass cuttings piled for removal are not automatically ground under repair.
 - C. A tree stump is automatically ground under repair.
- A**
151. In stroke play, a player's ball lies in bounds. His stance has interference from a fence, all of which lies out of bounds. He takes relief under the Rule for interference by an obstruction and plays the ball. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty.
- C**
152. In match play, a player's ball comes to rest in a bunker while his opponent's ball comes to rest on a putting green. The player plays a wrong ball from the bunker that knocks his opponent's ball into the hole. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty and the opponent's ball is holed.
 - B. There is no penalty and the opponent's ball must be replaced.
 - C. The player incurs a loss-of-hole penalty for playing a wrong ball.
- C**
153. Which is correct regarding a ball crossing the margin of a water hazard?
- A. A ball that last crossed the margin of a water hazard is considered in the water hazard even if the flow of water carried the ball out of bounds.
 - B. A ball that last crossed the out of bounds line is considered out of bounds even if the flow of water carried the ball into a water hazard all of which is in bounds.
 - C. A ball that last crossed the margin of a lateral water hazard lies in a lateral water hazard even if stakes adjacent to where it lies indicate it as a water hazard.
- C**
154. In stroke play, a player searches for his ball for five minutes and does not find it. He looks for another minute, finds his ball and plays it. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a two-stroke penalty for playing a wrong ball.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty for undue delay.
- B**
155. In stroke play, during play of a hole, a competitor asks a fellow-competitor how to play a difficult chip shot and he responds. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. The competitor incurs a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. Each of the players incurs a two-stroke penalty.
- C**

156. Which is correct regarding the lifting of a player's ball?
A. The player himself must lift the ball.
B. A player's caddie may lift the ball without authorization from the player.
C. A player's partner or someone authorized by the player may lift the ball.
C
157. The honor is determined by the lowest gross scores when playing in handicap:
A. Single match play.
B. Individual stroke play.
C. Bogey, par and Stableford competitions.
B
158. In match play, a player discovers that his ball in play does not conform to the Rules. His mistake is unintentional. What is the ruling?
A. There is no penalty.
B. There is a loss-of-hole penalty.
C. He is disqualified.
C
159. In match play, a player marks the position of his ball on the putting green and lifts the ball. Then, he accidentally drops it, striking and moving his opponent's ball at rest and in play. What is the ruling?
A. The player is not penalized and both balls must be replaced.
B. The player incurs a penalty stroke and both balls must be replaced.
C. The player loses the hole.
B
160. In single match play, may a player putt out after his stroke is conceded?
A. No; if the player putts out, there will be a penalty.
B. Yes; provided there is no delay of play.
C. The Committee must decide.
B
161. In stroke play, a player's ball lies on a putting green. As he approaches the ball, the wind blows it into a nearby bunker. He replaces the ball on the putting green, holes out and tees off on the next hole. What is the ruling?
A. There is no penalty.
B. There is a two-stroke penalty.
C. He is disqualified.
C
162. Before a player makes his first stroke with any ball from the teeing ground of the hole being played, the tee-markers are deemed to be:
A. Movable obstructions.
B. Immovable obstructions.
C. Fixed.
C

163. Which is correct regarding a player taking relief under the Rule for an unplayable ball?
- A. He may not drop a ball nearer the hole than where the original ball lies.
 - B. He must drop a ball in the bunker, if his ball lies on grass covered ground in a bunker.
 - C. He may drop a ball within two club-lengths of the point on the ground immediately below the place where the ball lay in a tree, not nearer the hole.
- C**
164. In stroke play, a player finds his ball unplayable in a water hazard. In taking relief, he proceeds correctly under the Rule for a ball in a water hazard incurring the appropriate penalty stroke; however, he drops the ball in another water hazard and plays it. What additional penalty is incurred?
- A. None.
 - B. One stroke.
 - C. Two strokes.
- A**
165. Which is correct regarding the player cleaning his ball?
- A. He may not clean the ball when lifting it from casual water.
 - B. He may not remove cut grass adhering to the ball lying through the green.
 - C. He may clean the ball when it has been lifted because it interferes with play.
- B**
166. In stroke play, a player deems his ball unplayable and lifts it. Then, he discovers that the ball is in ground under repair. What is the ruling?
- A. If he drops a ball under the Rule for an unplayable ball, he may lift the ball and proceed under the Rule for abnormal ground conditions without penalty.
 - B. If he drops a ball under the Rule for an unplayable ball, he may lift the ball and proceed under the Rule for abnormal ground conditions with a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. If he does not drop a ball under the Rule for an unplayable ball, he may proceed under the Rule for abnormal ground conditions without penalty.
- C**
167. A player's tee shot is in a difficult lie through the green. He deems the ball unplayable and drops it within two club-lengths of where it lay. It comes to rest in the same position from which he took relief. Which one of the following is correct?
- A. He must lift the ball and re-drop it correctly without penalty.
 - B. He may again deem the ball unplayable in the same position, return to the teeing ground, and make his fourth stroke.
 - C. He may again deem the ball unplayable in the same position, but he must drop within two club-lengths of that spot; he may not return to the teeing ground.
- B**

168. In stroke play, A asks B to lift his ball because he [A] considers that it might interfere with his [A's] play. B mistakenly believes he is not required to do so and refuses to lift his ball before A plays. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty because B is unaware that he is required to lift his ball.
 - B. B incurs a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. B is disqualified.
- C**
169. In stroke play, a player's ball lies through the green on a steep slope. He does not cause the ball to move. As he is about to play, the ball moves and comes to rest against his club. He removes his club and the ball rolls further away to a position from which he plays it. What is the player's total penalty?
- A. One stroke.
 - B. Two strokes.
 - C. Three strokes.
- C**
170. Prior to his shot, a competitor lifts a towel covering a fellow-competitor's bag to determine what club the fellow-competitor used for his stroke. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty for lifting the towel.
 - B. There is no penalty for lifting the towel providing it is replaced before the stroke.
 - C. There is a penalty for obtaining such information through a physical act.
- C**
171. In stroke play, a player's caddie accidentally deflects the player's ball after a stroke. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty.
- B**
172. In stroke play, a bunker lies between a player's ball and the hole. The player walks into the bunker to assess his line of play. Before he leaves the bunker, he rakes his footprints. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty.
- C**
173. In single match play, the players [A and B] share a motorized golf cart. In searching for A's ball in long grass, the moving cart, with A and B in it, strikes and moves A's ball. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty if B was driving the cart.
 - B. There is no penalty regardless of who was driving the cart because the ball was moved during search.
 - C. Both A and B incur a penalty of one stroke.
- A**

174. In stroke play, a player starts his round with a non-conforming club and uses it during play of the 1st hole. He discovers his mistake before playing from the 2nd tee and declares the club out of play. When he finishes his round, he consults with the Committee prior to returning his score card. What is the ruling?
- A. There is a two-stroke penalty.
 - B. There is a total penalty of four strokes.
 - C. He is disqualified.
- C**
175. In stroke play, prior to taking his stance, a player removes a stake defining out of bounds that interferes with his line of play; he replaces the stake before playing. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty.
- C**
176. In playing from a wrong place, a serious breach of the applicable Rule occurs when a player proceeds other than in accordance with the Rules and:
- A. Substitutes a ball without authority.
 - B. Places a ball when required to drop it.
 - C. Gains a significant advantage as a result of playing from a wrong place.
- C**
177. In which instance may a player purposely touch his line of putt without penalty?
- A. With his hand when repairing a spike mark not on his line of putt.
 - B. With his club in removing casual water.
 - C. With his hat in removing a broken tee.
- C**
178. A player believes that his ball behaved erratically in flight after being struck from the tee. Before his next stroke, may a player declare the ball unfit for play and substitute another ball without penalty?
- A. Yes; the player is the sole judge as to whether the ball is unfit for play but he may not use the ball at a subsequent hole.
 - B. Yes; the player is the sole judge as to whether the ball is unfit for play and he may use the ball at a subsequent hole.
 - C. No; a ball is unfit for play only if it is visibly cut, cracked or out of shape.
- C**
179. A player removes a partially but not solidly embedded acorn on his line of putt and repairs the depression left by the acorn. What is the ruling?
- A. He was not permitted to remove the acorn and repair the depression.
 - B. He was permitted to remove the acorn and repair the depression.
 - C. He was permitted to remove the acorn but not to repair the depression.
- C**

180. In match play, a player plays his ball that he finds lying through the green. Then, his caddie tells him that he had seen someone pick up his ball that was at rest out of bounds and throw it onto the course where he just played it. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a loss-of-hole penalty.
- C**
181. When two players take relief from a water hazard, the order of play is determined by:
- A. The relative position of the balls before relief is taken.
 - B. The relative position of the balls after relief is taken.
 - C. Lot, unless the players mutually agree to the order of play.
- A**
182. A player's ball lies through the green on a path that is covered with wood chips. He removes some chips and then properly takes relief under the Rule for interference by an obstruction. What is the ruling in stroke play?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty.
- A**
183. Which is correct regarding casual water?
- A. Overflow from a water hazard is not casual water.
 - B. Soft, mushy earth with water visible on the surface is not casual water.
 - C. A ball lying in a pitch-mark through the green filled with water is in casual water.
- C**
184. A player lifts his ball under a Rule and places it on the grass nearby. By mistake, he plays the ball from where he set it aside. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty since the ball was out of play.
 - B. There is a penalty for playing a wrong ball.
 - C. There is a penalty for playing from a wrong place.
- B**
185. A player's ball lies through the green underneath a large branch of a tree that was felled by a storm the previous day. What is the ruling?
- A. The ball lies in ground under repair even if the branch was not marked as ground under repair or in the process of being removed.
 - B. The entire branch is ground under repair even if the branch was not marked as ground under repair but the greenkeeper was in the process of sawing up the branch.
 - C. The entire branch is ground under repair even if the branch was not marked as ground under repair but the greenkeeper intends to remove it.
- B**

186. If a player who reaches the finals of a match play event becomes unable to play because of a serious injury, what action can the Committee take?
- A. The Committee can take no action and the player must default.
 - B. The Committee may postpone the match with concurrence of the opponent.
 - C. The Committee may postpone the match without concurrence of the opponent.
- B**
187. Which of the following is not permitted by a player's caddie in indicating the line of putt?
- A. Placing a water bottle off the putting green to indicate an aiming point and removing it before the stroke.
 - B. Telling the player to aim at the edge of a sprinkler off the putting green.
 - C. Telling the player to aim at a repaired ball-mark on the putting green.
- A**
188. In stroke play, before making a stroke on the teeing ground, a player relocates one tee-marker because it interferes with his stance. He then makes his stroke and replaces the tee-marker. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. He is disqualified.
- B**
189. Which is not a hole made by a burrowing animal?
- A. A hole made by a dog.
 - B. A hole made by a salamander.
 - C. A hole made by a rabbit.
- A**
190. A player strikes his ball into high grass and properly plays a provisional ball. He prefers to continue play with the provisional ball but a fellow-competitor announces that the original ball is found in less than five minutes of search. The player refuses to identify the ball that is found. What is the ruling?
- A. He may continue with the provisional ball since he has not yet identified his original ball; he is not required to identify the ball that was found.
 - B. He must abandon the provisional ball since the fellow-competitor has identified the original ball.
 - C. He must inspect the ball that was found; if a player has dishonestly not identified a ball that is his, the Committee should disqualify the player.
- C**
191. In match play, during play of a hole, a player, whose turn it is to play, gives incorrect information regarding the number of strokes taken. He is deemed to have given wrong information if he does not correct the mistake:
- A. immediately.
 - B. before the player makes his next stroke.
 - C. before the opponent picks up his ball.
- C**

192. In stroke play, a player returns his score card with a total score that is correct but with a score missing for one hole. What is the ruling?
- A. The Committee should allow him to enter the missing score.
 - B. The Committee should enter the missing score.
 - C. He is disqualified.
- C**
193. Which is correct regarding loose impediments?
- A. A half-eaten pear is not a loose impediment.
 - B. A small solidly embedded stone is a loose impediment.
 - C. A dead snake is both an outside agency and a loose impediment.
- C**
194. In match play, before a player can play his ball, his opponent's ball, after a stroke, strikes the player's ball and moves it. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. The player incurs a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. The opponent incurs a one-stroke penalty.
- A**
195. In stroke play, a player is in the process of taking relief from ground under repair through the green. Before he drops the ball, he removes sand and loose soil from the area in which he is to drop the ball. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty.
- C**
196. A player takes relief for an embedded ball. When dropped, the ball embeds a few inches from its original, embedded position. What is the ruling?
- A. He is entitled to take relief without penalty for an embedded ball.
 - B. He must place the ball as near as possible to where it lay.
 - C. He must re-drop the ball and if it embeds again, place the ball where it first struck the ground after the second drop.
- A**
197. A player is required to drop or place a ball at a spot through the green; he removes loose impediments from the area in which he is to drop or place the ball that would affect the lie of the ball. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a penalty in the case of both placing and dropping.
 - C. There is a penalty in the case of placing but not in the case of dropping.
- A**

198. In stroke play, a stake supporting a small tree interferes with a player's swing. It cannot be readily removed, so he breaks it. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty.
- C**
199. In stroke play, a competitor concedes a short putt to a fellow-competitor and knocks the ball away. The fellow-competitor tees off on the next hole before holing out on the previous hole. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. The competitor incurs a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. The fellow-competitor is disqualified.
- C**
200. A player's ball is completely embedded in the vertical lip of a bunker that is not grass covered. What is the ruling?
- A. He is entitled to relief under the Rule for an embedded ball; he may lift the ball and drop it inside the bunker as near as possible to where it lay.
 - B. He is entitled to relief under the Rule for an embedded ball; he may lift the ball and drop it outside the bunker as near as possible to where it lay.
 - C. He is not entitled to relief under the Rule for an embedded ball; an embedded ball is considered to lie in the part of the course where it entered the ground.
- C**
201. In stroke play, a marker enters the scores of a competitor in the wrong boxes on the score card. Before returning the card:
- A. The marker may change the hole numbers to agree with the proper scores.
 - B. The marker may not alter the card.
 - C. The Committee must decide.
- A**
202. In stroke play, it is not known or virtually certain that a player's tee shot is lost in a water hazard. He plays another ball from the tee under the Rule for a ball in a water hazard and then he finds his original ball outside the hazard. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty and the original ball is in play.
 - B. The original ball is lost and the ball played from the tee is in play under penalty of stroke and distance.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty and the original ball is in play.
- B**
203. A player briefly searches for his ball, declares it lost and tees another ball. His original ball is then found in a water hazard less than five minutes after search began. What is the ruling?
- A. He must play the teed ball as the original ball is lost.
 - B. He must play the original ball or take relief under the Rule for a ball in a water hazard.
 - C. He must take relief under the Rule for a ball in a water hazard.
- B**

204. In match play without a referee, a player is doubtful of his rights and announces (i) that he intends to play two balls and (ii) which ball he wishes to count if the Rules permit the procedure used for that ball. He completes the hole with both balls. His opponent makes no claim. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty and the score with the selected ball counts.
 - B. There is no penalty and the score with the original ball counts.
 - C. The player has played a wrong ball with a loss-of-hole penalty.
- B**
205. In individual stroke play, a player leaves the course, watches television in the clubhouse for an hour, and then returns to the course. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. He is disqualified.
- C**
206. A player's approach shot comes to rest on an elevated green. After arriving at the green, he plays a ball he thinks is his. Upon reaching the hole, he finds his original ball in the hole together with the ball he just putted. What is the ruling?
- A. He has played a wrong ball and the error must be corrected.
 - B. He completed the hole when the original ball was holed.
 - C. He must replay the hole without penalty.
- B**
207. Which is correct regarding loose impediments?
- A. A large tree not attached to its stump is not a loose impediment.
 - B. A player may break off a piece of a large loose impediment.
 - C. A live insect may not be removed from a ball lying through the green.
- B**
208. A player's ball comes to rest in a tree where the ball is visible but cannot be recovered or played. What is the ruling?
- A. If he can identify his ball, it may be deemed unplayable.
 - B. If he cannot recover the ball, it is lost even if it is identified.
 - C. If he cannot identify the ball, it may be deemed lost or unplayable.
- A**
209. Which is correct regarding the marking of the position of a player's ball?
- A. He may not mark it with his foot.
 - B. He may mark it with the toe of his putter.
 - C. He may not mark it in front of the ball towards the hole.
- B**
210. Which is permitted by the Rules when making a stroke that counts in his score?
- A. Putting with a golf ball held in the hand against the grip to assist in putting.
 - B. Putting with one hand and using another club to steady him.
 - C. Using adhesive tape on a golf glove to reduce wear or to prevent slipping.
- C**

211. In match play, a player's ball lies in a bunker; he digs in with his feet for a stance for a practice swing in a nearby similar bunker. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. The player incurs a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. The player incurs a loss-of-hole penalty.
- A**
212. In stroke play, two players strike their balls into the same area of high grass. Two balls are found, but because there are no identifying marks on either ball, neither of the players can identify a ball as his. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty and they must choose a ball based on lot.
 - B. Each player incurs a stroke and distance penalty because both balls are lost.
 - C. Each player incurs a two-stroke penalty and must choose a ball based on lot.
- B**
213. Which is correct regarding loose impediments?
- A. An ant hill is not a loose impediment.
 - B. Loose impediments lying out of bounds may be removed without penalty.
 - C. A dead bird in a bunker near the player's ball in the same bunker may be removed without penalty.
- B**
214. In match play, a player's ball lies on the fringe of the putting green immediately behind a ball mark on the putting green caused by the impact of his ball. In the process of repairing the ball mark, he accidentally causes the ball to move. The movement of the ball is directly attributable to the specific act of repair of the ball mark. He replaces the ball before his next stroke. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a loss-of-hole penalty.
- A**
215. Which is correct regarding a player proceeding under the Rule for an unplayable ball?
- A. He is not required to identify a ball as his before he can drop a ball within two club-lengths of where it lay.
 - B. He may drop a ball in a hazard, if his original ball lies unplayable through the green.
 - C. He may deem his ball unplayable anywhere on the course.
- B**
216. As the player attempts a stroke at his ball, he discontinues the swing during the downswing but before reaching the ball. What is the ruling?
- A. If he discontinued his swing voluntarily before reaching the ball, he is deemed to have made a stroke.
 - B. If he discontinued his swing voluntarily because the shaft of the club broke during his downswing, he is deemed not to have made a stroke.
 - C. If he discontinued his swing involuntarily because the club was stopped by an outside agency, he is deemed not to have made a stroke.
- B**

217. In stroke play, a player drops a ball in an improper manner and in a wrong place; he plays the ball. What is the ruling?
- A. The player incurs a penalty of one stroke.
 - B. The player incurs a penalty of two strokes.
 - C. The player incurs a penalty of three strokes.
- B**
218. In match play, a player removes a movable obstruction affecting the line of play of his opponent. It was the opponent's turn to play and he asked the player not to remove it. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. The opponent incurs a loss-of-hole penalty.
 - C. The player incurs a loss-of-hole penalty.
- C**
219. Which is correct regarding placing or replacing a player's ball?
- A. There is no penalty if his ball moves as a direct result of removing the ball-marker after replacing the ball and he plays the ball from its original position.
 - B. There is a penalty if a player's partner replaces a player's ball that had been lifted by an outside agency and the player plays the ball.
 - C. There is a penalty if he replaces his ball and positions the trademark so that it aligns with his line of play towards the hole and plays the ball.
- A**
220. Which is correct regarding water hazards?
- A. A ball appears to lie through the green, but overhangs the hazard margin; the ball is in the hazard.
 - B. A ball, within the hazard margin, lies off the ground in a small bush that is rooted in the hazard; the ball is not in the hazard.
 - C. A ball lies on the edge of the line defining the hazard and half of the ball lies through the green; the ball is not in the hazard.
- A**
221. In match play, what is the penalty if the players fail to determine one another's handicaps before starting a match?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. They are disqualified.
 - C. The Committee must decide.
- A**
222. In single match play, a caddie is carrying both players' bags. Prior to his stroke, a player asks the caddie what club his opponent used from about the same position. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a loss-of-hole penalty.
- A**

223. In stroke play, during a round, a player applies a strip of black tape to the top of his wedge to prevent glare and makes a stroke with the club. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. He is disqualified.
- C**
224. In stroke play, a player incorrectly substitutes a ball when dropping after taking relief from casual water. The original ball was immediately recoverable. What is the ruling if he has not yet made a stroke at the dropped ball?
- A. He must mark the position of the substituted ball, lift it and place the original ball on the spot where the substituted ball lay.
 - B. He must lift the substituted ball and drop the original ball.
 - C. He must drop the original ball in accordance with the Rules.
- C**
225. In stroke play, a player's caddie practices on the competition course before play on the day that competition is scheduled to begin. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a disqualification penalty.
- A**
226. In stroke play, a player's ball in motion after a stroke from off the putting green strikes the hole-liner that is pulled out with the flagstick. What is the ruling?
- A. If the hole-liner was moving when the ball struck it, the stroke is canceled and replayed without penalty.
 - B. If the hole-liner was not moving when the ball struck it, the stroke counts and there is a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. If the hole-liner was not moving when the ball struck it, the stroke counts and the ball is played as it lies without penalty.
- C**
227. A player's ball comes to rest beyond a public road defined as out of bounds on another part of the course. What is the ruling?
- A. In equity, the ball must be considered to be out of bounds.
 - B. The ball lies out of bounds since it crossed a public road that is out of bounds.
 - C. The ball remains in play unless a Local Rule specifies otherwise.
- C**
228. In match play, the players discontinue play after the 2nd hole because of severe weather. Later, they replayed the match starting at the 1st tee, thinking it was in accordance with the Rules. After the result is posted, the Committee becomes aware of the procedure. What is the ruling?
- A. The result of the match should stand as posted.
 - B. The match must be resumed at the 3rd hole and completed.
 - C. They are disqualified.
- A**

229. A player walks on his line of putt. When is there no penalty?
- A. If he does so accidentally.
 - B. If the line is not improved.
 - C. If he does so accidentally and the line is not improved.
- C**
230. In match play, a player's ball is in a hazard; he removes a loose impediment in the hazard next to his ball. His opponent reminds him of the Rule but says that he is overlooking the breach. They agree that there will be no penalty. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty as the opponent may overlook a breach by the player.
 - B. The player incurs a loss-of-hole penalty.
 - C. Both players are disqualified.
- C**
231. Which is correct regarding bunkers?
- A. Sand spilling over the margin of a bunker is part of the bunker.
 - B. A tree growing in a bunker is part of the bunker.
 - C. Grass covered ground within a bunker is not part of the bunker.
- C**
232. In stroke play, after playing their second shots that come to rest on the putting green of the 17th hole, players agree to tee off at the 18th hole and then putt out on the 17th green in order to save time, which they do. After completing the 17th hole, they resume play on the 18th hole. What is the ruling?
- A. If the Committee is satisfied that the players did not gain an advantage by their procedure, their scores should be accepted without penalty.
 - B. If the Committee determines that the players gained an advantage by their procedure, they should be required to rectify their error or be disqualified.
 - C. The Committee should disqualify the players for failing to hole out on the 17th hole before making a stroke from the 18th tee.
- C**
233. Which is correct regarding a player searching for a ball?
- A. He may not direct his caddie to delay search for his ball until he can assist.
 - B. If he moves his ball while searching for it in ground under repair, he is not penalized for having caused it to move.
 - C. He may not search for his original ball after he puts another ball into play even if play is not unduly delayed.
- B**

234. A player's ball lies in a tree beyond the reach of a club. He makes a swing with a club at a lower branch of the tree and the ball falls to the ground. What is the ruling?

- A. He has made a stroke and the ball is in play.
- B. He incurs a penalty for not fairly striking the ball under the Rules.
- C. He incurs a one-stroke penalty for causing his ball to move and must replace the ball; however, since the spot where the ball lay is unreachable and the ball cannot be replaced, he must proceed under the Rule for an unplayable ball, incurring an additional penalty of one stroke.

C

235. In match play, the players fail to play a hole during the stipulated round. The error is discovered after the conclusion of the match. What is the ruling?

- A. If this was done intentionally and they were aware that it was a breach of the Rules, they should be disqualified.
- B. If this was done inadvertently, the match must be replayed without penalty.
- C. The Committee must decide in equity.

A

236. A player finds a mushroom growing on his line of putt. What is the ruling?

- A. He may not discontinue play to request relief from the Committee, but he may remove the mushroom as a loose impediment.
- B. He may not discontinue play to request relief from the Committee, but he may take relief under the Rule for abnormal ground conditions.
- C. He may discontinue play to request relief from the Committee, and the Committee should remove the mushroom.

C

237. In match play, a player holes a putt and, incorrectly thinking he has won the match, picks up the ball of his opponent. What is the ruling?

- A. He incurred no penalty and must replace the opponent's ball.
- B. He incurred a penalty stroke for picking up the opponent's ball.
- C. He has conceded the hole by picking up the opponent's ball.

B

238. A player's ball is not found within five minutes of search in a tree that is rooted in an area marked as ground under repair. It is virtually certain that the ball is in the tree. What is the ruling?

- A. He may proceed under the Rule for abnormal ground conditions.
- B. He must proceed under the Rule for abnormal ground conditions.
- C. He must proceed under the Rule for a ball not found within five minutes.

A

239. A player's ball lies behind a tree near an area marked as ground under repair. His only reasonable stroke is to play to the side in a direction away from both the tree and the hole but his stance for such a stroke is in ground under repair. What is the ruling?
- A. He is entitled to relief under the Rule for abnormal ground conditions and after relief may play in any direction.
 - B. He is entitled to relief under the Rule for abnormal ground conditions but after dropping must maintain the same line of play that existed before he took relief.
 - C. He is not entitled to relief under the Rule for abnormal ground conditions but may take relief under the Rule for an unplayable ball.
- A**
240. In stroke play, a player accidentally steps on and moves his ball-marker. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty.
- B**
241. The posts supporting a fence lie out of bounds. Part of the fence itself leans onto the course over the stakes defining out of bounds. What is the ruling?
- A. The entire fence is an obstruction since the fence is an artificial object.
 - B. The part of the fence leaning onto the course is an obstruction.
 - C. The fence is not an obstruction since it lies out of bounds; however, the player may push the fence back into an upright position.
- B**
242. Which of the following does not result in a player incurring a penalty?
- A. Scooping a small amount of casual water from the hole with a paper cup without touching the hole.
 - B. Removing a small amount of dew from just in front of his ball on the line of putt.
 - C. Removing dew, frost or water from the teeing ground.
- C**
243. Which of the following is correct regarding discovering a breach between the play of two holes for carrying but not making a stroke with a non-conforming club?
- A. There is no penalty for a breach between the play of two holes.
 - B. The breach is deemed to have been discovered during play of the previous hole.
 - C. The breach is deemed to have been discovered during play of the next hole.
- C**
244. In stroke play, a player is required to make his next stroke from within the teeing ground. He places sand on the surface of the teeing ground and places a ball on top of the sand; he makes a stroke at the ball that is within the teeing ground. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. He may rectify his error with a penalty of two strokes.
 - C. He is disqualified.
- A**

245. Which of the following is correct?
- A. The Committee may make a Local Rule permitting the use of artificial devices.
 - B. A player may not use a compass during a round to determine the direction of the wind or the direction of the grain in the greens.
 - C. The Committee may make a Local Rule stating that interference by an abnormal ground condition with a player's stance is deemed not to be, of itself, interference under the Rule for abnormal ground conditions.
- C.**
246. In stroke play, a player makes a stroke at a wrongly substituted ball from the wrong place. What is the ruling?
- A. He incurs a penalty of one stroke.
 - B. He incurs a penalty of two strokes.
 - C. He incurs a penalty of four strokes.
- B**
247. In stroke play, a player makes a stroke at a wrong ball that is moving in water in a water hazard. He does not delay in making his stroke. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. The player is disqualified.
- A**
248. A player's caddie accidentally deflects his player's ball in motion after a stroke and the ball comes to rest through the green on the player's golf bag. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty and the ball may be played as it lies on the golf bag.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty and the ball may be played as it lies on the golf bag.
 - C. There is a one-stroke penalty and the ball must be dropped as near as possible to the spot directly under the place where the ball came to rest on the golf bag.
- C**
249. In stroke play, a player drops a ball and, before it comes to rest, it is stopped by his club that marks the outer limit of the dropping area; he removes the club and plays the ball from where it was stopped. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty.
- C**
250. A player uses a device to listen to music, a radio broadcast or any other type of broadcast. Which is correct?
- A. There is a penalty for use of an artificial device to obtain the results of another sporting event while walking between the putting green of one hole and the teeing ground of the next hole.
 - B. There is no penalty for use of an artificial device to listen to music while making a stroke.
 - C. There is a penalty for use of an artificial device to listen to music for a prolonged period of time during a stipulated round.
- C**

TRUE FALSE - ADVANCED

251. When the margin of a lateral water hazard is defined by stakes, the stakes are inside the lateral water hazard.
T
252. If a player finds a ball, deems it unplayable, drops it within two club-lengths, plays it and then discovers that the ball is not his, there is a penalty for playing a wrong ball.
F
253. In the rain, a player holds an umbrella over his head with one hand while holing a short putt with his putter held in the other hand; there is no penalty.
T
254. If a player's ball in play is visible when play is suspended and not found when play is resumed, the player must estimate the spot where the ball lay and place a ball there.
T
255. A player lifted his ball that he erroneously thought was out of bounds after a tee shot, and played another ball from the tee; he now lies four.
F
256. The Committee may not make a Local Rule for a stroke-play event permitting competitors to discontinue play by agreement among them.
T
257. In match play, if three holes are played out of sequence by mistake, the players must replay the three holes in proper sequence or be disqualified.
F
258. If a player finds it impossible to repair an old hole plug, he may not discontinue play and request the Committee to raise or lower the plug.
F
259. If a player makes a stroke at a wrong ball in a four-ball match, his partner incurs no penalty even if the wrong ball belongs to him.
T
260. Water hazard stakes that are not fixed and can be moved without unreasonable effort may not be declared by the Committee to be immovable obstructions.
F
261. In the play of a particular hole, the Committee may not define an area as in bounds for a stroke from the tee and out of bounds thereafter.
T
262. A player is permitted to bend a branch of a tree with his hands, if it is necessary in order to get under a tree to play a ball; this does constitute fairly taking a stance.
T
263. A player concedes a hole and immediately learns that the opponent played from the wrong place on his previous stroke; no claim may be made and the concession stands.
F
264. Two players exchange balls in error after holing out, with each playing the other's ball from the next teeing ground; they have each played a wrong ball with penalty.
F
265. If a tree basin has an artificial wall, the wall is an obstruction unless the Committee deems it to be an integral part of the course.
T

266. The casual flicking of a range ball with a club during the play of a hole for the purpose of keeping the course in proper order is not permitted by the Rules.
F
267. If both finalists in a match play competition are disqualified for agreeing to waive the Rules, the Committee may decide to conclude the event without a winner.
T
268. A player concedes a hole and then learns that he was entitled to a handicap stroke on the hole and makes a claim; the Committee should revoke the concession.
F
269. Before the competition has closed, it is discovered that a player returned a score card without including a penalty stroke on a hole that he did not know he incurred; he is disqualified.
F
270. By mistake, the Committee authorized one or more holes to be relocated during a round in a stroke-play competition; generally, the round should be declared null and void.
T
271. After he and his partner have holed out, a player may smooth the ragged edges of the hole without penalty if done solely for the purpose of caring for the course.
T
272. A concrete base of a boundary fence post below ground is an obstruction.
F
273. Based on information given by a spectator, a player was able to identify his ball; his ball should not be deemed lost in these circumstances.
T
274. A player's ball is accidentally moved by an opponent's caddie; unless the caddie was searching for the player's ball, the opponent is penalized one stroke.
T
275. To identify a ball in the rough without lifting it, a player may not rotate the ball in place without first marking its position; otherwise, there would be a penalty.
T
276. A player removes a stone from a stone wall on the course interfering with his line of play; as the stone was a movable obstruction, there is no penalty.
F
277. During a round, a player's clubs are transported in a motorized cart that is driven by a friend who performs no other functions of a caddie; he is a caddie.
T
278. A player's provisional ball played from the tee strikes and moves his original ball; he is penalized one stroke for moving his original ball.
F
279. A player played a wrong ball thinking it was his provisional ball; there is no penalty for playing a wrong ball if the provisional ball does not become the ball in play.
F
280. A player may play a provisional ball even if his ball may have come to rest in a water hazard provided that there is a reasonable possibility it is out of bounds.
T
281. If a boundary stake that would have interfered with a player's stance has fallen down, a player is required to replace the stake before playing.
F

282. If a competitor knowingly claims a handicap higher than entitled that affects the number of strokes received, he must be disqualified after the competition closed.
T
283. A player's ball lies immediately behind a divot that is not completely detached; for the purpose of tidying up the course, he may, without penalty, press down the divot before his stroke.
F
284. Even when it is obvious that a dropped ball will roll into a hazard or out of bounds, the player may not place the ball instead of dropping it.
T
285. A player makes a practice swing and accidentally moves his ball in play with his club; he has not made a stroke and incurs no penalty.
F
286. If a competitor purposely alters the line of putt of a fellow-competitor, he is penalized two strokes unless the Committee decides to impose the penalty of disqualification.
T
287. The Committee may permit competitors in a stroke-play competition to determine their own groupings and starting times.
T
288. As a condition of the competition, the Committee may stipulate which partner of a foursome must play from the first tee in both regular and mixed play.
T
289. A caddie shared by players on opposite sides in a four-ball match accidentally moves a ball belonging to one of the players; there is no penalty.
F
290. A competitor and his marker sign the competitor's score card in the wrong places; the Committee should not disqualify the competitor for this reason.
T
291. The Committee may not make a Local Rule granting relief from aeration holes.
F
292. In both match and stroke play, when play is suspended, a player may give or receive advice from other players without penalty.
T
293. In a mixed foursome, if the man hits a tee shot out of bounds from the back tee, the woman must play the next stroke from the forward tee.
F
294. A player played his ball from the fringe of the putting green and it struck the unattended flagstick in the hole; in stroke play, there is a two-stroke penalty.
F
295. A player plays from the teeing ground and then play is suspended for darkness; the other players in his group may discontinue play at that point.
T
296. A ball enters a burrowing animal hole, the entrance to which is out of bounds, and comes to rest underground in bounds; the ball is considered to be out of bounds.
F
297. In four-ball match play, an absent partner may join a match between holes but not during the play of a hole.
T

298. If a player drops a ball under a Rule and it strikes his glove that was used to mark the area in which the ball is to be dropped, he must re-drop the ball.
T
299. In four-ball match play, a player practiced putting after he and his partner holed out, but before the opponents have completed play; the player is penalized.
F
300. In match play, there is a penalty if a teed ball not in play on the teeing ground is knocked off the tee with a practice swing.
F
301. If a competitor is disqualified from a primarily handicap competition for playing off a higher handicap than he was entitled to, he may still claim the gross prize.
T
302. The Committee has the authority to reduce the number of holes of a stipulated round once play has commenced in that round.
F
303. A given part of a body of water may not be defined as a water hazard if another part of the same body of water is defined as a lateral water hazard.
F
304. The Committee should not modify the penalty of disqualification for failure of a competitor to hole out in stroke play.
T
305. A sprinkler head lies ten feet from a player's ball on his line of play; he may take relief for mental interference under the Rule for interference by an obstruction.
F
306. In stroke play, if a player misses a short putt and in anger holes the ball with the handle end of the club, the ball is holed with a penalty of two strokes.
T
307. A player does not remove his ball-marker when he replaces his ball on the putting green; if wind then moves his ball to a new position, he must replace his ball.
F
308. A fellow-competitor may not assist a competitor in removing a large loose impediment.
F
309. Unless the use of golf carts is specifically prohibited in the conditions of competition, a player may use a golf cart in the competition.
T
310. A player's ball comes to rest on a sprinkler head within the teeing ground of the hole being played; he is not entitled to relief without penalty.
F
311. A player breaks a club during a round as a result of leaning on it while waiting to play; he may replace the club as unfit for play in the normal course of play.
T
312. If, during four-ball stroke play, a player and his partner were to agree not to lift a ball that would assist the play of one of them, each should be penalized two strokes.
F

313. If a player's ball has become unfit for play during the hole being played, he may substitute a ball, dropping it as near as possible to where the original ball lay.
F
314. If a player repairs a materially damaged hole when a member of the Committee is readily available, he will be penalized unless the damage was created by the impact of a ball.
T
315. A player is not permitted to use his hand to bend a branch obscuring his ball after his stance has been taken.
T
316. A competitor unknowingly claims a higher handicap than that to which he is entitled, affecting the number of strokes received. He may be disqualified after the competition has closed.
F
317. A competitor was doubtful of his rights and played a second ball; if the Rules do not permit the procedure used for both balls, the original ball must count in all situations.
F
318. A competitor took relief from a lateral water hazard, dropped a ball in a wrong place [not a serious breach] and played it; his total penalty is three strokes.
T
319. In four-ball stroke play, balls belonging to the same side may be played in the order the side considers best.
T
320. An old hole plug that has sunk below the level of the surface of the green is a hole made by a greenkeeper and therefore automatically ground under repair.
F
321. The Committee may not make a Local Rule for a stroke-play event requiring competitors to play continuously on a putting green until holing out.
T
322. A player plays a provisional ball indistinguishable from his original ball and both balls are found in bounds; he must return to the tee and play another ball as both balls are lost.
F
323. In four-ball match play, a player absent at the beginning may not give advice to his partner if he arrives during play of a hole.
F
324. Once a competition has started, the Committee may alter the conditions of competition in very exceptional circumstances.
T
325. Neither the player nor his caddie knows that an outside agency has moved his ball at rest from out of bounds onto the course; if he plays it, there is no penalty.
T
326. If a player starts a round with 14 clubs and loses a club during the round, he may add one club to his total.
F
327. Shortly before starting a round, a player discovers that he inadvertently has 15 clubs in his golf bag; he may declare to his marker one of the clubs out of play and place it on the floor of his cart.
T

328. The Committee may not enlist the help of the players in removing casual water from the putting green if they have not finished the hole.
F
329. A boundary fence gate, when closed, is part of the boundary fence and may not be opened to make a stroke.
T
330. An outside agency removed a movable gallery control rope without the player's authority that worsened the position of his ball; the player may re-install the rope.
T
331. A player's ball lies in a tree; if he deems the ball unplayable and then dislodges it by shaking the tree, there is no penalty for moving his ball in play.
T
332. A player is not permitted to back into a branch of a tree causing it to move out of the way even if that is the only way that he can take his stance.
F
333. A player's caddie, attending the flagstick, tells a player to putt towards his shadow on the putting green; he leaves the shadow in place while the player putts. This is permitted.
F
334. A competitor's ball, played on the putting green, is deflected into the hole by a fellow-competitor's caddie, who accidentally walked across the line of putt. The ball must be replaced and replayed without penalty to anyone.
T
335. While making a stroke in a strongly gusting wind, a player may use another club to lean on and steady himself without penalty.
F
336. A player's ball at rest on the putting green is moved by air that is blown by a permanent greenside electric fan; there is no penalty and the ball must be replaced.
T
337. A given part of a body of water may be defined as a water hazard in the play of one hole and a lateral water hazard in the play of another hole.
T
338. The Committee may not require mandatory relief under penalty of one stroke for a ball that lies in a water hazard that is marked as an environmentally-sensitive area.
F
339. When a river forms a part of the boundary of a course, the Committee must define it as a lateral water hazard.
F
340. By mistake, a player made a stroke at a stray ball moving in casual water in a bunker; there is no penalty.
F
341. A player plays a provisional ball that is indistinguishable from his original ball; one ball is found in bounds and the other out of bounds; the ball in bounds must be presumed to be the provisional ball.
T
342. In an 18-hole Stableford competition, a player omitted two holes of the round and returned a score for 16 holes; he should be disqualified.
F

343. A player concedes a hole on the basis of an invalid claim; when it is discovered that the claim was invalid, the concession may not be withdrawn.
T
344. A player's ball is not found after five minutes search and he believes that it was played by another player; unless this fact is known or virtually certain, he must proceed under the Rule for a ball not found within five minutes.
T
345. The Committee may not make a Local Rule for wintertime play prohibiting removal of the flagstick to reduce traffic around the hole when the putting greens are soft.
T
346. In repairing an old hole plug, the player presses down a spike mark within the hole plug; the player incurs no penalty.
T
347. In a foursome match, a player plays from the tee of the 2nd hole while his partner was practicing putting on the putting green of the 1st hole; the side loses the 2nd hole.
T
348. A player lifts his ball under the Rules; his opponent alters the lie [that was known] of the lifted ball; the player must proceed under the Rule for lie of ball to be replaced altered.
T
349. A player may move, bend or break any part of a fixed or movable artificial object that is out of bounds that affects the area of his intended swing without any penalty.
F
350. The Committee may not allow players to practice on the competition course between rounds when play is scheduled over consecutive days in stroke play.
F
351. The Committee may make it a condition of the competition that competitors are responsible for the addition of their scores.
F
352. If a ball when initially placed fails to come to rest on the spot on which it was placed, it must be replaced without penalty.
T
353. A player's ball-marker was moved off the putting green by casual water while play was suspended; when play resumes, he must place a ball or ball-marker on the original spot.
T
354. A caddie shared by partners in a four-ball match accidentally moved an opponent's ball on the putting green; each of the partners is penalized one stroke.
T
355. A player's ball lies off the putting green and casual water on the putting green intervenes between the ball and the hole; the player is entitled to relief under the Rule for abnormal ground conditions.
F
356. A person is standing near enough to the flagstick so that he may touch it; he is considered to be attending the flagstick.
T
357. A ball lying on an obstruction in a bunker is not considered to lie in the bunker since the margin of the bunker does not extend vertically upwards.
F

358. Water that is visible only through undue effort with the feet of the player is not casual water.
T
359. Once any player in a foursome match has played from the first tee, the composition of neither side may be changed.
T
360. A player, whose ball lies through the green, lifts and throws it to his caddie. If there is any doubt as to the ball being cleaned; the doubt should be resolved against the player.
T
361. A ball is knocked off a tee on the teeing ground with a stroke; if it still lies within the teeing ground, it may be re-teed without penalty.
F
362. A player's ball lies in a small depression through the green. He may mark the position of the ball and lift it to determine whether it is in a hole made by a burrowing animal.
T
363. The footprint of a burrowing animal, reptile or bird is considered an irregularity of the surface from which there is relief without penalty.
F
364. A player made a stroke at his ball that lay out of bounds; he made a stroke at a wrong ball and is penalized loss of hole in match play.
T
365. If in error a referee authorizes a player to infringe a Rule of Golf, the player is absolved from penalty in such a case.
T
366. An absent player's handicap in a four-ball handicap match should not be disregarded in determining the handicap allowances for the other players.
T
367. A player removes a broken tee touching his ball through the green causing the ball to move; there is a penalty of one stroke and the ball must be replaced.
F
368. A player dropped his putter on his ball and moved it as he was marking the ball's position with a coin; because he was in the process of marking, there is no penalty.
F
369. A referee does have the authority during the play of a match to declare an area as ground under repair if it was not previously marked.
T
370. After starting but before completing an 18-hole competition, two competitors play two additional holes that were not included in the stipulated round; there is no penalty.
F
371. A competitor by mistake gives incorrect information, causing a fellow-competitor to lift his ball from the putting green without marking its position; the competitor incurs a penalty.
F
372. A competitor plays out of turn from the tee, abandons the ball, then plays a second ball in proper order; the second ball is in play under penalty of stroke and distance.
T

373. A player approaches his ball but does not cause it to move. The ball leaves its original position [point A] and comes to rest in another place [point B] by an amount that is not reasonably discernible to the naked eye at the time. The player's determination that the ball has not moved is deemed to be conclusive and there is no penalty if the ball is played from point B.

T

374. During a stipulated round, a player may access local weather information, including wind, temperature and humidity, through an application or internet browser on a multi-functional device.

T

375. A player's original ball is defined as lost when a player has put another ball into play under penalty of stroke and distance.

T

MULTIPLE CHOICE - ADVANCED

376. In match play, a player's ball lies in a large fairway bunker. He makes a stroke at the ball that comes to rest in the same bunker but much closer to the hole. Before his next stroke, his caddie rakes the area where the player just played. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a loss-of-hole penalty.
- A**
377. In stroke play, a player returns a score card with his score and handicap correctly recorded. The Committee miscalculates his correct net score. After the competition closed, the error is discovered. What is the ruling?
- A. No errors of this kind may be corrected after the score is posted.
 - B. No errors of this kind may be corrected after the competition is closed.
 - C. The Committee should correct its error by adjusting the player's score.
- C**
378. In stroke play, a player putted while his caddie stood on the fringe of the green on an extension of the line of putt behind the ball. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty since the caddie was not standing on the putting green.
 - B. There is no penalty if the caddie inadvertently stood on an extension of the player's line of putt behind the ball but not to assist or advise him.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty regardless of the circumstances.
- B**
379. In stroke play, at the time the Committee scheduled play to begin, only three players are present on the teeing ground and ready to play. One minute after the scheduled time to begin play, the fourth player arrives in sufficient time to play in the correct order. There were no exceptional circumstances preventing the fourth player being present at the scheduled starting time. What penalty has the fourth player incurred?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. He must add two penalty strokes to his score for the 1st hole.
 - C. He is disqualified.
- B**
380. In stroke play, a player practices putting on the 18th green immediately after finishing the first round of a 54-hole event scheduled over consecutive days on a single course. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. He is disqualified.
 - C. The Committee should modify the disqualification penalty to two strokes.
- A**

381. Which is correct for taking relief under the Rule for interference by an obstruction when a player's ball lies on a folding chair, through the green?
- A. He may lift the ball, remove the chair and drop the ball as near as possible to the spot directly under the place where it lay on the obstruction.
 - B. He may lift the ball, remove the chair and drop the ball within one club-length of the spot directly under the place where it lay on the obstruction.
 - C. He may lift the ball, remove the chair and place the ball on the spot directly beneath the place where it lay on the obstruction.
- A**
382. Which is correct regarding a player's ball being embedded?
- A. If he takes relief under the Rule for an embedded ball but the ball embeds again and several times thereafter when re-dropped, he is entitled to place it as near as possible to the spot where it embedded after the second drop.
 - B. If he makes a stroke at his ball that lies on a steep bank in a closely mown area through the green and it is driven straight into the bank without ever being airborne, he is entitled to relief without penalty for an embedded ball.
 - C. If his ball is embedded in ground under repair in a closely mown area through the green, he must take relief from ground under repair.
- A**
383. In stroke play, after the competition closes, the Committee discovers that the winner of the event added several strips of lead tape to his driver during the stipulated round. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. He is disqualified.
 - C. The Committee must determine if the competitor knew, between the time of the breach and the close of competition, that he was in breach of the Rules in changing the weight of his driver during the stipulated round; if he knew, he must be disqualified, otherwise there is no penalty.
- C**
384. Which of the following is correct with respect to a competitor's stipulated round in individual stroke play?
- A. It begins when he arrives at the teeing ground of the first hole of that round.
 - B. It ends when he completes play of the final hole of that round excluding correction of an error under a Rule.
 - C. It ends when he completes play of the final hole of that round including correction of an error under a Rule.
- C**
385. In four-ball stroke play, a player holes out. Before his partner holes out, the player practices putting on the fringe of the green. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. The player incurs a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. The player and his partner each incur a two-stroke penalty.
- B**

386. In match play, as a result of a stroke, a player's divot comes to rest affecting the lie of his opponent's ball that lies in a hazard. What is the ruling?
- A. The opponent must play his ball as it lies.
 - B. The opponent may remove the divot without penalty.
 - C. If the hazard is a bunker, the opponent may remove the divot, but in a water hazard, the opponent must play his ball as it lies.
- B**
387. In match play, as the player is preparing to make a stroke at his ball, it moves backward. Before the player can remove his club, it stops the moving ball that comes to rest against the club. It is virtually certain that the player did not cause the ball to move. What is the ruling?
- A. There is a one-stroke penalty and the ball must be replaced.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty and the ball must be played as it lies.
 - C. There are two one-stroke penalties and the ball must be replaced.
- B**
388. In stroke play, a player picks up during a round because in his view the course is unplayable due to bad weather. For this reason, the Committee disqualifies him. Subsequently, the Committee decides to cancel the round because the course is unplayable due to bad weather. When the round is replayed, may he play?
- A. Yes; without penalty.
 - B. Yes; with a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. No; because he was disqualified during the round before cancellation.
- A**
389. In stroke play, a player's ball lies in a water hazard. Before playing his ball, he makes several practice swings, each time touching the ground in the hazard. He also breaks a branch with his hand, improving the area of his backswing. What is the ruling?
- A. There is a two-stroke penalty.
 - B. There is a total penalty of four strokes.
 - C. There is a total penalty of six strokes.
- B**
390. In stroke play, a player takes his stance in a bunker to play his ball lying in a bunker. He changes his mind regarding club selection, leaves the bunker and returns with a different club. Before making the stroke, he rakes the bunker where he first took his stance because he wants to make a different type of stroke with a firmer stance. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty.
- C**

391. A player's caddie accidentally moves an opponent's ball-marker on a putting green. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a loss-of-hole penalty.
- B**
392. In stroke play, a group of players arrive at a teeing ground and find one tee-marker missing. They determine the area of the teeing ground based on the existing tee-marker and the shape of the tee. They play from the place they judge to be the teeing ground. What is the ruling?
- A. If the Committee is satisfied that the players did not gain an advantage from where they played, their scores should be accepted without penalty.
 - B. There is no penalty; however, the error must be corrected or they should be disqualified.
 - C. Each of the players incurs a two-stroke penalty and the error must be corrected or they should be disqualified.
- A**
393. In stroke play, a player removes the flagstick and places it on the putting green near the hole. After he putts and the ball nears the hole, a fellow-competitor removes the flagstick from the green, fearing that the ball will strike it. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. The player incurs a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. The fellow-competitor incurs a two-stroke penalty.
- A**
394. In foursome match play, a player, whose turn it is to play, plays first from the tee. Then, his partner plays from the tee as though it is a four-ball event. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty and the partner's ball is in play.
 - C. There is a loss-of-hole penalty.
- B**
395. Which is correct regarding a marker in stroke play?
- A. If the Committee appoints a marker for a player and he selects someone else, the Committee should give retrospective authority to that person.
 - B. If a marker disagrees with a Committee's decision regarding a player's score and refuses to sign the score card, the marker should be disqualified.
 - C. If a fellow-competitor, serving as a marker, attests knowingly to a lower score for a hole, he should be disqualified.
- C**

396. In stroke play, a competitor lifts his ball to take relief from casual water. He tosses the ball to his caddie for cleaning. The caddie is distracted and the ball comes to rest in a deep water hazard, where it cannot be retrieved. The competitor substitutes a ball, takes relief under the Rule for abnormal ground conditions and plays out the hole. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. He must correct his error by taking relief under the Rule for a ball in a water hazard.
 - C. He incurs a penalty of two strokes for making a stroke at a wrongly substituted ball.
- C**
397. When his ball lies in a hazard and during the backward movement of the club for the stroke, a player is not permitted to allow his club to:
- A. touch a bush growing in the hazard.
 - B. touch a bridge extending over the hazard.
 - C. lightly brush the sand in the hazard.
- C**
398. In four-ball stroke play, a side returns a score card with the score of one player omitted for one hole. His partner, whose score is marked, had the higher of the two scores in play of the hole. The marker recorded a better-ball score, based on the lower score that was omitted. What is the ruling?
- A. The Committee should correct this obvious mistake and allow the better-ball score for the hole as recorded by the marker to stand.
 - B. The Committee is responsible for the better-ball score; the partner's higher score as returned stands as their better-ball score for the hole.
 - C. The side is disqualified for returning an incorrect score card.
- B**
399. In stroke play, a player thinks that his tee shot may be out of bounds and plays a provisional ball. On reaching the place where his original ball lies, he is still in doubt about the status of the original ball and announces that he will play a second ball under the Rules. What is the ruling?
- A. He must treat the provisional ball as the second ball under the Rules.
 - B. He must play a second ball from the tee since the Rules provide that a provisional ball may never be a second ball.
 - C. He is not permitted to play another ball and must decide by lot which of the two balls is his ball in play.
- A**
400. In match play, a player's ball lies in a bunker, while his opponent's ball lies on the green, but farther from the hole. The player plays out of turn and his ball comes to rest on the green. The opponent recalls the stroke and requires him to replay. Before dropping a ball, he rakes the bunker. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty.
- A**

401. In stroke play, a player strikes his ball into an area of casual water that is adjacent to a water hazard. He mistakenly thinks that the casual water is a part of the water hazard. Abandoning the original ball that he could have easily retrieved, he substitutes a ball, drops it five yards behind the casual water under the Rule for a ball in a water hazard, and plays it. What is the ruling?
- A. There is a two-stroke penalty.
 - B. There is a total penalty of four strokes.
 - C. He is disqualified.
- A**
402. In stroke play, a player's tee shot on a par-3 hole is played in the direction of a water hazard. Finding his ball in the hazard, he plays it further into the hazard where it is lost. He drops a ball in the hazard where he last played, but it embeds. He abandons the embedded ball, plays another ball from the tee onto the green, takes two putts to hole out, and tees off on the next hole. What is the ruling?
- A. His score for the hole is six.
 - B. His score for the hole is seven.
 - C. He is disqualified.
- B**
403. In stroke play qualifying for match play, a player unintentionally fails to include in his score for a hole a penalty that he knows he incurred. The error is discovered after he begins match play. What is the ruling?
- A. The Committee should take no action since the error was unintentional.
 - B. The Committee has no authority to take action at this time since the qualifying competition was closed when the error was discovered.
 - C. The Committee should disqualify the player since he knew he had incurred the penalty before he returned his score card.
- C**
404. A player strikes his ball from a bunker onto the next teeing ground. Another player, who is making a practice swing, accidentally strikes the moving ball. The ball comes to rest in a water hazard. What is the ruling?
- A. The ball must be placed on the spot where it was struck on the tee.
 - B. The player must play the ball as it lies or take relief from the water hazard.
 - C. The player must replay the stroke from the bunker.
- B**
405. It is virtually certain that a player's tee shot is in a lateral water hazard. He uses his honest judgment to determine the point where his original ball last crossed the margin of the hazard and drops a ball within two club-lengths of that point, not nearer the hole. After playing the dropped ball, he finds the original ball outside the hazard. What is the ruling?
- A. He must continue play with the original ball, without penalty.
 - B. He must continue play with the dropped ball, incurring only the penalty of one stroke under the Rule for a ball in a water hazard.
 - C. He must return to the tee and play a ball, under penalty of stroke and distance.
- B**

406. In stroke play, a competitor suggests to a fellow-competitor, whose ball lies in a very difficult spot, that he deem his ball unplayable. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is no penalty, if the fellow-competitor plays his ball as it lies.
 - C. The competitor incurs a two-stroke penalty.
- C**
407. A player's ball, played from the tee across a water hazard, lies in a bunker behind the putting green. He makes a stroke from the bunker and the ball comes to rest in the water hazard in front of the green. What is the ruling?
- A. He may drop a ball in the bunker at the spot where he last played.
 - B. He may drop a ball within two club-lengths of where the ball last crossed the margin of the water hazard, not nearer the hole.
 - C. He must take relief under the Rule for a ball in a water hazard, dropping a ball on the tee side of the hazard, making his next stroke across the hazard.
- A**
408. Which is correct regarding the responsibilities of the Committee?
- A. It may by Local Rule direct a player in match play to complete the play of a hole with two balls when he is doubtful of his rights.
 - B. It may not by Local Rule state that shell or lava dust filling course bunkers are deemed to have the same status as sand.
 - C. It may by Local Rule allow relief under the Rule for abnormal ground conditions when there is interference from exposed tree roots for a ball that lies on a closely-mown area.
- C**
409. In four-ball match play, a player's ball and his partner's ball lie in the same bunker. The opponent's balls are on the putting green. The player forgets that his ball is in a bunker and lifts a stone lying next to it. What is the ruling?
- A. The player who lifted the stone is disqualified for the hole, but his partner does not incur a penalty even if the infraction assisted his play of the hole.
 - B. The player who lifted the stone is disqualified for the hole, and his partner also incurs a penalty, if the infraction assisted the partner's play of the hole.
 - C. The side incurs a loss-of-hole penalty.
- B**
410. In foursome stroke play, a player, whose turn it is to play, plays a ball from outside the teeing ground. His partner makes the next stroke from within the teeing ground. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty provided the player puts a ball into play from within the teeing ground.
 - B. There is a two-stroke penalty and the player must play from within the teeing ground.
 - C. There is a total penalty of four strokes and the player must play from within the teeing ground.
- C**

411. A player's ball is embedded in a fairway. He lifts the ball, cleans it and drops it in the fairway as near as possible to where it lay. After it strikes the required spot in the fairway, it does not come to rest there but rolls into and comes to rest in a nearby bunker. The distance the ball rolled from the spot where it struck the fairway before coming to rest in the bunker was less than two club-lengths. What is the ruling?
- A. He has proceeded correctly and must play the ball as it lies.
 - B. He must re-drop the ball without penalty.
 - C. He must place the ball as near as possible to where it first struck the spot in the fairway before coming to rest in the bunker.
- B**
412. In stroke play, a player is unaware that his ball lies in ground under repair. Prior to his play of the ball, the wind causes it to move to a spot still within the ground under repair. Discovering that his ball lies in ground under repair, he lifts the ball, does not replace it at the spot where it lay before the wind moved it, takes relief under the Rule for abnormal ground conditions and completes the hole. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty.
- A**
413. All of the area surrounding a hole on a putting green is covered with casual water and the hole itself is filled with water. What is the ruling?
- A. In match play competition only, the Committee may relocate the hole.
 - B. In all forms of competition, the Committee may relocate the hole.
 - C. In all forms of competition, the Committee is prohibited from relocating the hole.
- A**
414. In four-ball stroke play, after a fellow-competitor in his group plays from the 2nd tee, but before either the player or his partner plays, the player discovers that he has mistakenly carried fifteen clubs from the start due to a club that he failed to remove at the range prior to the round. What is the ruling?
- A. The player incurs a two-stroke penalty; his partner incurs no penalty.
 - B. Both the player and his partner incur a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. Both the player and his partner incur a total penalty of four strokes.
- B**
415. In stroke play, a player announces that he will play a second ball under the Rules and selects the second ball to count. Then, he plays both balls from a wrong place and the player has committed a serious breach with the procedure used for both balls. What is the ruling?
- A. The score with the original ball counts.
 - B. The score with the second ball counts.
 - C. The player is disqualified.
- C**

416. A player's ball lies outside an area that is marked as ground under repair. High grass growing within the area interferes with his swing, but not with the lie of the ball, or with his stance. What is the ruling?
- A. He is not entitled to relief since his ball does not lie in the ground under repair.
 - B. He is not entitled to relief since his stance is not in the ground under repair.
 - C. He is entitled to relief because the high grass within the area is part of the ground under repair and the grass interferes with his swing.
- C**
417. A player's club strikes the ground behind the ball, not making contact with the ball. However, the ground is struck with sufficient force to cause the ball to move and the player's club continues, subsequently striking the moving ball. What is the ruling?
- A. He must count the stroke at the ball that struck the ground and caused the ball to move; in addition, he incurs a penalty stroke for striking the ball more than once.
 - B. His stroke at the ball does not count; however, he incurs a penalty stroke for causing the ball to move.
 - C. He must count the stroke at the ball; he incurs no penalty for subsequently striking the ball with the continuing movement of the club.
- A**
418. In four-ball match play, a player purposely putts away from the hole to a spot near his partner's ball-marker, but farther from the hole. Then, the player makes his stroke towards the hole. He does this so that the roll of his ball is helpful to his partner. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty to either player.
 - B. The player is disqualified for the hole; his partner incurs no penalty.
 - C. The side loses the hole.
- C**
419. In stroke play, a player's ball lies in a hazard. The ball moves as a result of his removal of a small acorn, lying in the hazard. What is the ruling?
- A. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - B. There is a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a total penalty of three strokes.
- B**
420. Which is correct regarding a player testing the surface of the putting green?
- A. He may not test the putting green for wetness of the grass by placing the palm of his hand on the putting green behind the ball.
 - B. He does not incur a penalty if his caddie tests the surface of the putting green by roughening the grass.
 - C. He may clean his ball by rubbing it on the putting green, provided the act is not for the purpose of testing the surface of the putting green.
- C**

421. Which action is not permitted before the stroke when a player's ball lies in a bunker?
- A. Placing clubs, an umbrella or a rake in the bunker.
 - B. Leaning on an object other than a club, such as a rake, while it is touching ground in the bunker.
 - C. Removing a pine cone from the bunker that fell from a tree after the player's ball came to rest in the bunker.
- C**
422. In a four-ball stroke play event with both balls on the putting green, a player touches the putting green in pointing out the line of putt for his partner. The spot that the player touches is also on his line of putt. What is the ruling?
- A. The player incurs a penalty of two strokes; there is no penalty to the partner.
 - B. The partner incurs a penalty of two strokes; there is no penalty to the player.
 - C. Each of the players incurs a penalty of two strokes.
- C**
423. A player's ball lies in a bunker that is completely covered by casual water. In some places, the water is several inches deep. What is the ruling?
- A. He must play the ball as it lies.
 - B. He may drop the ball, without penalty, inside the bunker at the nearest place not nearer the hole where the depth of water is the least.
 - C. He may drop the ball, with a one-stroke penalty, outside the bunker within one club-length of where the ball last crossed the margin of the bunker.
- B**
424. A player's ball after a stroke comes to rest against the flagstick but not holed. Without the player's authority, an opponent or fellow-competitor moves the flagstick and causes the ball to move away from the hole. What is the ruling?
- A. In match play, the opponent incurs a one-stroke penalty and the ball must be replaced against the flagstick.
 - B. In stroke play, the fellow-competitor incurs no penalty and the ball must be played as it lies.
 - C. In all forms of play, there is no penalty to anyone and the ball must be replaced against the flagstick.
- A**
425. Which is correct regarding loose impediments?
- A. An aeration plug is not a loose impediment.
 - B. A loose lump of earth is a loose impediment.
 - C. A worm cast is not a loose impediment.
- B**

426. A referee enters a bunker in response to a request from a player for a ruling and creates numerous footprints. What is the ruling?
- A. The player must accept the worsening of the condition of the bunker.
 - B. The referee may rake his footprints; the player may not rake any footprints prior to the stroke.
 - C. The bunker may be restored by anyone.
- C**
427. A fence that is not a boundary fence interferes with a player's swing. He removes a part of the fence that is easily removable, so that the position of his ball is improved. What is the ruling?
- A. There is a penalty for removing part of something fixed.
 - B. There is no penalty for removing part of a fence that is not a boundary fence.
 - C. There is no penalty for removing part of a fence if the part is easily removable.
- A**
428. In stroke play, by mistake, a competitor plays a fellow-competitor's ball and as a result the fellow-competitor plays the competitor's ball. What is the ruling?
- A. Only the competitor incurs a two-stroke penalty.
 - B. Only the fellow-competitor incurs a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. Both players incur a two-stroke penalty.
- C**
429. A player's ball lies on the fringe of the green and his line of play is affected by a pitch-mark also on the fringe made by another player's ball. What is the ruling?
- A. If the pitch-mark was created before or after the player's ball came to rest, in equity, he may repair the pitch-mark without penalty.
 - B. If the pitch-mark was created after the player's ball came to rest, in equity, he may repair the pitch-mark without penalty.
 - C. If the pitch-mark was created by the ball of his partner after the player's ball came to rest, he is not entitled to relief without penalty.
- B**
430. In stroke play, a player takes relief from a lateral water hazard. He properly drops the ball, but it rolls and comes to rest three club-lengths from where it first struck the ground. He lifts the ball and drops it as before, with the same result. He lifts the ball again and drops it as before, but this time it comes to rest in a position not requiring re-dropping. He plays the ball. What is the ruling?
- A. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - B. There is a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a total penalty of three strokes.
- C**

431. In stroke play, during play of a hole, a player substitutes for a ball that he says is unfit for play. His marker disputes the claim but the player makes a stroke at the substituted ball. The marker asks the Committee for a ruling before completion of the hole. The Committee determines that the ball taken out of play was not unfit for play. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty; the player may continue with the substituted ball.
 - B. There is a two-stroke penalty; the player must continue with the substituted ball.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty; the player must correct his error by playing the original ball.
- B**
432. In stroke play, a player holes a putt with a club in one hand, while holding the removed flagstick with his other hand. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty.
- A**
433. In four-ball match play, a player is disqualified for the hole for playing a wrong ball. He continues to play the hole along with his partner. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. The side loses the hole if any of the player's strokes assisted his partner in his play of the hole.
 - C. The side loses the hole as a consequence of the player's actions.
- B**
434. In match play, a player misinforms his opponent with respect to the Rules, claiming the hole and the match; the opponent did not dispute the claim. After the result is posted, the opponent learns of the mistake and protests to the Committee that the player gave wrong information. What is the ruling?
- A. The match stands as played; no later claim may be accepted after a concession.
 - B. The match stands as played; incorrect information on the Rules is not wrong information.
 - C. In equity, the match must be replayed, since the player gave wrong information.
- B**
435. A marker signs a score card with an incorrect score for a hole and gives it to the player. Before returning the card to the Committee, the player notices the mistake and corrects it without consulting with the marker or informing the Committee. Then, he returns the corrected card. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. He is disqualified.
- C**

436. In stroke play, during the first round of a 36-hole event, a player incorrectly substitutes a ball on a putting green and plays it, but the Committee advises him that there is no penalty. He completes his round and returns his score card. During play of the second round, the Committee determines that there should have been a penalty and that his score card is incorrect. The Committee adds two penalty strokes to the player's first round score. What is the ruling?
- A. The Committee has ruled appropriately.
 - B. The Committee should reinstate its initial decision.
 - C. The Committee should disqualify the player for an incorrect score card.
- A**
437. In four-ball match play, a player's ball is farthest from the hole, while his partner's ball is closest to the hole. The partner decides to putt first, but he will be standing on the line of putt of one of the opponents. The opponents object to this procedure, because they say it will adversely affect their play. What is the ruling?
- A. If the player whose ball is farthest from the hole does not putt first, the side will lose the hole for not playing in turn.
 - B. If the partner whose ball is closest to the hole putts first and in doing so stands on the line of putt of one of the opponents, he will be disqualified from the hole.
 - C. In this situation, the side may play in any order they choose, without penalty.
- C**
438. In single match play, the two players share a motorized golf cart that is parked with one of the players sitting in it. His opponent makes a stroke and his moving ball is deflected by the player's golf bag carried on the cart. What is the ruling?
- A. The player incurs a penalty of one stroke and the ball is played as it lies.
 - B. The opponent incurs a penalty of one stroke and the ball is played as it lies.
 - C. There is no penalty; the opponent has the option of replaying his stroke.
- B**
439. A player lifts his ball without marking its position on the putting green. The opponent lifts his ball without marking its position and claims the hole, because he thinks that the player has incurred a loss-of-hole penalty. What is the ruling?
- A. The opponent's claim is correct and the player incurs a loss-of-hole penalty.
 - B. The opponent's claim is not valid and each of the players incurs a one-stroke penalty for lifting without marking.
 - C. The opponent's claim is not valid and he must replace his ball without penalty; the player incurs a one-stroke penalty for lifting without marking.
- B**

440. In stroke play, a player's ball lies in a flowerbed and he is uncertain if he is entitled to relief. He announces that he will play a second ball under the Rules. He plays the original ball as it lies and the second ball, taking relief under the Rule for abnormal ground conditions. However, he fails to announce in advance which ball he wishes to count if the Rules permit the procedure used for that ball. He reports to the Committee who confirm that play from the flowerbed is prohibited by a Local Rule that declares it to be ground under repair from which relief without penalty is mandatory. What is the ruling?
- A. Since the Rules did not permit the procedure used for the original ball, the second ball counts without penalty.
 - B. Since the Rules did not permit the procedure used for the original ball, the second ball counts with a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. Since he did not announce in advance which ball he wished to count, the original ball counts with a two-stroke penalty.
- A**
441. In stroke play, a player uses a hand warmer during a round. Inadvertently, during the play of a hole, he places the hand warmer in the same pocket with a golf ball he uses later in the round. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. He is disqualified.
- A**
442. In match play, at the 18th hole, a player, by mistake, reports an incorrect score to his opponent that causes the opponent to concede the match. A correct score would result in an all square match. After the result is posted, the player realizes his mistake and tells his opponent the correct score. Then, the opponent claims the match. What is the ruling?
- A. The Committee should award the match to the opponent.
 - B. The Committee should require that the match be continued at the 19th hole.
 - C. The Committee should determine that the match stands as played.
- C**
443. Two players played into a water hazard at about the same spot in shallow water. At the direction of the players, one of their caddies recovers both balls and the balls are exchanged by mistake. The players take relief under the Rule for a ball in a water hazard and play out the hole with the balls exchanged. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty in addition to the water hazard penalty.
 - B. The player whose caddie caused the incorrect substitution incurs a penalty.
 - C. Each of the players incurs a penalty for playing a wrong ball.
- A**

444. In match play, a player's ball lies in a bunker with a loose impediment on top of the ball. He properly follows the Rule for lifting a ball for identification but the lifting of the ball causes the loose impediment to move. He identifies the lifted ball as his but when he replaces the ball, he does not replace the loose impediment. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a loss-of-hole penalty.
- C**
445. Which is correct regarding the use of a caddie?
- A. The Rules of Golf contain restrictions as to whom a player may employ as his caddie.
 - B. The Committee may impose restrictions in the conditions of the competition as to whom a player may employ as his caddie.
 - C. The Committee may not impose a ban in the conditions of the competition on the use of caddies.
- B**
446. A spectator deliberately deflects a player's ball in motion after a stroke from through the green; the ball would have come to rest in a hazard. What is the ruling?
- A. The player must play the ball as it lies since this is a rub of the green.
 - B. The player has the option of replaying the stroke.
 - C. The player must estimate where the ball would have come to rest if the spectator had not deflected it; the ball must be dropped as near as possible to that spot.
- C**
447. Which is correct regarding obstructions?
- A. An artificially-surfaced road is not an obstruction.
 - B. A paved car park or parking lot is not an obstruction.
 - C. Wooden steps that have been constructed on a steep bank within and exiting a bunker are obstructions.
- C**
448. In match play, after completion of the 16th hole, a player remarks to his opponent that the match is all square. In fact, the player is 1 up, and, although the opponent knows that the player is 1 up, the opponent says nothing. The match continues with the opponent winning by concession. What is the ruling?
- A. The match should stand as played.
 - B. The match should be resumed at the 17th hole.
 - C. The match should be awarded to the player and the opponent is disqualified.
- C**

449. In stroke play, a player's ball lies in a bunker. While entering the bunker, he accidentally kicks a small stone into the bunker. Before he takes his stance, he removes the stone that does not affect the position of the ball. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty.
- C**
450. In match play, a player starts his round with fourteen clubs, breaks his putter in anger on the 18th green, and, as the match was all square, replaces it at the start of the 19th hole. In a separate stroke-play event at another course, a player starts with fourteen clubs, breaks his putter in anger on the 18th green and replaces it at the start of the 19th hole for a hole-by-hole play-off. In each of these separate situations, the players are putting on the green of the 19th hole when other players question their procedures. What is the ruling?
- A. Both of the players incur a penalty.
 - B. The player in match play incurs no penalty but the player in stroke play does.
 - C. The player in stroke play incurs no penalty but the player in match play does.
- C**
451. In match play, a player's ball apparently comes to rest, but overhanging the hole. In less than ten seconds, his opponent concedes the next stroke for a score of four and knocks the ball away with a club. The opponent holes his putt for a score of four and claims a half. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. The opponent incurs a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. The opponent incurs a loss-of-hole penalty.
- C**
452. In stroke play, a player's ball lies in a bunker. Before playing, he removes loose impediments lying outside the bunker near the ball. The ball moves but not as a result of the removal of the loose impediment. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty.
- A**
453. In stroke play, after the competition closed, the Committee finds that the winner's score card was not signed by his marker. What is the ruling?
- A. As the competition had closed when the breach was discovered, there is no penalty and the result of the competition stands.
 - B. The winner must be disqualified for returning an improper score card.
 - C. The Committee must determine if the competitor knew before the competition closed that he was in breach of the Rule for signing and returning a score card; if he knew, he is disqualified, but otherwise there is no penalty.
- C**

454. In stroke play, a player erroneously lifts the ball of a fellow-competitor without authority. By mistake, he replaces the lifted ball with another ball. Unaware of the substitution, the fellow-competitor subsequently makes a stroke at the substituted ball. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty; the fellow-competitor must continue with the substituted ball.
 - B. The fellow-competitor incurs a two-stroke penalty; he must correct the error.
 - C. The player incurs a two-stroke penalty.
- A**
455. In stroke play, a player positions his golf cart so that he can stand on it to play his ball that was resting in a large bush just beyond the reach of his club if he were to stand on the ground. What is the ruling?
- A. If he stands on the cart and makes a stroke, there is no penalty.
 - B. If he stands on the cart and makes a stroke, there is a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. If he removes the cart before he makes a stroke, there is a penalty.
- B**
456. A player's ball lies in a bunker against a rake. After marking the position of the ball, he lifts the rake and the ball rolls closer to the hole. He tries to replace the ball but it will not remain at rest. He attempts to place the ball at rest as near as possible to where it lay within the bunker, but not nearer the hole. There is no position in the bunker where the ball will remain at rest. What is the ruling?
- A. He may attempt to place the ball at the nearest spot, even if nearer the hole, where it will remain at rest.
 - B. He may lightly press the ball into the sand at the nearest spot not nearer the hole.
 - C. He should proceed according to the stroke-and-distance option under the Rule for an unplayable ball or, in equity, drop the ball, under penalty of one stroke, outside the bunker, keeping the point where the ball lay directly between the hole and the spot on which the ball is dropped.
- C**
457. A player's ball is not found in a lateral water hazard. He takes relief under the Rule for a ball in a lateral water hazard, using his best judgment to determine the point where the original ball last crossed the margin and drops a ball two club-lengths from that point. After the ball is dropped, but before he makes his next stroke, another player says that the original ball last crossed the margin 20 yards closer to the hole than where the ball was dropped. The player finds the original ball in the hazard where the other player said it would be. What is the ruling?
- A. He must continue play with the dropped ball.
 - B. He must lift the dropped ball and continue play with the original ball.
 - C. He must proceed in accordance with any of the applicable options under the Rule for a ball in a lateral water hazard with respect to the correct reference point.
- C**

458. In stroke play, after resuming play that was suspended due to a rainstorm, a player's ball comes to rest near a large bush. In making a practice swing, he causes some water on a branch of the bush to be removed, thus eliminating the distraction from the water during his stroke. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty.
- C**
459. Which is correct regarding a player's stance in a bunker?
- A. He may kneel on a towel to take his stance in the bunker.
 - B. He may place his feet firmly in taking his stance but he must not build a stance.
 - C. He may knock down the side of the bunker with his foot in order to get a level stance while playing his ball that lies through the green.
- B**
460. In four-ball match play, a player lifted an opponent's ball without authority. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. The player incurs a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. The player and his partner each incur a one-stroke penalty.
- B**
461. In match play, a player finds a ball in deep rough and identifies it as his. His opponent finds another ball that he presumes to be an abandoned ball and lifts it. The opponent then discovers that the ball that he has lifted is the player's ball in play. What is the ruling?
- A. The opponent incurs a one-stroke penalty for lifting the player's ball and the opponent must replace the ball.
 - B. The opponent incurs a one-stroke penalty for lifting the player's ball and either the opponent or the player must replace the ball.
 - C. In the circumstances, there is no penalty to either player; the player or the opponent must replace the ball.
- C**
462. In stroke play, a player picks up his ball that is overhanging the hole without holing out. After he returns his score card, a spectator brings this to the attention of the Committee. What is the ruling?
- A. The Committee may waive the disqualification penalty.
 - B. The Committee may modify the disqualification penalty to two strokes.
 - C. The Committee should never waive the disqualification penalty for failing to hole out in stroke play.
- C**

463. A player touches his ball with his hand in removing loose impediments when the ball lies through the green. The ball does not move. What is the ruling?
- A. If the ball was touched accidentally, there is no penalty.
 - B. If the ball was touched either accidentally or on purpose, there is no penalty.
 - C. If the ball was touched either accidentally or on purpose, there is a penalty.
- A**
464. In match play, because of predicted bad weather, a player defaults to his first round opponent on the day before a match was to be played. The Committee subsequently postpones all matches to the following week because the course is unplayable. Just prior to the day the rescheduled matches were to start, the player who defaulted requested that he be reinstated. What is the ruling?
- A. The Committee should not reinstate the player, as the concession is irrevocable.
 - B. The Committee must reinstate the player.
 - C. The Committee may reinstate the player, but only with the concurrence of his opponent.
- A**
465. A player's ball lies in ground under repair. There is a large bush outside the area in which he must drop his ball in taking relief. However, it is likely that his ball after dropping might roll into the bush without requiring a re-drop. He breaks off a small part of the bush that might interfere with his swing after relief. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty; he has not improved the area into which he is to drop a ball.
 - B. There is no penalty if he plays his ball as it lies in the ground under repair.
 - C. The player is in breach of the Rules for altering physical conditions with the intent of affecting the playing of the hole.
- C**
466. Which Local Rule is the Committee authorized to make?
- A. A ball lost in any woods adjacent to all fairways throughout the course may be played as lost in a lateral water hazard in order to save time.
 - B. A drainage ditch crossing a fairway may be marked as a water hazard allowing relief without penalty.
 - C. A particular putting green may be defined to include the apron surrounding the green for the purpose of taking relief under the Rule for a ball lying on a wrong putting green.
- C**
467. In match play, a player strikes his ball in the direction of an out of bounds stake. His opponent's caddie subsequently lifts the player's ball and says that the ball is out of bounds. The player's caddie claims that the ball is in bounds. The player replaces his ball and completes the hole. The opponent makes a claim and the Committee cannot establish the position of the ball. What is the ruling?
- A. The benefit of the doubt should be given to the player.
 - B. The benefit of the doubt should be given to the opponent.
 - C. The position of the ball should be determined by lot.
- A**

468. A player wishes to compete in a Stableford competition and a stroke-play event at the same time. What is the ruling?
- A. This is permitted.
 - B. This is not permitted.
 - C. The Committee must decide, as this is not covered by the Rules.
- A**
469. In stroke play, a player plays a wrong ball from deep rough onto the putting green. When he reaches the putting green, he discovers his error, returns to the rough and plays another ball that he believes to be his. Then, he discovers that he has played a second wrong ball. What is the ruling?
- A. There is a total penalty of two strokes.
 - B. There is a total penalty of four strokes.
 - C. He is disqualified.
- B**
470. Which is correct regarding improving conditions affecting a player's play?
- A. He may improve the area of his intended swing in fairly taking his stance.
 - B. He may improve the lie of his ball in pressing down a replaced divot.
 - C. He may stand on a branch of a bush on the teeing ground to prevent it from interfering with his backswing.
- A**
471. Which is correct?
- A. A ball is put into play because it is virtually certain that the original ball that was not found was moved by an outside agency; the original ball is lost.
 - B. A ball is put into play under penalty of stroke and distance but a stroke is not made at the ball; if the original ball is found within the five-minute search period, the original ball may be played.
 - C. A provisional ball is played from a place where the original ball is found or nearer to the hole than that place; the original ball is lost.
- A**
472. In foursome match play, a player, whose turn it is to play, plays from outside the teeing ground. The opponents immediately require the side to cancel the stroke so played and play correctly from within the teeing ground. What is the ruling?
- A. The player must play the next stroke.
 - B. The partner must play the next stroke.
 - C. The player or the partner may play the next stroke.
- A**
473. In stroke play, a player is in the process of marking the position of his ball on the putting green. As he reaches into his pocket to remove a coin to use as a marker, the coin falls on the ball and causes it to move. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a two-stroke penalty.
- B**

474. In match play, both balls are at rest on the putting green. A's ball is four feet from the hole and B's ball is fifteen feet from the hole. B tells A not to repair his [A's] ball mark until B has putted because A's ball mark is so situated that B's ball might be deflected into the hole by it. A repairs his ball mark before B putts. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty to either A or B.
 - B. A incurs a loss of hole penalty.
 - C. B incurs a loss of hole penalty.
- B**
475. In four-ball stroke play, one of the players picks up while his partner completes the hole. The marker attributes the score for the hole to the player who picks up and records no score for the player who completes the hole. The better ball score is correct. The score card is signed and returned to the Committee. What is the ruling?
- A. The Committee should accept without penalty the score card as returned, since the better ball score of the side was correct.
 - B. The Committee should correct the error by entering the correct score into the proper box on the score card and waive the disqualification penalty.
 - C. The Committee should disqualify the side, since there was no score recorded for the player who completed the hole whose score was to count.
- C**
476. In match play, a player requests his opponent to lift his ball because it interferes with the player's play. Instead of lifting, the opponent plays his ball. The player makes a claim. What is the ruling?
- A. The opponent incurs a one-stroke penalty and must replace his ball.
 - B. The opponent incurs a loss-of-hole penalty for failure to lift when requested.
 - C. The player may require the opponent to replay the stroke in the correct order.
- C**
477. In match play, during play of the 10th hole, a player whose turn it is to play, suggests to his opponent that he [the opponent] play first to save time because he [the player] must return to the 9th green to recover his wedge that he had left there. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty; such a procedure is permitted in these circumstances.
 - B. Both players must be disqualified for agreeing to ignore the Rules.
 - C. Although the players are subject to disqualification for agreeing to ignore the Rules, the Committee would be justified in waiving the penalty.
- A**
478. A player takes proper relief from a permanent ball-washer that interferes with his stance. After relief, a fixed bench interferes with his swing. What is the ruling?
- A. He properly took relief but he must re-drop the ball without penalty because of interference by the bench.
 - B. He should have taken relief from both obstructions with a single procedure and is not entitled to re-drop the ball without penalty.
 - C. He proceeded correctly and he is entitled to relief from the bench.
- C**

479. A player believes his ball to lie in a bunker completely covered by leaves to the extent that he cannot find or identify it. He uses his club to remove enough leaves to enable him to see a small part of a ball in the bunker that he identifies as his. As he takes his stance for his next stroke, he touches some of the leaves with his club. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty for using his club to remove leaves to see part of the ball or for touching leaves with his club after taking his stance for the stroke.
 - B. There is a penalty for using his club to remove leaves to see part of the ball but not for touching leaves with his club after taking his stance for the stroke.
 - C. There is a penalty for touching leaves with his club after taking his stance for the stroke but not for using his club to remove leaves to identify the ball.
- C**
480. In four-ball match play, a player and his partner play out of turn. At that point, the opponents decide to recall either one or both strokes played out of turn but are unsure of how to proceed. Which stroke or strokes may be recalled?
- A. The stroke of the first player to play out of turn.
 - B. The stroke of the second player to play out of turn.
 - C. Either or both of the strokes played out of turn.
- B**
481. In stroke play, a player plays a wrong ball at the 1st hole and discovers the error before beginning play of the 2nd hole. A member of the Committee advises him to proceed and report to the Committee at the completion of the round before returning his card. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty and the score with the wrong ball counts.
 - B. There is a two-stroke penalty and the score with the wrong ball counts.
 - C. He is disqualified.
- B**
482. A player's ball is believed to be covered by sand to the extent that he cannot find or identify it; he may, without penalty, touch or move sand in order to find or identify the ball:
- A. only if it is believed to lie in a bunker.
 - B. only if it is believed to lie in a water hazard.
 - C. if it lies anywhere on the course.
- C**
483. Which is correct regarding a player giving incorrect or wrong information in match play?
- A. If he voluntarily gives incorrect information in match play, it need not be corrected before the opponent's next stroke is played.
 - B. If it is a player's turn to play and he withholds information from an opponent regarding strokes taken until after he [the player] has played, he incurs a penalty.
 - C. A player has given wrong information even if it is due to the failure to include a penalty that he did not know that he had incurred.
- C**

484. In ignorance of the Rules, two players in a match concurrently compete in their club stroke-play competition. What is the ruling?
- A. The result of the match should stand but the players are disqualified from the stroke-play competition.
 - B. Because this is done in ignorance of the Rules, both the result of the match and the scores returned in the stroke-play competition are acceptable.
 - C. The result of the match is null and void and the players are disqualified in the stroke-play competition.
- C**
485. In match play, a claim is made on a point where the players disagree. They agree to refer the matter to the Committee and continue the match. Before conclusion of play, they consult with a marshal on the course. Although the marshal incorrectly advises the players, they accept his ruling and continue. The losing player consults with the Committee after conclusion of the match, learns of the error and makes a claim. What is the ruling?
- A. The Committee should reverse the incorrect ruling.
 - B. The Committee should disqualify the players for consulting with the marshal.
 - C. The Committee is no longer entitled to accept a claim in the matter.
- C**
486. A player's ball lies in a bunker. While he is assessing his stroke, a member of the greenkeeping staff rakes the bunker, improving his line of play. What is the ruling?
- A. If the staff member's actions were not on the instructions, but were with the sanction of the player, there is no penalty.
 - B. If the staff member's actions were not with the sanction, but were on the instructions of the player, there is no penalty.
 - C. If the staff member's actions were not on the instructions or with the sanction of the player, there is no penalty.
- C**
487. In stroke play, a player accidentally steps on and moves his ball in the fairway, altering the original lie that was known. He lifts the ball, cleans it, places it in a similar lie two club-lengths from where it originally lay, and plays. What is the ruling?
- A. There is a one-stroke penalty.
 - B. There is a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. There is a total penalty of three strokes.
- B**
488. A player plays a provisional ball from the teeing ground. He discovers his original ball out of bounds and cannot find the provisional ball. What is the ruling?
- A. He must return to the tee where he will be making his third stroke.
 - B. He must return to the tee where he will be making his fifth stroke.
 - C. The Committee must decide since this situation is not covered by the Rules.
- B**

489. In stroke play, on every putting green, a player marks the position of his ball, lifts the ball and places it nearer the hole than the spot from which it was lifted and plays the ball. What is the ruling?
- A. There is a one-stroke penalty for each occasion of improper replacing.
 - B. There is a two-stroke penalty for each occasion of improper replacing.
 - C. He should be disqualified.
- C**
490. A tree growing within an area marked as ground under repair has a root at ground level and a branch above ground level each of which extends outside the area marked as ground under repair. Which of the following is correct?
- A. Both the root and the branch are ground under repair.
 - B. Only the root is ground under repair.
 - C. Only the branch is ground under repair.
- C**
491. Which of the following is correct?
- A. During a round, a player accidentally breaks the shaft of another player's club by driving a golf cart over it; the other player may repair or replace the club.
 - B. During a round, a player may not play a practice stroke of any kind with another player's club.
 - C. During a suspension of play, a player accidentally places his wedge into his partner's bag; if his partner resumes play with the wedge in his bag, he is subject to penalty if this brings his total to more than 14 clubs.
- A**
492. During the stipulated round, a player makes a practice swing while holding a golf ball in his hand against the grip to assist him. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a loss-of-hole penalty.
 - C. The player is disqualified for abnormal use of equipment.
- A**
493. In match play during the course of a swing, a player dislodges a stone that strikes an opponent's ball in play that lies a few yards ahead and moves it. What is the ruling?
- A. If a player was making a practice swing near his ball, he is not deemed to have caused the opponent's ball to move and there is no penalty.
 - B. If a player was making a stroke at his ball in play, he is not deemed to have caused the opponent's ball to move and there is no penalty.
 - C. If a player was making either a practice swing or a stroke at his ball in play, he is deemed to have caused the opponent's ball to move and there is a penalty.
- B**

494. In stroke play, a fellow-competitor plays the competitor's ball that was lying through the green and the original lie of the ball is altered. The spot where the ball lay is unknown. What is the ruling?
- A. If the original lie is not known, the competitor must estimate both the lie and the spot where the ball lay and place a ball on the estimated spot.
 - B. If the original lie is not known, the competitor must estimate both the lie and the spot where the ball lay and place a ball in the nearest lie most similar to the original lie that is not more than one club-length from the estimated spot, not nearer the hole and not in a hazard.
 - C. If the original lie is known, the competitor must estimate the spot where the ball lay and place a ball in the nearest lie most similar to the original lie that is not more than one club-length from the estimated spot, not nearer the hole and not in a hazard.

C

495. A player's ball lies inside a clubhouse [fixed] that is in bounds, through the green. In order to play out, he intends to open a window [movable] of the clubhouse. What is the ruling?
- A. He may take relief under the Rule for interference by a movable obstruction by opening the window.
 - B. He may not move the window to another position in taking relief under the Rule for interference by an obstruction.
 - C. He must take relief under the Rule for interference by an immovable obstruction.

A

496. In match play during play of the 1st hole, the referee incorrectly advises one of the players that he has incurred a loss-of-hole penalty and both players lift their balls. The referee then learns of his incorrect ruling. Which is correct?
- A. The referee's decision is final and may not be corrected.
 - B. If neither player has made a stroke from the teeing ground of the 2nd hole, the referee must correct the error by directing the players to replace their balls and complete the hole with the correct ruling.
 - C. If neither player has made a stroke from the teeing ground of the 2nd hole, the referee may correct the error by directing the players to replace their balls and complete the hole with the correct ruling.

B

497. In stroke play, a Committee makes an incorrect ruling in a situation where a player in doubt as to how to proceed plays a second ball; the player returns his score card based on the incorrect ruling. If the Committee subsequently learns of the incorrect ruling, which of the following is correct?
- A. The Committee's decision is final and may not be corrected under any circumstances.
 - B. If the Committee learns of the incorrect ruling either before or after the competition closes, it should correct the ruling without penalty to the player to reflect his score with the correct ball.
 - C. If the Committee learns of the incorrect ruling before the competition closes, it should correct the ruling without penalty to the player to reflect his score with the correct ball.

C

498. Which of the following types of golf balls may be used in a competition where the Committee has adopted the condition that the ball the player uses must be named on the List of Conforming Golf Balls?
- A. A ball that has been stamped "practice" that appears on the List without the word practice.
 - B. A ball that has been stamped with X's that cross out the brand name that appears on the List without the X's.
 - C. A ball that has been stamped "refurbished" that appears on the List without the word refurbished.

A

499. In stroke play, a player starts his round with two caddies. Between the play of the 1st and 2nd holes, he learns that he is in violation of the Rules and immediately discontinues using the second caddie. What is the ruling?
- A. He incurs a two-stroke penalty at the 1st hole only.
 - B. He incurs a two-stroke penalty at each of the 1st and 2nd holes.
 - C. He incurs no penalty, provided he ensures that he has no more than one caddie for the remainder of the round.

B

500. A player's ball lies in a bunker. A rake has been left in another part of the same bunker. Prior to making his stroke at the ball in the bunker, the player retrieves the rake. He also smoothes the footprints that he has just created and some other existing footprints. What is the ruling?
- A. The player is subject to penalty; he is permitted to smooth only the footprints that he just created but not the existing footprints.
 - B. The player is subject to penalty; he is not permitted to smooth any footprints until after making his stroke at the ball in the bunker.
 - C. There is no penalty provided the smoothing was done for the sole purpose of caring for the course and nothing was done to breach Rule 13-2 in relation to the player's next stroke.

C

501. In stroke play, in replacing his ball that was lifted from the putting green but before putting it into play, a player firmly presses the ball into the surface of the putting green in order to prevent it from being moved by the wind. What is the ruling?
- A. In altering the surface of the putting green, the player has breached the Rules and incurs a penalty of two strokes. He must play the ball as it lies.
 - B. There is no penalty; however, the original lie of the ball was altered when the ball was firmly pressed down and the player is obliged to proceed under the Rule for lie of ball to be replaced altered.
 - C. There is no penalty; the ball must be played as it lies.

A