

# YOU MAKE THE CALL

## Areas of The Course, People on the Course, and Rule 2

1. A player's ball touches the line defining the edge of a penalty area but also touches a bunker. The ball must be treated as lying in the penalty area.  
True or False?
2. Where the edge of a penalty area is defined by a line on the ground, the line itself is in the penalty area.  
True or False?
3. A, B & C are playing together in a singles stroke play competition. They are partners.  
True or False?  
A penalty area that has not been marked with coloured lines or stakes must be played as a red penalty area.  
True or False?
4. There is no free relief from integral objects that interfere with play.  
True or False?
5. On every golf course in the world the holes on the putting green must always be the same depth of four inches (101.6 millimetres).  
True or False?
6. There is no distinction in the Rules of Golf between fairway and rough.  
True or False?
7. A player may take free relief from interference to their swing by a fence defining out of bounds.  
True or False?
8. A ball that touches both the course and a boundary line is in play.  
True or False?
9. An angled support to a boundary fence defining out of bounds interferes with a player's stance. Both the angled support and the player's ball are in the general area. What is the ruling?
  - a. In the absence of a Local Rule to the contrary, the player is allowed free relief from the abnormal course conditions (Rule 16.1b).
  - b. Since the boundary fence defines out of bounds, the fence and any attachments to it are boundary objects from which there is no free relief.
  - c. Since the boundary fence defines out of bounds, any attachments to it are integral objects from which there is no free relief.
10. In two separate situations (A or B), a player's ball lies in the general area adjacent to a no play zone that has been defined as either a penalty area (A) or ground under repair (B). There is a bush rooted in the no play zone that has a branch overhanging the edge of the no play zone into the general area. The branch interferes with both the player's intended stance and intended swing for a stroke at his or her ball. What is the ruling?

- a. If a no play zone has been defined as a penalty area (A), any part of a growing object that extends beyond the edges of the no play zone is not part of the no play zone. The player may play the ball as it lies or take relief under an appropriate Rule.
- b. If a no play zone has been defined as ground under repair (B), any part of a growing object that is rooted in the ground under repair and extends beyond and over the edges of the no play zone is not part of the no play zone. The player may play the ball as it lies or take relief under an appropriate Rule.
- c. In either situation (A) or (B), the player may play the ball as it lies without penalty.

11. A player's ball comes to rest on another part of the course and beyond a public road that is defined as out of bounds. What is the ruling?

- a. The Committee must decide.
- 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.

12. Which is true regarding a penalty area?

- A. A ball appears to lie in the general area but overhangs the edge of the penalty area; the ball is in the penalty area.
- B. A ball, inside the vertical edge of the penalty area, lies off the ground in a small bush that is rooted in the penalty area; the ball is not in the penalty area.
- C. A ball lies in a no play zone in a penalty area; the player may not play the ball as it lies but must take relief inside the penalty area under the abnormal course condition Rule (16.1) or outside the penalty area under the penalty area relief Rule (17.1d).

13. Which is true regarding bunkers?

- A. Sand spilling over the edge 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.