

Rule 3 Exercise

Questions

1. A marker records a score of 6 for the 18th hole (the correct score is 5), signs the card, hands it to the player and leaves the scoring area. Upon review of the card by the player, he or she notices the mistake. The marker cannot be located so he or she corrects the score without mentioning this to the Committee and returns the card. Before the event concludes, the Committee discovers what has happened and ascertains that the player indeed scored 5 for the 18th hole.

What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty as the scorecard is correct as returned.
 - B. The Committee is justified in waiving the penalty of disqualification.
 - C. The player is disqualified.
2. In match play, the first handicap hole is the 3rd hole. Before starting the match, both A and B forget to declare their handicaps. During play of the first hole, they remember this mistake and declare their handicaps. In which situation is A disqualified?
 - A. A declares by mistake that he or she has a handicap of two, whereas A really has a handicap of one. B correctly declares that he or she has a handicap of one and they continue play of the first hole on that basis. After concluding the first hole, A corrects his or her mistake and the match continues with correct handicaps given by both players.
 - B. A correctly declares that he or she has a handicap of one. B declares by mistake that he or she has a handicap of two whereas B really has a handicap of one and they continue play of the match on that basis.
 - C. A by mistake declares that he or she has a handicap of two, whereas A really has a handicap of one. B by mistake declares that he or she has a handicap of two whereas B really has a handicap of one and they continue play of the match on that basis.
 3. During match play while standing on the 18th teeing area, A says by mistake to B that B is "now one up." B knows that the true state of the match is now tied and consciously fails to correct A's misunderstanding of the match score. The players then play from the teeing area. What is the ruling?
 - A. There is no penalty as the Rules expect the players to know the match score.
 - B. A gets a loss of hole penalty for not correcting his or her giving a wrong match score before any player played from the teeing area.
 - C. The Committee would be justified in disqualifying B for serious misconduct that is contrary to the spirit of the game (Rule 1.2a).

4. A player returns a scorecard with a score for a hole higher than actually taken. The player discovers this mistake much later when reading the results of the event in a school publication and notifies his or her coach. The coach contacts the competition Committee and the facts are reviewed. What is the ruling?
- A. No adjustment to a scorecard is allowed once the scorecard is returned.
 - B. When the score for a hole is higher than the actual score, the score stands.
 - C. The player is disqualified for returning a wrong scorecard.
5. During the 3rd hole of the first round of a 72-hole competition, a player's ball embeds in the general area after a stroke. The player lifts and drops the ball according to the embedded ball Rule. After it strikes the ground in the required relief area, it rolls into and comes to rest in a penalty area. Not knowing that he or she is required to re-drop the ball, the player plays it as it lies in the penalty area and completes the round. During the second round of the competition, another player questions the procedure that the player followed during the first round and the Committee is consulted. What is the ruling?
- A. The Committee will revise the player's score for the 3rd hole of the first round by adding a two-stroke penalty that should have been included in the score for that hole under the Rules for playing from a wrong place.
 - B. There is no penalty; although the player took relief incorrectly during the first round of the competition, a penalty may not be assessed during the second round unless the player knew that he or she was in violation of the Rules.
 - C. The player is disqualified for an incorrect scorecard for the first round.
6. In a stroke play competition a player fails to hole out after missing a short putt and then completes the round. Other players in the group were unaware of the mistake; however, it is observed by the coach of an opposing team and reported to the Committee. What is the ruling?
- A. The Committee may waive the penalty of disqualification since the opposing coach was unsportsmanlike in not calling the error to the player's attention when it occurred.
 - B. The Committee may waive the penalty of disqualification in view of the fact that neither the player nor anyone in his or her group was aware of the Rule's violation.
 - C. The player is disqualified.
7. Which of the following is true regarding concessions in match play?
- A. If authorized by the player, his or her caddie may make a concession.
 - B. If a player's caddie makes an attempt to concede a stroke, the player is responsible for an action taken by the opponent such as lifting of a ball.
 - C. There is no penalty to a player if his or her caddie attempts to make a concession.

8. A marker, who is another player, knowingly certifies a player's wrong score for a hole due to a penalty the player got of which the player was unaware. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty to the marker but the player's score should be adjusted.
 - B. Although Rule 3.3b(1) does not apply a penalty for knowingly certifying a wrong score for another player, it is not in the spirit of the game and the Committee should disqualify the marker under Rule 1.2a for serious misconduct.
 - C. The Committee has no authority under the Rules to take any action with respect to the marker but the player is disqualified for a scorecard error.