

Rule 14.1 to 14.4 and Procedure Definitions Exercise

Questions and Answers

1. A player's ball lies on the putting green. Before lifting the ball, the player marks the ball with a ball-marker. He or she then lifts the ball by using his or her putter to lift the ball or by using his or her putter to move the ball to the side out of the way of other players. What is the ruling?
- A. The player may not lift the ball with a club but is allowed to move the ball to the side with a club.
 - B. The player may lift the ball with a club but is not allowed to move the ball to the side with a club as that is considered to be testing the surface of the putting green.
 - C. Once the spot of a ball is marked on the putting green, the player may lift the ball with the back of a putter or may move it to the side with a club without penalty.

C. 14.1a/1

2. A player lifts his or her ball for identification and identifies it as his or hers. Before replacing the ball, he or she notices a lump of mud adhering to the ball. Which of the following is true?
- A. If before the ball was lifted, the mud interfered with the player's stroke, the player is required to replace the ball so that the interference still exists.
 - B. When replacing the ball, the player may rotate the ball in any direction.
 - C. If before the ball was lifted, the ball was in a rotation such that the ball rested on the mud, the ball must be replaced in the same situation, resting on the mud to maintain vertical distance.

C. 14.2c/1

3. By mistake, A plays B's ball that lay in a grass part of the general area, altering the original lie. Neither the original lie nor the spot where the ball lay is known. B's original ball is not recoverable. What is the ruling?
- A. The original lie must be known for the player to be allowed relief.
 - B. A ball must be placed on the nearest spot in the general area with a lie most similar to the original lie that is within one club-length from its original spot but not nearer the hole. Both the original spot and the original lie must be estimated.
 - C. Both the original spot and original lie must be known for the player to be allowed relief.

B. 14.2d(2)

4. Which of the following is true?
- A. The club used for measuring may have an attachment at the butt end of the club; this attachment may be used as part of the club for the length in measuring if the attachment is permanently fixed to the club.
 - B. If the player starts the round with fewer than 14 clubs and decides to add another club that is longer than the clubs that he or she started with, the added club may not be used for measuring.
 - C. If the longest club a player has during a round (other than a putter) breaks, that broken club continues to be used for determining the size of his or her relief areas. However, if the player is allowed to replace it with another club and he or she does replace it, the broken club is no longer considered his or her longest club.

C. Club-length/1 and Club-length/2

5. In stroke play, a player's ball lies on a paved cart path in the general area and he or she drops a ball in taking relief under the abnormal course conditions relief Rule (16.1b). Which is false?
- A. If the dropped ball accidentally touches the player's foot before hitting the ground, comes to rest in the relief area and is played from there, the player gets the general penalty.
 - B. If the dropped ball accidentally touches the player's foot before hitting the ground, comes to rest in the relief area and is played from there, there is a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. If the dropped ball was dropped in the right way but came to rest outside the relief area and the ball is played from there, the player gets the general penalty.

A. 14.3b(2)

6. A serious breach of playing from a wrong place occurs when a player:
- A. drops and plays a ball on the green side of a yellow penalty area (such as a lake, 75 yards across) when proceeding under Rule 17 for a ball that was played from the fairway, landed by the green and rolled back into the penalty area.
 - B. moves his ball-marker over one putter head length when asked to do so by another player and forgets to move it back before placing his ball and making a stroke.
 - C. places his ball when he should have dropped it.

A. Definition of Serious Breach and Wrong Place

7. A player takes relief for a ball embedded after a stroke and drops a ball in the right way. After hitting the ground in the relief area, the ball is accidentally deflected by an opponent before coming to rest in the relief area. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty and the ball is played as it lies.
 - B. The opponent gets a penalty of one stroke and the player must drop the ball again.
 - C. The opponent gets a penalty of one stroke and the ball is played as it lies.

A. 14.3c(1)

8. Which of the following actions results in a penalty?
- A. A player lifts his or her ball from the putting green before marking it to clean it.
 - B. A player's partner replaces a player's ball that had been lifted by an outside influence and the player plays the ball.
 - C. A player's caddie marks and lifts the player's ball on the putting green without authorization from the player.

A. 14.1 and 14.2

9. Which is true regarding the lifting of a player's ball in the general area?
- A. Only the player himself may 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. 14,1b, 22.2 and 23.5

10. Which of the following is true regarding replacing a ball?

- A. If the player does not know the original spot or lie of a ball to be replaced, the ball must be dropped.
- B. When replacing a ball, the player may roll the ball back on to its original spot with his club.
- C. When replacing a ball, if the ball will not stay on the original spot, the player must try to replace the ball a second time on the original spot.

C. 14.2

11. In stroke play, a player drops a ball under a relief Rule, striking the ground in the relief area. Before it comes to rest, it is accidentally stopped by the player's club that marks the outer limit of the relief area. The player removes the club but the ball does not move and remains in the relief area. The player plays the ball from where it was stopped by the club. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty.
- B. There is a one-stroke penalty.
- C. The player gets the general penalty.

A. 14.3c(1)