

Rule 6 and Status of Ball Definitions Exercise

Questions and Answers

1. Which of the following is false about a ball in play?
 - A. A ball is in play when it is dropped in a wrong place and must be redropped.
 - B. A ball that is improperly substituted for another ball is not in play.
 - C. A ball is back in play when it has been replaced, even if the ball-marker has not been lifted.

2. A player finds that one or both tee-markers are missing at a hole. How should the player proceed?
 - A. The player must discontinue play and await a Committee member to replace the missing marker(s).
 - B. If a Committee member is not available in a reasonable time, the player should use his or her reasonable judgment and make an accurate estimation of the teeing area, which will be accepted even if later shown to be wrong.
 - C. If a Committee member is not available in a reasonable time, the player should use his or her reasonable judgment and make an accurate estimation of the teeing area; if later shown to be wrong, the player gets the general penalty.

3. A player makes his or her first stroke from the teeing area, barely making contact and moving the ball. The ball comes to rest in the teeing area. The player lifts the ball and places it on another spot within the teeing area on an existing mound of sand and also presses down grass behind the spot where the ball now lies. What is the ruling?
 - A. Since the ball was in the teeing area as a result of the player's first stroke, the player was allowed to play the ball as it lies or, even though the ball was in play, move the ball to another location within the teeing area without penalty. The player was also allowed to press down the grass.
 - B. The player was not allowed to move the ball within the teeing area.
 - C. The player was not allowed to press down grass behind the ball.

4. In match play, a player's approach shot comes to rest on an elevated putting green. After arriving at the putting green, the player plays a ball he or she thinks is his or hers. Upon reaching the hole, the player finds the original ball in the hole together with the ball he or she just putted. What is the ruling?
 - A. The player has played a wrong ball and the error must be corrected.
 - B. The player completed the hole when the original ball was holed.
 - C. The player must replay the hole without penalty.

5. In a match between A and B, A's ball is farther from the hole and at rest in the fairway on a par-4 hole. After making his 2nd shot, A believes that the ball might be lost. He announces that he is going to play a provisional ball and does so before B plays. In this situation, A:
- A. Has followed the correct procedure.
 - B. May be required by B to immediately abandon the provisional ball, then replay it without penalty, after B plays.
 - C. Must replay the provisional ball, without penalty, after B plays his next shot.
6. Before the Committee suspends play because of bad weather, a player searches for his or her ball for two minutes. Which of the following is correct?
- A. The player may not continue to search during the suspension.
 - B. The player may continue to search during the suspension; the allowed total of three minutes to search for his or her ball does not apply during a suspension.
 - C. The player may continue to search during the suspension, but he or she is still only allowed a total of three minutes to search for his or her ball.
7. When strokes made at a provisional ball do not count in a player's score, any penalty strokes that the player gets while playing the provisional ball do not count unless the penalty could also apply to his or her ball in play. Which of the following penalties gotten in play of a provisional ball (before it is abandoned) is disregarded because it could not also apply to the ball in play?
- A. Playing a wrong ball believing it to be the provisional ball.
 - B. Touching sand in the backswing for the stroke at a provisional ball in a bunker.
 - C. Asking for or giving advice between strokes at a provisional ball.
8. A player has played a wrong ball in which of the following situations?
- A. He accidentally exchanges balls with another player after the completion of a hole and tees off on the next hole with that ball.
 - B. He lifts an abandoned ball, incorrectly identifies it as his, replaces it and makes a stroke at it.
 - C. Without lifting the ball, he makes a stroke at an abandoned ball.
9. In starting a hole in match play, a player hits a ball out of bounds from outside the teeing area and the opponent does not cancel the stroke. When playing next, the player places a ball on a tee within the teeing area and makes his or her stroke. What is the ruling?
- A. The player has played correctly.
 - B. The opponent wins the hole.
 - C. The opponent may recall the player's stroke.

10. In stroke play, a player searches for his or her ball for three minutes and does not find it. The player looks for another minute, finds the ball and plays it. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. The player gets the general penalty for playing a wrong ball.
 - C. The player gets the general penalty for unreasonable delay.
11. In stroke play, which one of the following is not the player's ball in play?
- A. A ball dropped in a bunker under penalty of stroke and distance, but not yet played.
 - B. The player's ball that has been accidentally played by his partner in a four-ball competition.
 - C. The ball a player has played from outside the teeing area when starting play of a hole.
12. In which of the following circumstances, should the Committee disqualify a player?
- A. Before making a stroke the player moves the tee-marker to give himself somewhere to stand for his stroke.
 - B. A player lifts a tee-marker before playing a stroke from the teeing area for no apparent reason and then replaces it.
 - C. After playing a stroke from the teeing area, in order to assist the players behind him, a player moves a tee-marker because he believes they are too close together.
13. In match play, in which of the following instances can a player cancel his opponent's stroke for playing out of turn?
- A. After the opponent has played his second stroke from 150 yards from the hole, the player discovers his tee shot is out of bounds and that he must return to the teeing area to play under stroke and distance.
 - B. The player, whose ball is 6 feet from the hole, concedes the opponent's putt which is six inches from the hole and the opponent taps it in.
 - C. The opponent tees off before the player when the player has the honor.
14. In stroke play, a player makes a stroke at a ball that is half-buried in a bunker. The ball comes to rest on the putting green. He marks the position of the ball and lifts it, and then discovers that it is not his ball. What is the ruling?
- A. The player gets no penalty and the stroke from the bunker does not count in his score. The player must correct the mistake.
 - B. The player gets a two-stroke penalty and the stroke from the bunker does not count in his score. The player must correct the mistake.
 - C. The player gets a two-stroke penalty and the stroke from the bunker does count in his score. The player must correct the mistake.