

Rule 11
Questions

1. In Four-Ball play, with side A-B, A accidentally stops B's ball in motion after a stroke in the general area that prevents the ball from going out of bounds. What is the ruling?
 - A. There is no penalty to anyone and B's ball is played as it lies.
 - B. A gets the general penalty.
 - C. The side gets the general penalty.

2. In stroke play, to free his or her hands while attending the flagstick, a player's caddie casually places the player's sand wedge on the putting green but not to indicate the line of play. After the player putts and the ball nears the hole, the caddie removes the flagstick. The caddie also removes the wedge from the putting green, fearing that the player's ball will strike it. What is the ruling?
 - A. There is no penalty.
 - B. The player gets a one-stroke penalty.
 - C. The player gets the general penalty.

3. A player's ball lies in a bunker. The player makes a stroke and the ball is deflected by the bunker lip coming to rest on his or her golf bag outside the bunker. What is the ruling?
 - A. There is no penalty; the ball may be played as it lies on the golf bag or the player may take free relief under the movable obstruction Rule (15.2a(2)).
 - B. There is no penalty; the player must not play the ball as it lies on the golf bag. The player must take free relief under the movable obstruction Rule (15.2a(2)).
 - C. There is penalty of one stroke; the player must not play the ball as it lies on the golf bag. The player must take free relief under the movable obstruction Rule (15.2a(2)).

4. In match play, as the player is preparing to make a stroke at his or her ball in the general area, the ball moves backward. Before the player can remove his or her club, it stops the moving ball that comes to rest against the club. It is virtually certain that no player or outside influence caused the ball to move. What is the ruling?
 - A. There is a one-stroke penalty and the ball must be replaced.
 - B. There is no penalty and the ball must be played as it lies.
 - C. There are two one-stroke penalties and the ball must be replaced.

5. In match play, a player's ball accidentally strikes his opponent's bag, which had been placed out of bounds by the opponent's caddie. The ball comes to rest out of bounds. What is the ruling?
 - A. The player gets the stroke-and-distance penalty, with no penalty to the opponent.
 - B. The opponent gets a one-stroke penalty and the stroke may be replayed.
 - C. The player loses the hole.

6. A player strikes his or her ball from a bunker onto the next teeing area. Another player, who is making a practice swing, accidentally strikes the moving ball. The ball comes to rest in a yellow penalty area. 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 in the yellow penalty area or take relief under the penalty area relief Rule (17.1d).
 - C. The player must replay the stroke from the bunker.
7. In which one of the following situations does the player not get a penalty?
- A. A player's ball is in temporary water and prepares to drop a ball in the appropriate relief area (Rule 16.1b). The player places a club on the ground in the relief area to stop the ball from rolling into a position where it will be unplayable again. The player drops the ball and it hits the club.
 - B. After playing from a bunker, a player places the rake between the putting green and a bunker, without any thought of it influencing the movement of the ball. The player, who now has a downhill putt towards the bunker, realizes that the rake may stop his or her ball and asks another player not to move the rake. The player putts and the ball is stopped by the rake.
 - C. A bunker rake has been left by a preceding group between the putting green and a bunker. A player, who has a downhill putt towards the bunker, sees the rake and leaves it there because it might stop the ball if his or her putt is too strong. The player putts and the ball is stopped by the rake.
8. After a chip shot from the general area, a player's ball rolls back down a hill and the player deliberately stops the ball before it could come to rest in a penalty area. What is the ruling?
- A. The player gets the general penalty and in stroke play must estimate the spot where the ball would have come to rest and put a ball into play there. If the estimated spot is in the penalty area and the player chooses to take penalty relief, the point where the ball would have last crossed the edge of the penalty area must be estimated for back-on-the-line relief, unless the player selects the stroke-and-distance option (Rule (17.1d)).
 - B. The player gets the general penalty and in stroke play must estimate the spot where the ball would have come to rest. If the estimated spot is in the penalty area, the player should put a ball into play just short of the penalty area.
 - C. The player gets the general penalty and in stroke play must estimate the spot where the ball would have come to rest and put a ball into play there. If the estimated spot is in the penalty area the player must put a ball into play in the penalty area.