

Rule 15, Loose Impediments and Movable Obstructions Definitions

Questions

1. Which of the following is true regarding when A reasonably believes that the ball of B at rest might interfere with A's own play?
 - A. If B refuses to lift his or her ball when required to do so and a stroke is made by A with B's ball in place, B is disqualified.
 - B. In both match play and stroke play, if A requests B to lift his or her ball, B may either lift his or her ball before the play of A or play first instead.
 - C. If B refuses to lift his or her ball when required to do so and a stroke is made by A with B's ball in place, B gets the general penalty.

2. An obstruction is movable, only if:
 - A. it can be moved by the player himself
 - B. an opponent or another player agrees with the player that it is movable.
 - C. it may be moved with reasonable effort, without causing damage to the obstruction or the course.

3. A player's ball lies next to a large and heavy tree branch that is completely detached from the tree that it was a part of due to an overnight storm. The player gets help from a group of spectators for assistance in removing the remaining part of the branch. The player makes his or her stroke at the ball. What is the ruling?
 - A. The player is allowed to break off part of the branch but not allowed to accept assistance from anyone except partners and their caddies.
 - B. The player is not allowed to break off part of the branch but is allowed to accept assistance from anyone in removing the branch.
 - C. There is no penalty.

4. A player's ball lies on a folding chair in the general area. Which is the correct action if he or she takes relief under the movable obstruction relief Rule (15.2a)?
 - A. The player may lift the ball, remove the chair and must drop the original ball within one club-length of the point right under where the ball was at rest on the movable obstruction, not nearer the hole.
 - B. The player may lift the ball, remove the chair and drop a ball within one club-length of the point right under where the ball was at rest on the movable obstruction, not nearer the hole.
 - C. The player may lift the ball, remove the chair and place a ball on the spot right under where it lay on the obstruction, not nearer the hole.

5. Which of the following is incorrect?
- A. Spider webs are loose impediments even though they are attached to another object.
 - B. Dew, frost and water are not loose impediments.
 - C. Sand and loose soil are loose impediments on the putting green.
6. If A reasonably believes that B's ball at rest might interfere with A's play, which of the following is false?
- A. A may require B to mark and lift B's ball, which must not be cleaned except when lifted from the putting green.
 - B. In stroke play only, if B is required to mark and lift his or her ball, B may play first.
 - C. Interference exists when B's ball at rest might interfere with A's area of intended swing but not when B's ball is close enough to distract A in making a stroke.
7. Which is correct regarding obstructions?
- A. An artificially-surfaced road is not an obstruction.
 - B. A paved car park or parking lot is not an obstruction.
 - C. Wooden steps that have been constructed on a steep bank within and exiting a bunker are obstructions.
8. Which is correct regarding loose impediments?
- A. A half-eaten pear is not a loose impediment.
 - B. A small solidly embedded stone is a loose impediment.
 - C. A dead snake is both an outside influence and a loose impediment.
9. In four-ball stroke play, player B's ball lies just off the putting green. His partner A's ball lies near the hole in a position to serve as a backstop for B's ball. B requests A to help out and leave his ball in position. Not knowing Rule 15.3a prohibits this, A, hoping to assist his partner (B), complies. B makes his stroke with A's ball in position. What is the ruling?
- A. A gets a two-stroke penalty.
 - B. B gets a two-stroke penalty.
 - C. Both partners get a two-stroke penalty.