

Rule 16

Questions

1. A player's ball is embedded after a stroke in the general area. The player lifts the ball, cleans it and drops it in the general area on a spot right behind where the ball was embedded. It does not come to rest there but rolls into and comes to rest in a nearby bunker, not nearer the hole. The distance the ball rolled before coming to rest in the bunker was less than one club-length. What is the ruling?
 - A. The player took relief correctly and must play the ball as it lies.
 - B. The player must again drop a ball in the relief area without penalty.
 - C. The player must place the ball as near as possible to where it first struck the spot in the general area before coming to rest in the bunker.

2. The player's ball comes to rest on the putting green. An area of temporary water intervenes on his line of play. He properly determines the nearest point of complete relief which happens to be in light rough in the general area. If the player decides to take relief, he must:
 - A. determine a new point of complete relief that is on the putting green and place the ball on that spot.
 - B. place the ball at the nearest point of complete relief as determined (in the rough).
 - C. drop the ball at the nearest point of complete relief (in the rough).
 - D. drop the ball within one club-length of the nearest point of complete relief (in the rough), not nearer the hole.

3. A player's ball lies in a bunker in temporary water. The player takes relief from the abnormal course conditions and drops a ball in the bunker in the relief area associated with the reference point of the nearest point of complete relief (Rule 16.1c(1)). Before playing the dropped ball, the player decides that he or she would have been better off to take relief under the penalty option (Rule 16.1c(2)) that requires dropping the ball under penalty of one stroke outside the bunker (back-on-the-line). What is the ruling?
 - A. The player may take relief under the penalty relief option of the abnormal course conditions Rule (back-on-the-line).
 - B. The player's only option is to take stroke-and-distance relief (Rule 18.1).
 - C. The player may not take relief under the penalty relief option of the abnormal course conditions Rule (back-on-the-line).

4. A ball enters an animal hole through an entrance that is in a greenside bunker and is found to rest underneath the putting green. The spot where the ball lies is used to determine the nearest point of complete relief. What is the ruling?
 - A. The relief area must be on the putting green.
 - B. The relief area must be in the bunker.
 - C. The relief area must be in the general area.

5. In stroke play, a player strikes his or her ball into an area of temporary water that is adjacent to a yellow penalty area. The player mistakenly thinks that the temporary water is a part of the yellow penalty area. Abandoning the original ball that the player could have easily retrieved, he or she puts another ball into play by dropping it 10 yards behind the temporary water under the penalty area relief Rule (17.1d) and plays it. What is the ruling?
- A. The player gets the general penalty.
 - B. There is a total penalty of four strokes.
 - C. The player is disqualified.
6. A player's ball lies in the general area behind a tree near an area marked as ground under repair. The only reasonable play is to make a stroke to the side in a direction away from the hole but his or her stance for such a stroke is in ground under repair. The player asks a referee for relief for the stroke to the side. What is the ruling?
- A. The player is allowed relief for the stroke to the side under the abnormal course conditions relief Rule (16.1b) and after relief may play in any direction.
 - B. The player is allowed relief for the stroke to the side under the abnormal course conditions relief Rule (16.1b) but after dropping must maintain the same line of play that existed before he or she took relief.
 - C. The player is not allowed relief for the stroke to the side under the abnormal course conditions relief Rule (16.1b) but may take relief under any of the options of the unplayable ball Rule (19.2).
7. A player's ball lies in the general area outside an area on the course that is marked as ground under repair (GUR). High grass growing within the GUR interferes with the player's swing, but not with the lie of the ball, or with his or her stance. What is the ruling?
- A. The player is not allowed relief since his or her ball does not lie in the GUR.
 - B. The player is not allowed relief since his or her stance is not in the GUR.
 - C. The player is allowed relief because the high grass within the GUR is part of the GUR and the grass interferes with his or her swing.
8. Which of the following is false where a player's ball lies in the general area and the player elects to take relief from interference by an immovable obstruction?
- A. The ball lies on the elevated part of a bridge over a deep hollow. Vertical distance is disregarded and the nearest point of complete relief is at the point on the ground directly beneath where the ball lies on the obstruction, provided that the player would not have interference at this point.
 - B. The ball lies on the elevated part of a bridge over a deep hollow. In such a case, all distance, whether vertical or horizontal, is taken into account when determining the nearest point of complete relief.
 - C. The ball lies underground in a tunnel. In such a case, all distance, whether vertical or horizontal, is considered when determining the nearest point of complete relief.

9. In taking relief from interference by a sprinkler head in long grass in the general area, the player's nearest point of complete relief is in the long grass but part of the relief area is located in the fairway. The player drops a ball in the part of the relief area that is in the fairway where it comes to rest. What is the ruling?
- A. The player may not drop the ball in the fairway part of the relief area. The player must correct his or her mistake by lifting the ball and dropping it the long grass of the relief area.
 - B. The player may not drop the ball in the fairway part of the relief area. The dropped ball must be lifted and dropped in the long grass part of the relief area or the dropped ball must be abandoned and another ball must be dropped in the long grass part of the relief area.
 - C. The player has proceeded properly and gets no penalty.
10. A player's ball is embedded after a stroke in the lip at the edge of the prepared area of a bunker; the lip consists of soil, not sand. What is the ruling?
- A. The player may take relief without penalty under the embedded ball relief Rule (16.3b) but he or she must drop the original ball according to the Rule.
 - B. The player may take relief without penalty under the embedded ball relief Rule (16.3b) by dropping the original ball or another ball according to the Rule.
 - C. The player is not allowed relief under the embedded ball relief Rule (16.3b) since the vertical lip is a part of the bunker.