

See below for a few notes about exam questions:

- 1) There is only one correct answer for each question, True or False.
- 2) Circle the correct answer (True or False) each question.
- 3) Questions should be answered based on facts given; don't assume other facts.
- 4) Questions should be answered based on individual play, unless otherwise stated.
- 5) There are no Local Rules or Terms of the Competition in effect unless the question states there are.
- 6) When a question says that a ball was dropped in the "right way," that means all the requirements of Rule 14.3b were met.

1. If a player makes a stroke at an incorrectly substituted ball, the player gets one penalty stroke and must correct the mistake before teeing off on the next hole.
2. The relief area is the area where a player must drop a ball when taking relief under a Rule. With the exception of back-on-the-line relief, each relief Rule requires the player to use a specific relief area whose size and location are based on three factors: (1) Reference Point, (2) Size of Relief Area Measured from Reference Point and (3) Limits on Location of Relief Area.
3. It is the player's responsibility when the round has ended to make sure the marker certifies the hole scores on the scorecard.
4. If it is known or virtually certain that an outside influence (such as another player or spectator) lifted or moved the player's ball, the player must replace the ball on its original spot, which if not known must be estimated.
5. In individual stroke play, if a player deliberately delays the start of the search in order to allow the coach to search on their behalf, the 3-minute search time starts when the player would have been in position to search had they not delayed getting to the area.
6. If a player accidentally moves their ball while trying to find or identify it, the player incurs a one stroke penalty and the ball must be replaced on its original spot, which if not known, must be estimated.
7. Shortly before starting the round, a player discovers that they accidentally have 15 clubs in their bag. The player may declare to their marker one of the clubs out of play and turn the club upside down in their bag. The club does not count towards the 14-club limit.

8. In stroke play, a player who is uncertain about the correct procedure while playing a hole may complete the hole with two balls without penalty. The player should choose which ball will count by announcing their choice to their marker or another player before making a stroke. If the player does not choose prior to making a stroke with either ball, the original ball is treated as the ball chosen by default.
9. A player's ball lies on a bridge that crossed over a creek inside the penalty area. The player is allowed free relief from the bridge as it is an immovable obstruction.
10. If a player's ball-marker might interfere with the play of another player, the player may move the ball-marker out of the way even if not so requested by the other player.
11. In stroke play, if a player misses a short putt and in anger holes the ball with the grip end of the club, the ball is considered holed with a penalty of two strokes added to the score.
12. A player and their entire group completed the play of the 14th hole. Without unreasonably delaying play, the player decides to practice from the greenside bunker of the 14th hole, a breach of Rule 5.5. The player's penalty for breach of this Rule is applied to the player's score for the 15th hole.
13. If a player's ball in motion played from the general area accidentally hits a person, there is no penalty.
14. If a player's ball is in a penalty area, there is no free relief for a ball that is embedded. The player must either play the ball as it lies or take a one-stroke penalty and proceed using one of the relief options provided under Rule 17.
15. Damage on the putting green, including ball marks, spike marks, scrapes and indentations caused by equipment or a flagstick, old hole plugs, turf plugs, animal tracks or hoof indentations, may be repaired only when the player's ball lies on the putting green.
16. A player is searching for their ball, and the search is temporarily interrupted because the player has mistakenly identified a wrong ball. The time between the interruption (when the player mistakenly identified the wrong ball) and when the search resumes does not count. The total search time allowed is three minutes in total, counting the search time both before the interruption and after search resumes.

17. Prior to dropping a ball while taking free relief from ground under repair, a player deliberately breaks a branch of a small bush that lies adjacent to the relief area that may affect their stroke to be made after the dropped ball comes to rest in the relief area. There is no penalty to the player.
18. A player may play a provisional ball in case the ball they have originally played may be out of bounds or lost inside a penalty area.
19. When taking relief from an abnormal course condition, a player must always make their next stroke from within the relief area to avoid a penalty.
20. If a player's ball lies in the penalty area, they may decide to treat their ball as unplayable and proceed under one of the relief options in Rule 19.2.
21. A ball resting on any obstruction, a loose impediment or an integral part of the course in a bunker is not considered to lie in the bunker since the ball does not touch the sand.
22. If a player's ball does not lie on a wrong green, but the wrong green physically interferes with the player's intended stance to make the stroke, the player must take free relief.
23. A player whose ball lies in the rough has interference from an abnormal course condition. The player may take relief, without penalty. When taking relief, the player may drop a ball onto the fairway, if it is within the relief area.
24. A red line that defines a penalty area runs through a bunker. A player's ball is touching both the red line of the penalty area and the bunker. The ball is treated as lying in the bunker.
25. Prior to starting a stroke play event, Players A & B agreed to concede short putts. The players know this is against the Rules, but they want to speed up play. On the 1st green before Player A picks up his short putt, Player C intervenes and says this is not allowed. Players A & B hole out all putts for the entire round. Player A & B must be disqualified.
26. A player hits a poor shot from the general area towards a penalty area. Without knowledge or virtual certainty that the ball is in the penalty area the player drops another ball under Rule 17.1d(1) at the location of the previous shot. Within 3 minutes the original ball is found outside the penalty area. The player can abandon the dropped ball and play the original ball.

27. A player made a stroke from the putting green and their ball misses the hole and rolls off the putting green. The player elects to take stroke-and-distance relief. The player must place the original ball or another ball on the spot where the previous stroke was made, which if not known must be estimated.
28. A hole has started when the player makes a stroke to begin a hole (even if the stroke is made from outside the teeing area or when the stroke is cancelled) and ends when the ball is holed on the putting green (or when the Rules otherwise say the hole is completed).
29. A player's ball lies against a rake inside a bunker. When the player removes the rake, the ball moves. The player must play the ball from the new position.
30. In the general area, a player makes a practice swing and accidentally moves their ball in play with their club. The player has not made a stroke and there is no penalty if the player replaces the ball before making a stroke.
31. The player's ball has come to rest overhanging the hole after their tee shot on a par 3. Upon reaching the putting green, the player walks up to the hole and counts to 10 seconds. After 10 seconds, the player's ball falls into the hole. The player has holed out with the previous stroke, but gets the general penalty added to the score for the hole. The player's score for the hole is 3.
32. If the color of a penalty area has not been marked or identified by the Committee, it is treated as a red penalty area, which allows a player the additional lateral relief option under Rule 17.1d(3).
33. In stroke play, Player A takes reasonable actions to find their ball. During the search, the player moves an attached tree branch which ends up breaking and improving the player's area of intended stance and swing. There is no penalty to the player.
34. In the rain, a player holds an umbrella over their head with one hand while holing a short putt with their putter held in the other hand. The player gets the general penalty.
35. When taking lateral relief from the penalty area, Rule 17.1d(3), a player drops a ball on the putting green of the hole being played when the putting green lies within the relief area and the ball rolls onto the fringe of the putting green that also lies within the relief area. The ball has been dropped properly.

36. A player's ball lies in the general area but a bunker is situated between the player's ball and the hole. The player may remove loose impediments from the bunker.
37. On a par 3, a player hits their tee shot into a dense area of bushes. Thinking they may not be able to find their ball, the player plays a provisional ball to within 3 feet of the hole. As the player is approaching the putting green a spectator says to the player that they see a ball that is likely the player's ball deep in the bushes. Because the ball was seen by the spectator and not an official or another player in the group, the player is not required to identify the ball and may continue with the provisional ball.
38. A player is unable to find their ball, but it is known that it is in an abnormal course condition (temporary water). Instead of taking stroke-and-distance relief, the player may substitute another ball as allowed under Rule 16.1e for a ball that is not found in an abnormal course condition.
39. A player may remove a loose impediment from anywhere on the course at any time provided the ball does not move when the loose impediment is removed.
40. After a stroke made from the putting green, Player A's ball rolls past the hole and accidentally strikes the flagstick that had been removed by Player A prior to the stroke. There is no penalty, and the player must play the ball as it lies.
41. A ball lifted from the general area may be cleaned for identification purposes and to see if it is cut or cracked.
42. In the general area, not in sand, a player who is taking relief drops a ball and it plugs into the ground with part of the ball below the level of the ground. Free relief is allowed under the embedded ball Rule.
43. A player makes a stroke at their ball in the general area and the ball comes to rest in an area of dense undergrowth. After a three-minute search, the ball is not found. The player decides to take stroke-and-distance relief by adding one penalty stroke and playing another ball from where the previous stroke was made. In doing so, the player drops a ball in the right way that strikes the exact spot from where the previous stroke was made. After striking the ground, the ball rolls more than one club-length but less than two club-lengths from where it first struck the ground but not nearer the hole. The player makes their stroke from there. The player gets only the penalty of one stroke under the lost ball Rule (Rule 18.2b)

44. When taking back-on-the-line relief for an unplayable ball in the general area, the dropped ball may roll up to one club-length in any direction (including forward) after first hitting the ground on the line as long as the ball stays in the same area of the course and does not roll closer to the hole than the original location of the ball.
45. When a player's ball lies in a no play zone in a penalty area, the player must take relief under the penalty area relief Rule (17.1d or 17.2) with a penalty of one stroke.
46. Two players exchange balls in error after holing out, with each playing the other's ball from the next teeing area. They each played the wrong ball with a penalty.
47. After the results of a stroke play competition are final, it is discovered that the winner of the event reversed the scores on 2 holes which resulted in one of the scores recorded being lower than the player's actual score on the hole. The total score was correct. The Committee must disqualify the play.
48. Abnormal course conditions is an umbrella term that includes the following: Animal Hole, Ground Under Repair, Temporary Water and Integral Objects.
49. A player is always penalized for removing a boundary stake and not replacing it prior to making a stroke.
50. In stroke play, if a player fails to hole out on the final hole of a round, the player will be disqualified if they do not correct the mistake before leaving the putting green.