



## 2016 MGA RULES OF GOLF QUIZ

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1. A competitor's tee shot on the par-three 18th hole is lodged in the branches of a tree overhanging the putting green, too high for him to be able to reach it. He is able to identify the ball and declares it unplayable. Using his putter as a probe, he is successful in dislodging the ball from the tree, but as a result, the putter's shaft becomes bent and is unfit for play. The competitor, who began his round with 14 clubs, instructs his caddie to borrow another putter from the golf shop. Without delaying play, he places the ball on the putting green directly under the place where the ball lay in the tree. Using the borrowed putter, he holes out in two putts. The competitor's score for the hole is:

- A) 4
- B) 6
- C) 8
- D) The competitor is disqualified.

2. In stroke play, the preceding group has left the flagstick lying on the putting green nearby the hole. A lies two just short of the putting green and B lies two on the putting green. They agree to leave the flagstick where it is as it could assist them. A's chip shot is stopped by the flagstick but B's putt comes up short of it. A takes one putt and B takes two more putts to complete the hole. The result of the hole is:

- A) A scores 4 and B scores 5.
- B) A scores 6 and B scores 7.
- C) A scores 6 and B scores 5.
- D) Both A and B are disqualified.

**3.** A competitor's second stroke is lost in a water hazard. In taking relief under R26-1b, he drops a ball along the line where the ball last crossed the margin of the hazard and the hole and within two club-lengths behind the water hazard. The ball rolls more than two club-lengths from where it first struck the course when dropped. He lifts the ball and goes back along the line another 10 yards to a flatter area, drops it and it comes to rest one club-length farther from the hole than where it first struck the course on his second drop. The competitor plays the ball onto the putting green, two-putts and plays from the next teeing ground. His score for the hole is:

- A) 6
- B) 7
- C) 8
- D) He is disqualified.

**4.** A and B hit their balls into the same general area of a water hazard. A's ball is found in the hazard, but B's ball is lost in the hazard. A elects to play from the hazard and B chooses to proceed under R26-1a. What is the proper procedure?

- A) A plays before B.
- B) B plays before A.
- C) The order of play is determined by the point where their balls last crossed the margin of the hazard.
- D) The order of play should be decided by lot.

**5.** A competitor's second shot ends up on an immovable obstruction and he elects to take relief. Fearing that if he drops his ball it will roll into deep rough, he borrows his fellow-competitor's putter, which is shorter than his own long putter, to measure one club-length from his nearest point of relief. His caddie drops the ball and it rolls into the deep rough more than ten feet from where it first struck the course when dropped. His caddie lifts the original ball, drops a substituted ball, and it rolls to the same place. The caddie then lifts the substituted ball, drops it again, but this time from waist-height, and it comes to rest in a spot that satisfies all of the conditions of R24 and R20-2c. The competitor plays it to the putting green and two-putts. His score for the hole is:

- A) 5
- B) 7
- C) 8
- D) 9

**6.** A competitor's tee shot ricochets off a macadam cart path and ends up under a bush. She declares her ball unplayable and elects to take relief under R28c. She drops the ball and it rolls more than two club-lengths from where the ball first struck a part of the course. She lifts the ball and notices the surface has been scratched by the macadam. Considering the ball to be unfit for play and knowing that R28 permits substitution, she drops a different ball and it ends up within two club-lengths of where it first struck a part of the course, no closer to the hole. She plays the ball onto the putting green and two-putts. Her score for the hole is:

- A) 5
- B) 6
- C) 7
- D) 8

**7.** A competitor's tee shot ends up in a palm tree growing in a bunker where he can identify, but not retrieve it. He declares the ball unplayable and elects to proceed under R28c. Using the point directly beneath where the ball lay in the tree as his reference point, which is in the bunker, he drops a ball less than two club-lengths from that reference point, no nearer the hole, outside of the bunker. He plays it onto the putting green, two-putts and tees off the next teeing ground. His score for the hole is:

- A) 5
- B) 6
- C) 7
- D) He is disqualified.

**8.** A competitor's ball lies inside the margin of a water hazard on a pebbled cart path. He grounds his club on the pebbles and some of them move out of the way on his backswing. The stroke is made. What penalties, if any, are incurred?

- A) No penalty.
- B) Two strokes.
- C) Four strokes.
- D) Six strokes.

**9.** In four-ball match play, A and B are all square against C and D on the 18th hole. They just reach their tee shots when the Committee announces that play is suspended due to darkness. A, unaware that they could choose to finish play of the hole, immediately marks and lifts his ball. Within two minutes, C and D convince A and B to continue play of the hole. A replaces his ball and completes play in three additional strokes. B, C and D score 6, 5 and 5, respectively. Assuming that any required claim was made in a timely fashion, what is the result of the match?

- A) A and B win 1 up.
- B) A must add one penalty stroke to his score for the hole and the match remains all square.
- C) C and D win 1 up.
- D) A and B are disqualified.

**10.** In stroke play, A's ball comes to rest through the green on a bed of pine needles and in a place where, if the pine needles situated close to his ball were moved, it is likely that the ball would also move. A is unable to identify his ball without lifting it, so he follows the procedures required under R12-2, marks his ball and lifts it in order to identify it. In the course of lifting the ball, some of the pine needles immediately under the ball are moved. A's marker advises him that because his lie was altered by moving the pine needles, he must drop the ball as near as possible to the place where the ball originally lay. A complies and drops the original ball in the suggested spot and plays the ball from its new position. What penalties, if any, did A incur?

- A) No penalty.
- B) One penalty stroke.
- C) Two penalty strokes.
- D) Four penalty strokes.

**11.** B is dormie as a match goes to the 15th hole. A holes out in four strokes and B's ball lies three on the putting green. Unbeknownst to A, B's caddie removes the flagstick and touches a point off the putting green indicating where he wants B to aim. Before B makes his stroke, the caddie repositions himself away from the line of putt. B makes his putt for a four and halves the hole and wins the match 4 & 3. As they're being shuttled back to the clubhouse, A's caddie informs him that he saw B's caddie touch a point off the putting green to show B where to aim on the last hole. A informs B in the locker room that he's making a claim and they should go back out and resume the match. How should the Committee rule?

- A) Player B must cancel and replay his last stroke on the 15th hole.
- B) Player B incurs no penalty and the match stands as played.
- C) Player B incurs a one-stroke penalty and they must resume the match on the 16th hole.
- D) Player B incurs a loss of hole penalty and they must resume the match on the 16th hole.

**12.** A competitor's tee shot on a par-3 hole comes to rest in a bunker short of the putting green. He picks up a leaf that was affecting his lie in the bunker with his hand and in the process his ball moves. While waiting for his fellow-competitor to play his next shot, the leaf he had removed has blown back and is behind his ball. The competitor begins his backswing and touches the same leaf. He stops his swing and decides to deem the ball unplayable. The competitor lifts the ball, rakes the bunker and then decides to play his next shot from the tee. His next shot lands on the putting green and he two-putts. The competitor's score for the hole is:

- A) 7
- B) 8
- C) 9
- D) 11

**13.** A's tee shot goes off line and into a grove of trees. His opponent, B, enters the grove of trees with him to help in the search for A's ball. After the players searched for four minutes, a gust of wind dislodges the ball from a tree and when the ball falls towards the ground it hits B. How should A proceed?

- A) A must drop his ball as near as possible at the spot directly under where it came to rest in the tree, no nearer the hole, and proceed with play.
- B) B incurs a one-stroke penalty and A must play his ball from where it came to rest.
- C) B incurs a loss of hole penalty.
- D) A may cancel his stroke and replay from the tee.

**14.** After completing his round, a competitor signed and returned his score card to the Committee. Before the event closed, the competitor discovered he had 15 clubs in his bag. How many total penalty strokes did the competitor incur:

- A) Four penalty strokes.
- B) Six penalty strokes.
- C) Eight penalty strokes.
- D) Penalty strokes are not applicable because the competitor is disqualified.

**15.** In stroke play, A, who lies two, makes his stroke on the putting green and his ball is deflected into the hole by a ball in motion played on another hole. Pleased with his good luck, he begins to proceed to the next tee. His fellow-competitor, B, suggests that he believes A is required to replay his stroke. A announces that he wants his score with the deflected ball to count but he will play a second ball to appease B. He drops a ball as close as possible to the spot from which he had made his putt. A takes three additional strokes with the second ball to hole out. The competitors report the facts to the Committee which should rule that A has scored:

- A) 3
- B) 4
- C) 5
- D) 7

**16.** A competitor's tee shot came to rest on an artificially-surfaced road (an obstruction). Unsure whether the road was an integral part of the course, he invoked R3-3 and announced that he wished to take relief if he was entitled to it. He played the original ball as it lay and dropped a second ball under R24-2b(i). During the competitor's backswing, the second ball started to move and he continued with his swing and completed the stroke. The movement was caused by the competitor. He holed out each ball in two additional strokes and reported all the facts to the Committee, which should rule the competitor scored:

- A) 4
- B) 5
- C) 6
- D) 7

**17.** A and B are playing a singles match. The Committee has established the Local Rule permitting the use of distance-measuring devices. On the second hole, B observes A using a distance-measuring device that is also being used to measure gradient. B decides not to say anything because he wants to be "a good guy." After 15 holes, B, who is down two holes in the match, has the honor and plays from the 16th tee. When A uses his device to measure the distance and gradient on the tee of the par-3 16th hole, B tells A that the device A is using is in violation of R14-3. B claims the match saying that A is disqualified for using an artificial device multiple times. They ask a Committee member for a ruling. The Committee should rule:

- A) B cannot benefit from a R14-3 violation that he ignored on multiple occasions for 15 holes. The state of the match stands and A remains 2 up with three holes to play. A should be disqualified if he uses the device again.
- B) The claim is upheld and award the match to B.
- C) A is 1 up with three holes to play.
- D) A is 1 up with two holes to play.

**18.** Upon starting play of a hole, a player's stroke with his driver misses the ball. Deciding to proceed with an iron instead, he lifts his ball from the tee, removes the tee from the ground and puts his ball back into play by dropping it in the same spot. Using his foot and then his iron, he firmly presses down the turf and soil immediately behind the ball creating a depression. He makes a stroke at the ball and holes out in three additional strokes. His score for the hole is:

- A) 5
- B) 6
- C) 7
- D) 8

**19.** Prior to the start of a single match, the players show each other the identifying marks on their respective balls. A notes that B has drawn an arrow on her ball. On the second hole, B authorizes her caddie to mark and lift her ball. The caddie reads the putt, then marks and lifts her ball as directed, just as he did on the first hole upon B's request. While B is replacing the ball, A realizes that B aligns the arrow on her ball with an arrow also drawn on her ball-marker. B holes the putt to win the hole. Prior to teeing off on the third hole, A makes a claim regarding the marking and lifting procedure utilized by B and her caddie on the first two holes. What is the ruling?

- A) The claim is rejected because the procedure used was proper.
- B) The claim was not made in a timely manner because A knew about the arrow before the match began.
- C) The claim was made in a timely manner only with regard to the second hole, which was awarded to A.
- D) The claim was correctly made, and B lost both the first and the second hole.

**20.** In which of the following situations has the competitor incurred a penalty:

- A) Using an interlocking grip, a competitor anchors his forearm against his chest while putting.
- B) While waiting on the tee for the group ahead to clear, a competitor uses an alignment rod to stretch and stay loose.
- C) A competitor, who has a similar putt, stands on the line directly behind a fellow-competitor as he putts to see how much break he must play.
- D) None of the above.

**21.** A and B, who are playing a match, both hit their tee shots into a greenside bunker. A is away and shanks her shot, which strikes a rake that is being held by B's caddie. A asks if she can play the shot over, but B replies she thinks that would be improper, so A does nothing. Because A's stroke disturbed the area of B's intended stance, B's caddie rakes the disturbed area. B then shanks her bunker shot, the ball heading once again toward the rake that is still being held by her caddie. The caddie moves the rake so that the shot misses the rake but then rolls into a nearby lateral water hazard. B's caddie again rakes the bunker, and B drops a ball into the freshly raked area in a spot that is less than two club-lengths from and not closer to the hole than where her ball last crossed the margin of the hazard. She plays the dropped ball from the bunker into the hole. A then chips her ball toward the putting green, but it rolls once again into the bunker. As A is about to play from the bunker, B suggests that she's playing the ball too far forward in her stance. A makes a claim, stating that B has improperly given advice. What is the result of the hole?

- A) The hole has not been completed and A must continue play.
- B) A wins the hole.
- C) The hole is halved.
- D) B wins the hole.

**22.** In a stroke play event, the Committee implements a Local Rule deeming all stakes on the course to be immovable obstructions. A's tee shot comes to rest in bounds but up against a stake defining out of bounds. A announces to his marker that he is proceeding under the Local Rule, drops his ball within one club-length of the nearest point of relief and plays his next stroke onto the putting green. He takes two additional strokes to hole his ball and returns his score card with a four for the hole. Before the competition has closed, a spectator questions A's play. The Committee should rule that A's score for the hole is:

- A) 4
- B) 6
- C) 8
- D) He is disqualified.

**23.** A competitor's tee shot lands in an Environmentally-Sensitive Area (ESA) defined as a lateral water hazard and comes to rest three yards from where it last crossed the margin of the hazard. He makes a stroke at the ball that moves it five yards towards the hole but still within the ESA. Another stroke moves the ball 100 yards closer to the hole but again still in the ESA. His next stroke reaches the putting green and he holes out with two putts.

The competitor then learns his ball had been in an ESA. Fearing that he may have committed a serious breach of playing from a wrong place he chooses to play a second ball per R20-7. He drops a ball within two club-lengths of and no nearer the hole than the point where his tee shot last crossed the margin of the hazard. He holes out in three additional strokes.

The competitor has scored:

- A) 11
- B) 12
- C) 13
- D) 14

**24.** A competitor hits his tee shot into an area that has been damaged by maintenance equipment. It has not been marked as ground under repair. He announces that he will play a second ball under R3-3. The original ball is played into the hole under the Rules. The competitor reports to the Committee that he played two balls. Assuming that the Committee will allow relief from the area, in which of the following situations will the Committee allow the selected ball to count?

A) The competitor wishes the second ball to count if the Rules permit. He drops a ball that he subsequently hits out of bounds. A fellow-competitor points out that the competitor had dropped closer to the hole than the original ball. He drops another ball within one club-length of the nearest point of relief and plays that ball onto the putting green. The second dropped ball is played into the hole under the Rules.

B) The competitor announces that he intends to use R3-3 because he may be entitled to relief. He drops a second ball and, after examining the poor lie of the dropped ball, states that he wishes the score with the original ball to count.

C) The competitor wishes the second ball to count and drops a ball that rolls 12 feet farther from the hole and comes to rest under a bush. He declares it unplayable and drops within two club-lengths of that spot no closer to the hole, then plays the ball onto the putting green and two-putts.

D) None of the above.

**25.** In stroke play, A's ball lies on the putting green 40 feet from the hole. B's ball is just off the putting green 20 feet from the hole. A putts and his ball comes to rest five feet above the hole. A places a coin behind the ball but does not lift it. B requests the flagstick be put back into the hole. Unbeknownst to B and during his backswing, a gust of wind causes A's ball to roll. The balls collide and B's ball is deflected into the hole while A's ball comes to rest 25 feet from the hole. What is the ruling?

A) Neither A nor B is penalized. A's and B's strokes must both be cancelled and replayed.

B) Neither A nor B is penalized. A must play his ball from its new position. B's ball is holed.

C) A must replace his ball and play from the original position. B's ball is holed and he must add two penalty strokes to his score for the hole.

D) A must replace his ball and play his next stroke from in front of the coin. B's ball is holed and he must add two penalty strokes to his score for the hole.