

2011 KJGA Rules Quiz Answers

1. **If a player is assigned to tee off at 9 a.m. and shows up to the tee box at 9:01, but his group is still on the tee box what is the proper ruling?**

- A. Player incurs a penalty of one stroke and must tee off immediately
- B. Since the player's group is still on the tee box he/she may tee off without penalty

C. Player is subject to a two stroke penalty

Applicable Rule: 6-3a, 33-7

Explanation: When a starting time is listed as 9:00 am, the starting time is 9:00:00 am and under Rule 6-3a the player is subject to disqualification for being late, however under Rule 33-7 the committee may provide, as long as player arrives within five minutes of his starting time, a penalty of only two strokes.

2. **When is a ball defined as "lost"**

- A. It is not found, or identified, by the player within ten minutes of the player starting to search for the ball
- B. The player has made a stroke at a provisional ball at a location where the original ball is believed to be, or nearer the hole**
- C. The player has dropped a substitute ball within two club lengths of where original ball is believed to be lost
- D. All of the above

Applicable Rule: Definition of *lost ball*

Explanation: A ball is deemed to be lost if:

- a) It is not found and identified as his by the player, within five minutes after the player, the player's side, or his or her caddies have begun to search for it
- b) The player has made a stroke at a provisional ball from the place where the original ball is likely to be or from a point nearer the hole than the original ball (Rule 27-2b)
- c) The player has put another ball into play under penalty of stroke and distance (Rule 27-1a)

3. **When is it permissible for a player to clean a ball that is NOT on a putting green?**

- A. Player marks and lifts it in order to identify it
- B. When through the green, player lifts ball because it might interfere or assist with another's play
- C. When player marks and lifts it to determine if it is unfit for play
- D. When taking relief from ground under repair**

Applicable Rule: Rule 21

Explanation: A ball not on the putting green, may be cleaned when lifted, except:

- a) To determine if it is unfit for play (Rule 5-3)
- b) For identification, in this case it may be cleaned only to the extent necessary to identify it (Rule 12-2)
- c) Because it is assisting or interfering with play (Rule 22)

4. Which of the following is an acceptable action when player has a ball lying in the bunker

- A. Player may remove as few loose impediments as possible so that he/she may identify his ball**
- B. Player may move remove any loose impediments (sticks, leaves, stones) interfering with his lie or swing
- C. Player may rake foot prints left over from previous group playing the hole
- D. Player may mark, lift, and clean ball

Applicable Rule: 12-1

Explanation: If a ball in a bunker is believed to be covered by loose impediments or sand, the player may remove as many loose impediments or sand as necessary to see a part of the ball. If an excess is removed, there is no penalty, but the ball must be re-covered. If the ball is accidentally moved during the search process, there is no penalty, however it must be replaced and re-covered if necessary.

5. Which of the following is NOT considered an obstruction

- A. White stakes that define where out of bounds is**
- B. A rake that lies next to a bunker
- C. A cart path
- D. A trash can

Applicable Rule: Definition of *obstruction*

Explanation: The definition of *obstruction* specifically states that “objects defining out of bounds, such as walls, fences, stakes, and railings” are not obstructions and free relief from them is not granted

6. In stroke play, if a player holes a putt from the green, but the flagstick was not removed, what is the result?

- A. Player has holed out, but incurs a two stroke penalty**
- B. No penalty and the player has successfully holed out
- C. Player must replay the stroke from the original point

Applicable Rule: 17-3c

Explanation: If a stroke is made from the putting green, the flagstick must be removed either before the stroke or, if it is being attended to, before the ball has a chance to strike the flag stick.

7. What is the most appropriate method of taking relief from a cart path (immovable obstruction)

- A. Player drops on either side of the cart path, within two club lengths of the edge of the path, not nearer the hole
- B. Player drops within one club length of the nearest point of relief, not nearer the hole**
- C. Player may place the ball anywhere behind its original point, so long as they keep original point between the place they drop and the hole.

Applicable Rule: 24-2a-b

Explanation: Interference from an immovable obstruction occurs when a ball lies in or on the obstruction, or when obstruction interferes with the stance or intended swing area of the player's swing. If a player is taking relief from an immovable obstruction that is through the green, they may lift the ball and drop it, without penalty, within one club-length of and not nearer the hole than the nearest point of relief. When dropping, the ball must first strike a part of the course that avoids interference by the obstruction and is not in a hazard or on the putting green.

8. In which of the following situations is a player NOT granted relief from an immovable obstruction?

- A. The obstruction interferes with the player's stance or area of intended swing
- B. If on the putting green the obstruction interferes with players intended line of putt
- C. If through the green, the obstruction interferes with players intended line of play**

Applicable Rule: 24-2a,

Explanation: Only when the player's ball is on the putting green may a player take relief from an obstruction if it interferes with his line of play.

9. When taking relief from a lateral water hazard (red stakes or lines), which of the following are the player's options (select all that apply)

- A. The player may play another ball from the original point of the last shot played, incurring a one stroke penalty**
- B. Drop a ball within two club lengths of where the ball last crossed the margin of the hazard, incurring a one stroke penalty**
- C. Drop a ball on the opposite side of the hazard, keeping the point where it last crossed the margin of the hazard between the hole and the place where the ball will be dropped, incurring a one stroke penalty**

Applicable Rule: 26-1

Explanation: All choices are suitable for taking relief from a lateral water hazard, as well as dropping on a point on the opposite margin of the water hazard, but is still equidistant from the hole.

10. When is a player considered to have addressed his ball?

- A. Through the green, When he has taken his/her stance
- B. Through the green, When he has taken his/her stance and grounded the club**
- C. In a hazard, when he has taken his/her stance and grounded the club

Applicable Rule: Definition of “Addressing the Ball”

Explanation – A player has addressed his ball when he takes his stance and has grounded his club, except when in a hazard; the ball is addressed in a hazard when he takes his stance.

11. If a ball in motion strikes an outside agency (a referee) and bounces 10 yards into a bunker, what is the result?

- A. Stroke is cancelled and replayed at the original point
- B. Ball must be played as it lies, no penalty.**
- C. Ball is to be placed and played about where it struck to the outside agency, no penalty

Applicable Rule: Rule 19-1

Explanation: If a ball in motion is deflected or stopped by an outside agency, it is a rub of the green, and there is no penalty and the ball must be played as it lies. EXCEPT when the stroke is made from the putting green and the ball is deflected or stopped by an outside agency (except a worm or insect), the stroke is cancelled and replayed.

12. If player deems his ball to be in an unplayable lie he may (select all that apply).

- A. Play a ball as close to the original point as possible, under penalty of one stroke**
- B. Drop ball within two club lengths of where the ball lies, but not nearer the hole, incurring a one stroke penalty**
- C. If in a bunker, drop outside of the bunker incurring a one stroke penalty
- D. Drop a ball as far behind the point where the ball lay, keeping that point between the hole and the spot where player drops, incurring a penalty of one stroke.**

Applicable Rule: Rule 28

Explanation: The only way a player could declare a lie in the bunker unplayable and play his next shot from outside the bunker would be to proceed under option A, stroke and distance.

13. After completing the 2nd hole, player A discovers he has 15 clubs in his bag. His friend player B tells him don't worry about taking a penalty stroke and too just give him the extra club because he only has 13. What is the result of this?

- A. They both incur two stroke penalties for the 1st and 2nd hole
- B. They are both disqualified for agreeing to waive the rules**
- C. Nothing, since B only had 13 clubs he was permitted to carry one more, even if it belonged to another player.
- D. Since Player A was the only one in breach of a rule he incurs a two stroke penalty on the 1st and 2nd hole

Applicable Rule: Rule 4-4, Rule 1-3

Explanation: Rule 4-4 states that a player may have a maximum of 14 clubs. Rule 1-3 then states that players are subject to disqualification for agreeing to waive any rules or penalties incurred.

14. If in stroke, player A is standing on the 3rd tee box and discovers that on the 2nd hole he had played his second shot to the green and subsequently putts with a wrong ball what must he do?

- A. Add two strokes to his score for the 2nd hole
- B. He is disqualified
- C. He must go back and find his original ball in the 2nd fairway and complete play of the 2nd hole properly, while incurring a two stroke penalty.**
- D. He must go back to the 2nd tee box and replay the entire hole

Applicable Rule: 15-3b

Explanation: If in stroke play a player makes a stroke at a wrong ball he incurs a two stroke penalty and must correct the mistake before playing from the next teeing ground, or if it is the final hole, before leaving the green. If he fails to do so he is disqualified. In match play, if a player makes a stroke at a wrong ball, he loses the hole.

15. In which instance may a player NOT touch the line of his putt

- A. When removing loose impediments
- B. In lifting or replacing a ball
- C. When repairing a ball mark on the putting green
- D. When brushing dew or frost off the line of putt**

Applicable Rule: 16-1, Definition of *loose impediments*

Explanation: Rule 16-1 clearly states when it is permissible to touch the line of a putt. It states a player may remove loose impediments, provided they don't press anything down. However, the definition of "loose impediments" clearly says dew and frost are not loose impediments.

16. Which of the following is an appropriate method for taking free relief from ground under repair

- A. If ball lies in the bunker, lifting it and dropping it anywhere within one club of the original point, in or out of the bunker.
- B. If through the green, player may lift and place it anywhere within two club lengths of the nearest point of relief, not nearer the hole
- C. If through the green, player may lift and drop it anywhere within one club length of the nearest point of relief, not nearer the hole.**
- D. All of the above are acceptable options

Applicable Rule: 25-1

Explanation: When taking relief from ground under repair a player must lift the ball and drop it within one club length of, and not nearer the hole, than the nearest point of relief. If a ball is in a bunker, it must be dropped with the same procedure, plus it must be dropped in the bunker to be considered free relief. A player may drop outside of the bunker, with penalty of one stroke.

17. Under which of these scenarios would the player NOT incur a one stroke penalty for causing a ball at rest to move

- A. Player is removing a loose impediment and causes the ball to move
- B. Player misses his tee shot and prior to making second stroke from teeing ground he lowers the tee and ball further into the ground
- C. A player dropped his hat and it causes the ball to move
- D. If a player is searching for his ball in a hazard that is covered in leaves and without seeing the ball accidentally steps on it**

Applicable Rule: 18-1

Explanation: Rule 18-1 states that if a player causes his ball to move while searching for it in a hazard covered by loose impediments, for a ball in an obstruction or ground under repair, or for a ball believed to be in a water hazard he incurs no penalty as long as he replaces it and if necessary re-covers it.

18. It is the player's responsibility to ensure his scorecard is correct at the end of a round. Thus, if he returns in a scorecard that has him scoring a 5 on the 4th hole, when he actually scored a 4, what is the result?

- A. The player is disqualified
- B. The player must accept the higher score that was recorded**
- C. The player must accept the higher score, and must add a penalty of two strokes
- D. The player and his marker, who was also a fellow-competitor, are both disqualified.

Applicable Rule: 6-6d

Explanation: If a player returns a score on a hole higher than what he actually got, he must accept the score as reported. On the other hand, if the player returns a score lower than what he took he is disqualified.

19. If a player knocks his ball off the tee while addressing it on his first stroke, does he incur a one stroke penalty for causing a ball to move

- A. Yes, the ball was in play when he teed it up, and the appropriate rule applies
- B. No, the ball is not in play until the first stroke is made, he/she may re-tee without penalty**

Applicable Rule: Definition of *ball in play* and *stroke*

Explanation: The definition of a "ball in play" says it is in play as soon as a stroke is made on the teeing ground. Furthermore, a stroke is defined as a forward movement of the club made with the intention of striking it. Therefore, in the situation this question describes he would not have made a first stroke at it yet because he had only addressed it

20. A player is NOT allowed to re-drop under which circumstance?

- A. The ball is dropped outside a hazard, and after it is dropped it rolls into and comes to rest in a hazard
- B. The ball is dropped and comes to rest out of bounds
- C. The ball comes to rest nearer the hole than the original point
- D. If the ball is dropped, comes to rest in play, but then rolls out of bounds**

Applicable Rule: Note 1 to Rule 20-2c

Explanation: Note 1 to Rule 20-2c says that if a ball, when dropped, comes to rest and then begins to move, it must be played as it lies, unless the provisions of another rule applies. In this case the player would have to play under Rule 27-1 and play a ball from the original point of the last stroke.