

Senior Class Rules and Etiquette Test

1. In stroke play, which of the following statements is true?
 - a. Players may concede putts "in the leather."
 - b. The penalty for too many clubs is always four strokes.
 - c. A player may not practice on the competition course before a round.
 - d. There is no penalty for giving strokes.

2. A player makes a stroke when:
 - a. He had pushed or scraped the ball from underneath a bush.
 - b. He has swung the club forward with the intent to strike at and move the ball.
 - c. He stops his forward swing before striking the ball.
 - d. He slaps the ball away from the lip of the cup with his club.

3. The following is not true regarding playing a "second ball."
 - a. A player must announce his intention before taking further action.
 - b. He must report the facts to the Committee.
 - c. A second ball cannot, under the rules, be played in match play.
 - d. A second ball is always a provisional ball.

4. If a player's ball lies in a water hazard:
 - a. He may not play the ball.
 - b. He may take stroke and distance and play from the point of his previous stroke.
 - c. He may drop a ball along the "line of flight" of his previous stroke.
 - d. He may drop a ball within three club lengths of the point the original ball last crossed the margin of the hazard.

5. A club becomes damaged (ceases to conform) and may be replaced when:
 - a. The grip becomes wet and slippery.
 - b. It is broken while playing a stroke.
 - c. It has been lost.
 - d. It is broken when thrown at the player's ball.

6. A player may:
 - a. Blow on his ball when it lies on the lip of the hole.
 - b. Put "Vaseline" on his driver face to straighten out his slice.
 - c. Move an out of bounds stake if it interferes with his swing.
 - d. Move a movable obstruction located out of bounds.

7. Which of the following is true?
 - a. The player himself must drop the ball.
 - b. The player, his caddie, or his partner may drop the ball.
 - c. The player himself must lift the ball
 - d. If a fellow competitor lifts the player's ball, the fellow competitor must replace it.

8. A ball is lost when:
- It is not found or identified as his by the player within five minutes after the player's side or the caddies have begun to search for it.
 - The player declares it to be lost.
 - A provisional ball has been played from the tee.
 - A player has played a wrong ball after three minutes of searching.
9. The following statement is false.
- A ball is in a hazard when it touches a line defining a hazard.
 - Casual water does not exist in a water hazard.
 - A player may play a stroke from ground under repair.
 - A ball is out of bounds when part of it lies out of bounds.
10. A player is not entitled to free relief from the following:
- Ground under repair.
 - A wrong putting green.
 - A sand (unpaved cart path.)
 - An immovable obstruction.
11. A player has not played a wrong ball when:
- He has played a stroke from outside the teeing ground.
 - He has played a stroke from out of bounds.
 - He has swung at a wrong ball and missed.
 - He has made a stroke at his partner's ball.
12. A player carefully removes grass clippings adhering to the ball in play in the middle of the fairway.
- There is no penalty as the ball did not move.
 - The player is penalized two strokes for cleaning his ball.
 - The player is penalized one stroke for cleaning his ball.
 - The player is disqualified for exerting influence on his ball.
13. A ball at rest is moved by the player, in the absence of a stroke:
- Must be replaced and a penalty stroke added.
 - Must be played as it lies and a penalty stroke added.
 - Must be dropped in the original position under penalty of two strokes.
 - Must be played as it lies without penalty.
14. How much time does a player have to determine if his ball, which overhangs the lip of the hole, is at rest?
- Three seconds
 - Ten seconds
 - One minute.
 - Five minutes.

15. Which is false regarding the nearest point of relief?
- May be in a hazard.
 - May be out of bounds.
 - May be in the middle of a huge bush.
 - May be on a putting green.
16. A ball dropped under the unplayable ball rule rolls back into the same position from which it was lifted. The player:
- Must play the ball or take another unplayable.
 - Is entitled to another drop, no additional penalty.
 - Must play the ball or be disqualified.
 - Cannot use the stroke and distance option at this point.
17. A ball must be marked when lifted:
- When taking relief from a water hazard.
 - It is to be replaced.
 - At all times.
 - When taking relief from ground under repair.
18. A player plays a stroke. The ball bounces off a tree and the player catches it.
- There is not penalty.
 - The player incurs a penalty stroke.
 - The player incurs two penalty strokes.
 - The player and his partner are disqualified for the match.
19. A player must repair a ball mark.
- In the area in which he is to drop the ball.
 - In the fringe when it interferes with his line of putt.
 - At no time.
 - Only on the putting green.
20. A player taking relief from casual water through the green:
- May drop the ball in a hazard.
 - Must drop the ball in a similar lie.
 - Must take maximum relief.
 - Must take complete relief.

True or False

21. A player should never stand behind his fellow competitor while he is playing a stroke. T F
22. A player should never hold play up while looking for a ball. T F
23. A player should repair spike marks on the putting green after completion of the hole. T F
24. A player should never take deep divots with a practice swing. T F
25. Talking to a player or jiggling change in one's pocket while he is playing a stroke is considered improper. T F