

**COACHES GUIDE
COLLEGE PLAYER BASIC EXERCISE
RULES OF GOLF 2023**

There are two separate exercises in this series. One is BASIC with 50 questions and the other is ADVANCED with 100 questions. Each covers all the Rules of Golf except those dealing exclusively with match play (Rule 3.2), other forms of play (Rules 21-23), except team competitions (Rule 24) or Modifications for Players with Disabilities (Rule 25). BASIC is an introduction to the Rules and is intended for the intercollegiate player who is not yet proficient in the Rules. It focuses on the fundamentals in a way that covers many of the infractions that commonly occur in intercollegiate tournament golf. ADVANCED is intended for those players (and coaches) who want more than a basic understanding of the Rules and covers more complex situations including numerous real ones that have recently occurred in stroke play intercollegiate events. Each of these exercises is designed more to be completed with references (e.g., USGA Rules of Golf booklet) rather than as an exam to be taken and scored but each exercise should serve both purposes. The questions in both of these exercises presuppose situations in stroke play with both individual and team competition, that is, the form of play commonly found in intercollegiate competition. The level of difficulty of the questions in BASIC is such that the answers may be quickly found in the Rules of Golf booklet. ADVANCED questions are of moderate difficulty. Both exercises should provide motivation for the player to learn why there was a lack of understanding of the principles involved in those questions that were missed. The suggestion for preparation of these two exercises originated in 1999 with Coach Frank Landrey of Liberty University, who saw the need to assist the intercollegiate player in search of a better game where knowledge of the Rules of Golf can be an important contributor to lower scores. Strong support for both of these exercises and recent revisions also came from the late Coach Rod Myers of Duke University, a firm supporter of playing by the Rules. The original exercise was completed in January 2000 Dr. Lewis Blakey and is now updated to the Rules of Golf 2023. Remember that questions are for INDIVIDUAL STROKE PLAY only.

In the COACH'S GUIDE, each of the questions in the BASIC exercise is numbered (1-50). After the question number, the Rule or reference for the subject of the question is given. The question and the choices are given with the correct choice (A, B, C, D). In most cases, a short explanation follows, giving the reasoning for the correct answer, with a specific citation in the Rules.

1. Which is FALSE regarding the line of play?
 - A. It is the line on which the player intends the ball to go after a stroke.
 - B. It extends a reasonable distance beyond the hole.
 - C. It includes an extension of that line up above the ground.
 - D. It includes a reasonable distance on either side of that line.

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2. After playing two strokes in heavy rain, a player's ball lies on the putting green. During the stroke of the first putt, a coach holds an umbrella over the player's head. For the second putt that is holed, since the grip of the putter is wet, the player wraps a towel around the grip. What is the player's score for the hole?
- A. 4.
 - B. 6.
 - C. 8.
 - D. Disqualification.
3. Temporary water covers the lower half of the putting green where the player's ball lies. The spot of the nearest point of complete relief, where the ball could be positioned so that the player has no interference by the temporary water (complete relief), is several feet off the putting green in light rough (Point A). What is the ruling?
- A. The player is not allowed relief in this situation.
 - B. The original ball or a substituted ball may be placed at Point A.
 - C. The original ball or a substituted ball may be dropped at Point A.
 - D. The original ball may be lifted and placed at the nearest point on the putting green that affords maximum available relief.
4. A player's ball lies in a bunker. Which is FALSE?
- A. The player may remove movable obstructions in the bunker before the stroke.
 - B. The player must not remove loose impediments in the bunker before the stroke.
 - C. Grass-covered ground within the bunker is not part of the bunker.
 - D. A player must not touch sand in the bunker with a club during a practice swing.
5. Which is FALSE regarding taking relief under the unplayable ball Rule?
- A. It is virtually certain that the player's ball lies in a small bush in the general area but cannot be located; the player may take back-on-the-line relief based on the place where it is estimated to lie in the bush.
 - B. When a player's ball is in a bunker, the ball must be dropped in a relief area in the bunker if the player selects the lateral relief option.
 - C. The player is the only person who may decide to treat the ball as unplayable; a player may decide to take unplayable ball relief anywhere on the course except when the ball is in a penalty area.
 - D. A player may take relief with either the original ball or a substituted ball and the relief area may be in any area of the course.
6. A player's ball is at rest on the putting green. In making a practice swing, the player accidentally strikes the ball causing it to move several inches farther from the hole. The player plays the ball from its new position into the hole. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a penalty of one stroke and the ball is holed.
 - C. There is a penalty of two strokes and the ball is holed.
 - D. There is a penalty of two strokes and the ball must be replaced.

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7. A player's ball lies on a cart path covered with loose gravel. The player removes gravel close to the ball without moving the ball and plays it as it lies.

What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty.
- B. There is a penalty of one stroke.
- C. There is a penalty of two strokes.
- D. There is a penalty of two strokes and the stroke must be replayed.

8. A player's ball is on the putting green. After the player starts the backswing for the stroke, the ball moves. Without discontinuing the stroke, the player strikes the moving ball. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty and the ball is played as it lies.
- B. There is a penalty of one stroke and the ball is played as it lies.
- C. There is a penalty of one stroke; the stroke does not count and the ball must be replaced.
- D. There is a penalty of two strokes; the stroke does not count and the ball must be replaced.

9. Which is FALSE regarding ground under repair?

- A. It includes material piled for removal and a hole made by the maintenance staff in maintaining the course, even if not so marked.
- B. Stakes or lines defining ground under repair are in such ground.
- C. Stakes defining ground under repair are obstructions.
- D. Grass cuttings left on the course that have been abandoned and are not intended to be removed are ground under repair, even if not so marked.

10. A tee-marker interferes with the stance of a player when playing a provisional ball for the original ball thought to be lost. The player moves the tee-marker to a new position only a few inches away and plays the provisional ball. Later, determining that the original ball is out of bounds, the player completes the hole with the provisional ball.

What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty.
- B. There is only a penalty of one stroke under the ball out of bounds Rule.
- C. There is a total penalty of three strokes; one stroke under the ball out of bounds Rule and two strokes for moving the tee-marker.
- D. The player is disqualified.

11. Which is FALSE regarding a ball either interfering with or helping play in the general area when there is no ball in motion after a stroke?

- A. A may lift A's ball if A reasonably believes that it might interfere with the play of B.
- B. A may not lift A's ball if A considers that it might help with the play of B.
- C. A may have B's ball lifted if A considers that it might interfere with A's play.
- D. A may not have B's ball lifted if A considers that B's ball might help with the play of another player.

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12. A player's ball is lost in a red penalty area. There is a large bush near where the ball last crossed the edge of the red penalty area (Point A) and it is physically impossible to drop a ball within two club-lengths of Point A, as lateral relief option of the penalty area Rule allows. Point B on the opposite side of the red penalty area is determined such that it is an equal distance from the hole as that of Point A. As allowed by a Local Rule, the player drops a ball within two club-lengths of Point B, not nearer the hole, and completes play of the hole. What is the ruling?
- A. The player took relief correctly; there is no penalty.
 - B. The player took relief incorrectly; there is a total penalty of three strokes.
 - C. The player took relief correctly; there is only a penalty of one stroke under the red penalty area Rule.
 - D. The player took relief incorrectly, is in serious breach of the Rules and must correct the error or be disqualified.
13. Which does NOT result in a penalty of disqualification to a player?
- A. Returning a scorecard with a score for a hole higher than the actual score.
 - B. Arrives at the starting point more than five minutes after the player's starting time without exceptional circumstances preventing him from starting on time.
 - C. Not remaining throughout the round in the group set by the Committee when the Committee does not approve a change either before or after it happens.
 - D. Returning a scorecard without the marker's certification.
14. Which is TRUE regarding the putting green?
- A. No matter where the player's ball lies, the player may remove sand and loose soil from the putting green without penalty.
 - B. An old hole plug or damage to the putting green caused by the impact of a ball may be repaired by the player but the player must not use a hand or foot.
 - C. If a ball or ball-marker is accidentally moved in the process of repairing a ball mark on the putting green, there is always a penalty of one stroke.
 - D. If a player's ball at rest on the putting green is moved by natural forces, the ball must always be played from its new location.
15. Which is TRUE regarding a ball that has been damaged while playing a hole?
- A. If a ball breaks into pieces after a stroke, there is no penalty but stroke counts.
 - B. If the player substitutes another ball for a damaged ball, the substituted ball must be dropped as near as possible to where the original ball lay except on the putting green where it must be placed.
 - C. The player may substitute another ball for the original ball for the reason that it can be clearly seen that the original ball's surface is scraped or scratched during the hole being played.
 - D. When a ball is lifted from the fringe of the putting green to see if it is cut or cracked during the hole being played, it may not be cleaned.

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16. Which is TRUE about an animal or an animal hole?
- A. An animal is all living members of the animal kingdom.
 - B. An animal hole includes a hole dug by animals such as insects and worms.
 - C. The material removed by an animal is not considered part of the animal hole.
 - D. An animal hole is considered to be an abnormal course condition.
17. A player plays from the teeing area on a long par-3 to an island putting green that is surrounded by a pond entirely marked as a yellow penalty area (yellow stakes). The ball lands on the putting green and rolls over the back edge into the pond where it is lost. For a ball lost in the pond, there is a Local Rule allowing use of a dropping zone as an option with a penalty of one stroke in addition to playing under the penalty area Rule. This dropping zone is located on the teeing area side of the pond about 80 yards from the putting green. The player mistakenly thinks that the penalty area is a red penalty area (red stakes). The player drops a ball within two club-lengths of the point where the original ball last crossed the edge of the penalty area, not nearer the hole, on the fringe of the putting green according to the lateral relief option of the red penalty area Rule. The player completes the hole. What is the ruling?
- A. There is only a penalty of one stroke under the red penalty area Rule.
 - B. There is a penalty of one stroke under the red penalty area Rule and a penalty of two strokes for playing from a wrong place but not a serious breach.
 - C. There is a penalty of one stroke under the red penalty area Rule and a penalty of two strokes for a serious breach of playing from a wrong place; the player must correct the error by playing a second ball in accordance with the Local Rule or the yellow penalty area Rule, getting an additional penalty of one stroke.
 - D. There is a penalty of two strokes for playing from a wrong place and there is a serious breach of playing from a wrong place; the player must correct the error by playing out the hole with a second ball played in accordance with the yellow penalty area Rule.
18. When the Committee suspends play because of heavy rain, the position of a player's ball is not marked nor is the ball lifted from the putting green. When the Committee orders play to resume, the player finds the original ball in a bunker. What is the ruling?
- A. The original ball must be played from the bunker.
 - B. The original ball must be lifted from the bunker and replaced on the putting green.
 - C. A ball or ball-marker must be placed on the spot from which the original ball was moved.
 - D. The player may play the original ball from the bunker or the putting green.
19. Which is FALSE regarding advice?
- A. Information on the Rules is advice.
 - B. Information on the location of the hole on the putting green is not advice.
 - C. Information on the location of penalty areas is not advice.
 - D. Advice is any verbal comment or deliberate action that is intended to influence a player in choosing a club, making a stroke or deciding how to play a hole or a round.

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20. Which is TRUE regarding a scorecard?
- A. If a player returns a scorecard with an incorrect total score that is lower than actually taken, the player is disqualified.
 - B. A player must certify the scorecard and promptly return it to the Committee, after which the player must not change the scorecard.
 - C. If more than one marker records the scores, only the last one of them is responsible for certifying the scorecard.
 - D. After each hole, a marker must check the score with the player and record it.
21. A's ball lies on the fringe of the putting green 20-feet from the hole. B's ball lies on the putting green 25-feet from the hole. A plays first, but before the ball comes to rest, B putts and the two balls in motion collide. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty; the strokes count and each ball must be played as it lies.
 - B. B gets a penalty of two strokes, each stroke with a ball in play counts, and both balls must be played as they lie.
 - C. There is no penalty to A or B; A's ball must be played as it lies and B's stroke does not count, and the original ball or another ball must be replaced on its original spot.
 - D. A gets a penalty of two strokes; A's ball must be played as it lies and B's stroke does not count, and the original ball or another ball must be replaced on its original spot.
22. Which is TRUE regarding a provisional ball?
- A. It becomes the ball in play if it is played from a place where the original ball is found or nearer the hole than that place.
 - B. It becomes the ball in play if it is played from nearer the hole than where the original ball is estimated to be.
 - C. It may not be played after the player has gone forward to search.
 - D. If a provisional ball is abandoned because the original ball was found before becoming lost, all strokes with that provisional ball before it was abandoned (including strokes made and any penalty strokes from playing that ball) do not count.
23. With the flagstick in the hole and no one authorized to attend the flagstick, A's ball is putted from the putting green. After the stroke and while the ball is in motion, thinking that A's ball might strike the flagstick, B walks over to the hole and removes the flagstick without A's authority. A's ball strikes the end of the flagstick as it is removed from the hole and comes to rest one foot past the hole. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty; A's ball is played as it lies.
 - B. B gets a penalty of two strokes; A's stroke is cancelled and replayed.
 - C. B gets a penalty of two strokes; A's ball must be played as it lies.
 - D. A gets a penalty of two strokes; A's ball must be played as it lies.

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24. Which of the following clubs may a player NOT REPLACE with another club if the club was damaged during a round when the player started with 14 clubs?
- A. A driver with a shaft slightly bent by the player in making a stroke.
 - B. A wedge with a loft significantly altered by the player in making a practice stroke.
 - C. A putter with a shaft loosened by the player “slamming” it into the player’s golf bag.
 - D. A club broken when accidentally run over by a coach’s golf cart.
25. In which of the following situations regarding a player's ball in play and at rest moved is there a penalty?
- A. In the act of marking the position of the ball and lifting it while applying a Rule, a player accidentally drops a towel that causes the ball to move.
 - B. If a player's ball at rest on the putting green moves as a result of the player lifting a small twig resting against the ball.
 - C. In removing a rake from the sloping side of a bunker, a player causes the ball that was resting against the rake to roll down the slope.
 - D. A player’s caddie searches for the player’s ball, finds it and identifies it; in selecting a club for the stroke, the player accidentally causes the ball to move.
26. Which is NOT ALLOWED before the stroke when a player's ball lies in a bunker?
- A. Deliberately touching the sand with a hand, club, rake or other object to test the condition of the sand to learn information about the next stroke.
 - B. Touching or removing loose impediments in the bunker.
 - C. Touching or removing a movable obstruction in the bunker.
 - D. Touching any grass or growing thing with a club.
27. A provisional ball is played from the teeing area. After a brief search, a ball is found in the rough with a mark similar to that of the player’s original ball. The player plays the ball and lifts the provisional ball. Then it is discovered that the ball played from the rough is a wrong ball. The original ball is not found. What is the ruling?
- A. The player must return to the teeing area and put a ball into play; there is a total penalty of three strokes.
 - B. The player must return to the teeing area and put a ball into play; there is a total penalty of four strokes.
 - C. The player must replace the provisional ball on the spot from which it was lifted; there is a total penalty of four strokes.
 - D. The player must replace the provisional ball on the spot from which it was lifted; there is a total penalty of five strokes.
28. Which is a ball in play?
- A. A ball substituted for the original ball in play when substitution is not allowed.
 - B. The player’s original ball that lies out of bounds.
 - C. The player’s original ball that is not found within three minutes of search.
 - D. The player’s original ball that is lifted from the putting green and not yet replaced.

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29. A player's ball is believed to be in a penalty area and the player is in search to find and identify the ball. Which of the following is FALSE?
- A. If a player's ball is believed to be covered by sand to the extent that a player cannot find or identify it, the player may, without penalty, touch or move sand to find or identify it.
 - B. A player's ball may be identified by finding a ball with the player's brand, model, number and condition in an area where the player's ball is expected to be even if an identical ball lies in the same area; in this case, the player's ball may be selected by lot between the two balls.
 - C. If a player has reason to believe a ball at rest is the player's ball and it is necessary to lift it to identify it, the ball may be lifted without penalty after the spot of the ball has been marked.
 - D. The player may move or bend grass, bushes, tree branches and other growing or attached natural objects; if these actions improve the conditions affecting the stroke, there is no penalty if the improvement results from a fair search.
30. Which is TRUE regarding temporary water?
- A. Dew is temporary water.
 - B. Manufactured ice is temporary water.
 - C. Snow, natural ice and frost are either temporary water or loose impediments at the option of the player.
 - D. Temporary water is any temporary accumulation of water on the surface of the ground that is not in a penalty area and can be seen before or after the player takes a stance.
31. A player's ball lies in a large bunker. After the player's first stroke in the bunker, the ball comes to rest 10-yards away in another part of the bunker, closer to the hole. The player rakes the area where the ball originally lay and carries the rake to the ball's new position. There, the player accidentally drops it, causing the ball to move without altering the original lie. Replacing the ball where it lay before being moved, the player plays out of the bunker. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. There is a penalty of one stroke for accidentally causing the ball to move.
 - C. There is a penalty of two strokes for raking the bunker.
 - D. There is a total penalty of three strokes for accidentally causing the ball to move and for raking the bunker.
32. Two balls lie adjacent to the edge defining a red penalty area. A's ball is in the general area and B's ball is in the penalty area. Inside the penalty area, there is a large fixed iron stake (immovable obstruction) that interferes with the swing and line of play of each player. Each player takes relief under the abnormal course conditions Rule procedures. A's ball is dropped in and played from the general area and B's ball is dropped in and played from the penalty area. What is the ruling?
- A. There is no penalty.
 - B. A gets a penalty and B gets no penalty.
 - C. B gets a penalty and A gets no penalty.

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- D. Both A and B get a penalty.
33. A coach accidentally steps on a player's ball in the general area, but not in sand, and embeds it. What procedure **MUST** the player follow?
- A. Take relief under the embedded ball Rule.
 - B. Replace the ball by placing it on the nearest spot (not nearer the hole) with a lie most similar to the original lie that is within one club-lengths from its original spot and in the general area.
 - C. Place the ball as near as possible to where it lay but not nearer the hole.
 - D. Drop the ball as near as possible to where it lay but not nearer the hole.
34. Which is **TRUE** regarding a player playing a wrong ball or a substituted ball?
- A. A wrong ball is played from a fairway; if the player corrects the error before playing from the next teeing area, there is no penalty.
 - B. A wrong ball is played from a fairway; if the player does not correct the error before playing from the next teeing area, the player gets the general penalty.
 - C. When not allowed, a player substitutes a ball for the ball in play; if the ball is played, the player gets one penalty stroke and the error must be corrected.
 - D. When not allowed, a player substitutes a ball for the ball in play; if the ball is played, the player gets one penalty stroke and the error must not be corrected.
35. Which is **FALSE** regarding penalty areas?
- A. To treat a ball struck toward a penalty area as lost in the area, it must be known or virtually certain that the ball lodged in it.
 - B. When a ball is struck toward a penalty area, in the absence of knowledge or virtually certainty that it is lost in the penalty area, the lost ball Rule applies.
 - C. If a ball lies in a penalty area, the player may play a ball from where the previous stroke was made.
 - D. In taking relief, if a ball is lifted from a penalty area, it may not be cleaned before it is dropped.
36. A tee shot on a par-3 hole comes to rest on a severely sloping bank inside a bunker. When taking a stance, the player pushes up sand on the downhill side of the ball to create a level stance. Before making the stroke, the player stumbles and sticks a club in the sand to prevent falling. During the backswing for the stroke, the club removes a small mound of sand behind the ball. The player plays the ball out of the bunker into the hole. The player is unaware that any of the actions taken were not permitted. What is the player's score for the hole?
- A. 2.
 - B. 4.
 - C. 6.
 - D. 8.

37. Which is FALSE regarding relief from temporary water?

- A. The nearest point of complete relief is the estimated point where your ball would lie that is nearest to your ball's original spot, but not nearer the hole than that spot, in the required area of the course, and where the condition does not interfere with the stroke you would have made from the original spot if the condition was not there.
- B. When a ball lies on the putting green, there is no relief without penalty from temporary water off the putting green intervening on the line of play.
- C. When a ball lies in a penalty area, there is no relief without penalty from interference by temporary water in the general area.
- D. A ball may be cleaned without penalty when it is lifted from and relief is taken from temporary water.

38. A movable stake defining a penalty area interferes with the swing of a player whose ball is in the penalty area. The player plays the ball as it lies without removing the stake. Then, a coach says that the stake was a movable obstruction and there is relief under the abnormal course conditions Rule. The player decides to invoke Rule 20.1c(3) (Playing Two Balls When Uncertain What to Do), known as the second ball Rule. The player announces to the marker the choice of the second ball to count. The player moves the stake and plays a second ball from where the original ball lay. What is the ruling?

- A. There is no penalty; the score with the original ball counts.
- B. There is no penalty; the score with the second ball counts.
- C. The player gets a penalty of two strokes for playing a second ball because the stroke was made after the doubt had arisen; the score with the original ball counts.
- D. The player gets a penalty of two strokes for playing a second ball because the stroke was made after the doubt had arisen; the score with the second ball counts.

39. In which two of the following situations is there no penalty to a player?

- A. Any person other than the player drops the ball in a relief area; the player plays it.
- B. A player drops a ball by throwing it into the relief area; the player plays it.
- C. A player deliberately stops the dropped ball while in motion outside a relief area when there is no reasonable chance it will return to and come to rest in the relief area.
- D. A player drops a ball, striking ground in the relief area, then accidentally it hits the player's equipment before coming to rest in the relief area; the player plays it.

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40. A bunker is entirely covered with temporary water to a shallow depth. The player's ball lies in the bunker. What is the ruling?
- A. A ball may be dropped without penalty in a relief area that is one club-length from the point of maximum available relief, not nearer the hole than that point and in the bunker.
 - B. The original ball must be dropped without penalty in the bunker within one club-length of the spot where the ball lay, but not nearer the hole, on a part of the course that affords maximum available relief from the temporary water.
 - C. The ball may be lifted and dropped without penalty outside the bunker keeping the point where the ball lay between the hole and the spot where the ball is dropped.
 - D. The ball may be lifted and dropped with a penalty of two strokes outside the bunker keeping the point where the ball last crossed the edge of the temporary water between the hole and the spot where the ball is dropped.
41. Which of the following is FALSE about an abnormal course condition?
- A. A hole dug by a dog is an animal hole.
 - B. Relief is not allowed for interference by material piled for later removal that lies in a penalty area if the ball lies in the general area.
 - C. Relief is not allowed for interference from an obstruction that lies out of bounds if the ball lies in the general area.
 - D. Temporary water does not exist in a penalty area.
42. Which of the following is TRUE regarding penalty areas?
- A. Penalty areas must be defined by yellow or red stakes.
 - B. The edge of a penalty area extends up above ground but not down below.
 - C. Stakes defining the edges of penalty areas are not in the penalty area.
 - D. Penalty areas include any body of water on the course (whether marked or not).
43. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. A player may be allowed a short delay without penalty when seeking help from a referee or the Committee.
 - B. If the player unreasonably delays play between play of two holes, the penalty applies to the previous hole.
 - C. The penalty for a first breach of the unreasonable delay of play Rule is two strokes.
 - D. The penalty for a second breach of the unreasonable delay of play Rule is disqualification.
44. Which is FALSE regarding the definition of an outside influence?
- A. An animal is an outside influence.
 - B. The player's equipment is not an outside influence.
 - C. A natural force is not outside influence.
 - D. The player's caddie is not an outside influence.

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45. A player's ball is lost in a pump house well that lies in the general area. What is the ruling?
- A. A ball must be played with a stroke and distance penalty under the lost ball Rule.
 - B. Relief may be taken with a penalty of one stroke under the unplayable ball Rule; the spot where the ball came to rest in the structure must be estimated as the reference point for the purpose of taking lateral relief (Rule 18.2c).
 - C. Relief may be taken without penalty under the abnormal course conditions Rule; the spot where the ball came to rest in the structure must be estimated as the reference point for the purpose of taking relief.
 - D. Relief may be taken without penalty under the abnormal course conditions Rule, using the estimated point where the ball last crossed the edge of the obstruction as the spot of the ball for the purposes of finding the nearest point of complete relief.
46. In a fairway, A's ball interferes with B's play and B requests that A's ball be lifted. A marks the ball's position, lifting and cleaning it. B makes a stroke moving A's marker. A replaces the lifted ball ahead of the moved marker and plays it. What is the ruling?
- A. A gets no penalty.
 - B. A gets a penalty of one stroke.
 - C. A gets a penalty of two strokes.
 - D. A gets a penalty of three strokes.
47. Which is TRUE regarding advice and indicating the line of play?
- A. During a suspension of play, a player may ask for advice from anyone in the competition and may also give advice to anyone in the competition.
 - B. A player may have a coach stand close to the player's line of play for the purpose of indicating the line of play while the stroke is being made.
 - C. The player's coach may point out the player's line of play during the stroke but the line must not be touched on the putting green.
 - D. During the play of a hole, a mark may be placed with the player's knowledge to indicate the line of play and remain there during the stroke.
48. A player's ball comes to rest in a moving maintenance vehicle in the general area. The vehicle stops, the ball falls out and it comes to rest in the rough. What is the ruling?
- A. The player must drop the original ball or a substituted ball in and play it from the relief area that is within one club-length from the estimated point right under where the ball was first at rest in the vehicle, not nearer the hole than that point and in the general area.
 - B. The original ball must be dropped according to the procedure in Choice A.
 - C. The ball must be dropped as near as possible to the estimated point in Choice A.
 - D. The ball must be played as it lies in the rough.
49. Which is TRUE regarding obstructions?
- A. Walls, fences or stakes defining out of bounds are obstructions.
 - B. Artificial sides of roads and paths are not obstructions.
 - C. An immovable artificial object out of bounds is an obstruction.
 - D. An integral object (an artificial object defined by the Committee) is an obstruction.

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50. A group finishes the 13th hole. During a long delay caused by others at the teeing area of the par-3 14th hole, and without unreasonably delaying play, the players make practice strokes as follows: A practises putting on the 13th hole putting green, B hits chip shots near the 14th teeing area, C walks to the nearby practice green and hits short chip shots to the practice putting green with a 7-iron, and D practises wedge shots from a greenside bunker at the 13th hole. There is no Local Rule prohibiting practise. Which one of the players has played incorrectly and gets a penalty?

- A. A.
- B. B.
- C. C.
- D. D.