

GAO LEVEL 3 PRACTICE EXAM 2016

TRUE OR FALSE – CLOSED BOOK (20 MARKS) – 20 minutes recommended

1. A player may lift his ball lying in a water hazard to determine if the ball is unfit for play.
2. Loose impediments include grass cuttings adhering to a ball lying on a fairway.
3. A player's ball is accidentally moved by an opponent's caddie; unless the caddie was searching for the player's ball, the opponent is penalized one stroke.
4. A player started a stipulated round with 13 clubs. During the round he may add a club of a player on the course but not participating in the competition.
5. In a match, a player who is doubtful of his rights may play a second ball and consult the Committee after the round.
6. On the morning of a stroke play competition, a player's caddie plays the front 9 of the competition course. The player incurs no penalty.
7. In searching for his ball believed to be buried in sand through the green, the player may dig with his hands.
8. When taking relief from an immovable obstruction for a ball lying in tall grass, the player may drop the ball in fairway-height grass, if the fairway-height grass is within one club-length of his nearest point of relief, not nearer the hole.
9. The putting green has recently been top-dressed with sand. This has resulted in several piles of sand visible on both the surface of the green and the collars which surround the greens. The Rules permit the player to remove sand that is on his line of play and on the collar.
10. A ball is dropped in a correct place, in a closely-mown area through the green and it embeds when dropped, the player is entitled to relief without penalty.
11. Whenever a player has interference from an immovable obstruction, he is always entitled to relief without penalty from the obstruction.
12. If a ball lies on the edge of the line defining a water hazard and half of the ball lies through the green, the ball **is not** in the hazard.
13. If a ball overhangs the bunker, the ball is in the bunker.
14. When the margin of a lateral water hazard is defined by stakes, the stakes are inside the lateral hazard.
15. In stroke play, a competitor and his marker each sign the score card before it is returned to the Committee, but the competitor signs where the marker should have signed and vice versa. The competitor incurs the general penalty.
16. The line of putt does **not** extend beyond the hole.
17. A player's ball lies on top of a rake that is lying on top of the sand at the bottom of a bunker. The ball **is not** considered to be in the bunker.
18. After playing the first stroke with any ball from the teeing ground, the tee markers are considered obstructions.
19. A referee that is assigned to accompany players throughout a match has authority to intervene without restriction.

20. In stroke play, a player always incurs a two-stroke penalty if his caddie rakes the bunker before the player plays his ball lying in the same bunker.

MULTIPLE CHOICE – CLOSED BOOK (25 MARKS) – 50 minutes recommended

1. Before a player's first stroke at his ball in a bunker, which one of the following actions is permitted?
 - a. Filling in footprints from a previous stance (e.g. when changing stance to make a different type of stroke).
 - b. Accidentally touching the sand with the head of a club with no intention of testing the condition of the bunker while walking to the ball.
 - c. Kicking the ground in the bunker.
 - d. Digging in with the feet for a practice swing anywhere in the bunker.
2. Which one of the following statements is TRUE with respect to out of bounds?
 - a. An out of bounds line extends vertically upwards, but not downwards.
 - b. When a boundary is defined by a wall, by definition the inside face of the wall serves as the boundary line.
 - c. When out of bounds is defined by a line on the ground, the line itself is out of bounds.
 - d. When out of bounds is defined by reference to stakes, the out of bounds line is determined by the outside points of the stakes at ground level.
3. In which one of the following is the original ball "lost?"
 - a. Spectators have searched for five minutes and the ball has not been found when the player and his caddie arrive in the area to begin their search.
 - b. The player has dropped a ball under Rule 25-1c (Ball in Abnormal Ground Condition Not Found) when it is NOT known or virtually certain that the ball which has not been found is in an area of ground under repair.
 - c. The player has made a stroke at a provisional ball from a point farther from the hole than where the original ball is likely to be.
 - d. The player has put another ball into play under penalty of stroke and distance.
4. In four-ball stroke play, Players A and B are partners. A started his round with 13 clubs. He damages his putter in anger after missing a short putt, changing the playing characteristics. B started the round with 10 clubs. Without penalty A may;
 - a. share B's putter for the remainder of the round.
 - b. use B's putter for the remainder of the round, provided B does not use it again.
 - c. without unduly delaying play, retrieve an extra putter from B's car and use it for the remainder of the round.
 - d. repair the damaged putter as best he can and use it only for the remainder of the stipulated round.
5. Which one of the following statements is **true** ?
 - a. When a ball is lost in casual water, the player may, without penalty, play his next stroke from where the previous stroke was played.
 - b. Snow and natural ice are either casual water or loose impediments, at the option of the player.
 - c. A player's ball is embedded in its own pitch-mark in the fairway and the pitch-mark is filled with casual water. When taking relief, the player must proceed under Rule 25-2 (Embedded Ball).
 - d. Dew and frost are either casual water or loose impediments, at the option of the player.

6. During a stroke from through the green and without penalty, a flagstick may be held up to indicate a target
- directly over the hole.
 - over the line of play between the ball and the hole.
 - never, it must be moved away from the hole or line; or it must be replaced in the hole before the stroke is made to avoid penalty.
 - at either A or B.
7. While play is suspended, a gust of wind moves a player's ball from an area through the green, into an adjacent water hazard from which it cannot be retrieved. When play is resumed, the competitor **must**:
- place a ball, without penalty, as near as possible to the place where the original ball lay prior to the suspension, but not in a hazard.
 - drop a ball, without penalty, as near as possible to the place where the original ball lay prior to the suspension, but not in a hazard.
 - proceed under Rule 26-1, dropping a ball with a penalty stroke, using the estimated point where the ball crossed the margin of the water hazard.
 - drop a ball, under penalty of one stroke, as near as possible to the place where the original ball lay prior to the suspension, but not in a hazard.
8. A player's tee shot on a par-3 hole landed on the putting green, then rolled back into a water hazard (yellow stakes and line) that was between the teeing ground and the putting green. The player may,
- under penalty of one stroke, deem the ball unplayable and drop a ball on the putting green.
 - under penalty of one stroke, drop a ball on the putting green provided that point is within two club-lengths of and not nearer the hole than the point where the original ball last crossed the margin of the water hazard.
 - under penalty of one stroke, drop a ball anywhere along the ball's line of flight prior to where it first crossed the margin of the water hazard.
 - without penalty, play the ball as it lies.
9. Before making a stroke from the fringe of the putting green (through the green), the player incurs the general penalty if he
- taps down spike marks two feet beyond the hole.
 - removes sand from the putting green.
 - repairs a pitch-mark on the putting green that was created on his line of play before his ball came to rest.
 - presses down loose soil in grounding the club lightly when addressing the ball.
10. With respect to match play, which one of the following is TRUE?
- A side is "dormie" when it is as many holes down as there are holes remaining to be played.
 - A player may concede a hole to his opponent at any time prior to the start or conclusion of the hole.
 - If A and B halve the first hole in four strokes each, the match is "all even."
 - Concession of a stroke may be withdrawn if the player misunderstood the number of strokes taken.
11. The player makes a stroke from within the teeing ground; his ball deflects off a moving maintenance vehicle and comes to rest out of bounds. The player **must**:
- cancel the stroke and replay from the teeing ground without penalty.
 - drop a ball as near as possible to where the original ball struck the maintenance vehicle without penalty.
 - drop a ball within two club-lengths of the point where the ball last crossed the out-of-bounds line with a penalty of one stroke.
 - proceed under penalty of stroke and distance.

12. The player has NOT played a wrong ball if he makes a stroke at
- his original ball that is lying out of bounds.
 - his original ball that has been lifted from the putting green and set aside.
 - a stray ball that he lifts and drops in a bunker under the Ball Unplayable Rule.
 - his partner's ball in play.
13. Which one of the following statements is **true** about searching for a ball in a water hazard?
- If the player moves his ball while searching for it under leaves in a dry portion of the water hazard there is no penalty.
 - In searching for a ball covered by leaves on the bank of a water hazard, a player may remove as many leaves as will enable him to see a part or the ball.
 - A player may not use a club to probe for a ball believed to be lying in water in a water hazard.
 - If a player moves leaves covering his ball in a water hazard while searching for his ball, he is not required to replace them.
14. Which one of the following statements is advice?
- Asking an opponent which direction a hole goes.
 - Telling a fellow-competitor that his (the fellow-competitor's) ball is 257 yards from the hole.
 - Asking an opponent which club he just hit on a par 3 after both players have teed off and hit the green.
 - A player's caddie telling a fellow-competitor's caddie that the fellow-competitor is standing too close to the ball on his chip shots, even if the fellow-competitor's caddie does not inform his player about what he was told.
15. In stroke play, a player accidentally kicks his ball in play that was visible. The ball's exact original location is known. He drops the ball as near as possible to that spot, not nearer the hole and makes his next stroke. The correct ruling is that the player:
- incurs no penalty.
 - incurs one penalty stroke.
 - incurs a total penalty of two strokes.
 - incurs a total penalty of three strokes.
16. In match play, B, who is away, removes the flagstick, places it on the putting green behind the hole, and putts. A, believing that B's ball will strike the flagstick, picks up the flagstick, allowing B's ball to roll beyond where the flagstick had been placed. Which of the following is the correct ruling?
- Neither A nor B incur a penalty.
 - A incurs a one-stroke penalty.
 - B loses the hole.
 - A loses the hole.
17. Which action is PERMITTED when a player's ball is in a hazard (water hazard or bunker)?
- Placing an object, such as clubs or a rake in the hazard.
 - Touching the ground in another similar hazard with a practice swing.
 - Touching the water in a water hazard with a club.
 - Touching the ground in the hazard during the backswing for a stroke which is made.

18. In which of the following situations does a player incur a two-stroke penalty in stroke play?
- a. Before the stipulated round, a player's caddie makes practice strokes on the competition course.
 - b. A player arrives at the first hole 4 minutes after his starting time without exceptional circumstances that prevented him from starting at the appointed time.
 - c. A player's caddie lifts the player's ball from the putting green without marking its position and without the player's authority.
 - d. The player records a handicap on his score card that is lower than that to which he is entitled and returns the card to the Committee at the end of his round.
19. In which of the following cases may the player continue with his provisional ball?
- a. The original ball is found in an area of casual water through the green, but the player does not wish to drop within one club-length of the nearest point of relief from where the ball lies and would prefer to proceed under stroke and distance.
 - b. The player finds his original ball in a water hazard but wishes to proceed under stroke and distance.
 - c. The player determines that it is virtually certain that his ball is lost in an immovable obstruction through the green and the player does not wish to drop within one club-length of the nearest point of relief from where the ball last crossed the outermost limits of the obstruction.
 - d. The player finds his original ball in an unplayable lie through the green.
20. During a singles match, a dispute arises about whether A is entitled to relief without penalty from an out of bounds fence. What must the players do?
- a. Continue the match without delay.
 - b. Discontinue play and get a ruling from the Committee.
 - c. Agree to halve the hole and head to the next tee.
 - d. Decide the issue by lot (flip a coin).
21. A player lifts his ball from the cart path without marking its position when taking relief under Rule 24 (Obstructions). He incurs
- a. no penalty.
 - b. a one stroke penalty.
 - c. a one stroke penalty, but if he fails to replace it and mark before lifting it again it becomes the general penalty.
 - d. the general penalty.
22. In which of the following is the player penalized for improperly substituting a ball?
- a. Playing an abandoned ball which was under leaves through the green, after the player had moved the leaves but not the ball and incorrectly identified it as his.
 - b. Playing a ball which was dropped and played for a ball which was in a water hazard when the ball in the water could easily be retrieved.
 - c. Without informing his fellow-competitor, he plays a ball which was substituted for a ball lifted on the putting green after the player noticed that the original ball had a cut on the cover.
 - d. Playing a ball which was dropped and played for a ball which was in casual water when the ball in the water could easily be retrieved.

23. A competitor asks his caddie to show him the line for a chip shot from the fringe (through the green). The caddie indicates the line by touching the putting green with his foot, then moves away. Which one of the following is correct?
- The competitor incurs no penalty.
 - The competitor incurs a one-stroke penalty.
 - The competitor incurs a two-stroke penalty.
 - The competitor is disqualified.
24. A player **may not** ask to have another player's ball, which lies through the green, lifted in which of the following situations under Rule 22 (Ball Assisting or Interfering with Play)?
- The ball is in a position to assist the play of a third player.
 - The player's ball is not on his line of play but is catching his eye.
 - The ball is in position to interfere with the play of a third player.
 - The ball is in position to interfere with his play.
25. A player's ball comes to rest in bounds next to an out of bounds stake which interferes with his stance. Without penalty he may
- Remove the out of bounds stake before his next stroke as long as it is readily movable.
 - Take free relief from the stake by determining the nearest point of relief and dropping within one club-length of this point, no nearer the hole.
 - Push the out of bound stake out of the way with his hands, provided the stake remains in the ground properly defining the boundary line.
 - Fairly take his stance, even if that result in the out of bounds stake being pushed to the side.

MULTIPLE CHOICE – OPEN BOOK (40 MARKS) - 60 minutes

1. In which one of the following situations does A incur the general penalty?
- A's approach shot strikes the flagstick that is lying on the ground because the preceding group had neglected to replace it in the hole.
 - A's ball is deflected by his partner when the partner attended the flagstick without A's knowledge or authority.
 - A holds the flagstick directly above the hole while his partner plays from a deep greenside bunker.
 - A, while attending the flagstick for his fellow-competitor (B) is unable to remove the flagstick from the hole because it is stuck in the socket and B's ball strikes the flagstick.
2. In match play, A lies 6, three feet from the hole and B lies 6, ten feet from the hole. Before B plays his next stroke, A asks how many strokes B has taken. B does not reply until after he holes his putt for a 7. A misses his putt for a 7 and then makes a claim regarding B's failure to inform him as to the number of strokes taken. The Committee should rule that
- B wins the hole.
 - A wins the hole.
 - The hole is halved.
 - B is disqualified from the match for actions contrary to the spirit of the Rules.

3. A competitor's ball came to rest in a water hazard close to a hazard stake. He played the ball, avoiding the stake and then realized he was entitled to remove the stake as it was a movable obstruction. He then invoked Rule 3-3, electing to score with the second ball. He dropped another ball in the hazard and played it. He holed out with both balls. Not counting any penalty strokes, he scored 6 with the first ball and 8 with the second. He reported the facts to the Committee before returning his card. His score for the hole was:
- 6.
 - 8.
 - 10.
 - Disqualification.
4. In stroke play, A's ball lies near the hole in a position to assist B, whose ball lies off the green. A states his intention to lift his ball under Rule 22-1. However, B says that he does not want A's ball lifted. B plays before A has an opportunity to lift his ball. What is the ruling?
- A incurs a two-stroke penalty.
 - B incurs a two-stroke penalty.
 - Both A and B incur a two-stroke penalty.
 - B is disqualified.
5. Player A tees off and is unsure if his ball is in or out of bounds. He announces he will play a provisional ball once his fellow-competitors have teed off. The remaining three players tee off and then all proceed toward their balls. Once the group is about 50 yards off the teeing ground, Player A realizes he forgot to play his provisional ball. He tells his fellow-competitors he is going to return to the tee to play the provisional ball previously mentioned and does so. His original ball is found in bounds. What is the ruling?
- Player A's original ball is his ball in play and he incurs no penalty.
 - Player A's original ball is his ball in play and he incurs a two stroke penalty for playing a wrong ball from the teeing ground.
 - Player A's second ball is his ball in play under penalty of stroke and distance and his original ball is lost.
 - Player A is penalized one stroke for failing to follow the correct procedure of playing a provisional ball before going forward and must continue play with his original ball.
6. On the 13th hole, a player makes his first stroke from within the teeing ground and the ball comes to rest in a water hazard. After surveying the situation the player decides to proceed under Rule 26-1a. He returns to the tee and by mistake the player tees a ball in front of the tee-markers (outside the teeing ground), plays from there and that ball comes to rest in the middle of the fairway. The player takes three more strokes to hole out. What is the player's score for the 13th hole?
- 6
 - 7
 - 8
 - If the mistake is not corrected before he makes a stroke on the next tee, the player is disqualified.
7. In stroke play, while waiting to play their tee shots at the 10th hole. A casually mentions to B (a fellow-competitor) that he (B) has been over-swinging all day. What is the ruling?
- No penalty to either player.
 - A incurs a two-stroke penalty, applied to the 10th hole.
 - A incurs a two-stroke penalty, applied to the 9th hole.
 - Both A and B incur a two-stroke penalty, applied to the 10th hole.

8. Which one of the following statements is TRUE in regards to an embedded ball?
- a. A player's ball lands in a closely mown area through the green and bounces out of its own pitch-mark and into another, old pitch-mark. The ball may be lifted, cleaned and dropped, without penalty, as near as possible to the spot where it lay in the old pitch-mark but not nearer the hole.
 - b. A player believes his ball may be embedded in its own pitch-mark on a fairway. He may lift the ball to determine whether it is embedded.
 - c. A player's ball lies on a steep bank in the fairway. He plays a stroke and drives the ball straight into the bank, the ball was never airborne. The player is entitled to relief without penalty for an embedded ball.
 - d. A player takes relief from an immovable obstruction and drops the ball on the fairway. The ball embeds on impact. The player is NOT entitled to relief without penalty for an embedded ball.
9. In stroke play, a competitor plays his tee shot at the third hole. The stroke barely nudges his ball off the tee peg. The ball comes to rest within the teeing ground. The competitor makes his second stroke which sends the ball towards a wooded area. After a five-minute search his ball cannot be found. The competitor returns to the teeing ground. What is the proper procedure? The competitor must play his next stroke from within the teeing ground and
- a. may tee a ball anywhere in the teeing ground, The next stroke will be his third.
 - b. must drop a ball as near as possible to the spot where his last stroke was played. The next stroke will be his fourth.
 - c. may tee a ball anywhere in the teeing ground. The next stroke will be his fourth.
 - d. must drop a ball anywhere within the teeing ground. The next stroke will be his fourth.
10. In which one of the following has the competitor proceeded without incurring a penalty under Rule 7-2?
- a. In the middle of the first fairway, the competitor addresses a range ball with a 7-iron and then strikes it some 150 yards back into the practice range.
 - b. Prior to the competitor making his second stroke from the fairway, he makes a stroke with a plastic ball.
 - c. In taking a practice swing, in the rough, the competitor dislodges a concealed range ball.
 - d. The Committee suspends play for darkness. The competitor's group finishes putting out. The next morning, his group will be second to play from the next teeing ground. After play is resumed, the competitor hits a few more balls on the driving range before the competitor hits a few more balls on the driving range before heading to his next tee.
11. In stroke play, a player's ball is visible and identifiable in a hazard moves when he removes a loose impediment in the hazard. What penalty does the competitor incur?
- a. No penalty under Rule 18-2, and he must replace the ball and the loose impediment.
 - b. Two strokes under Rule 13-4, no penalty under Rule 18-2 as long as he replaces the ball. If he fails to replace the ball, two additional penalty strokes under Rule 18-2. There is no requirement to replace the loose impediment.
 - c. One stroke under Rule 18-2, plus an additional two penalty strokes under Rule 13-4 (three total), and he must replace the ball and the loose impediment.
 - d. One stroke under Rule 18-2, plus an additional two penalty strokes under Rule 13-4 (three total), and must replace the ball, but not the loose impediment.
12. Which of the following statements about score cards is FALSE?
- a. The Committee is responsible for the addition of a score card.
 - b. In four-ball stroke play, only one of the partners is required to sign the card in addition to the side's marker.
 - c. Any alteration made on a score card must be initialed by the marker.
 - d. There is no penalty if a marker signs the competitor's score card in the space provided for the competitor's signature and vice versa.

13. A player has played a wrong ball in which of the following situations?
- He accidentally exchanges ball with a fellow-competitor after the completion of a hole and tees off on the next hole with that ball.
 - He lifts an abandoned ball, incorrectly identifies it as his, replaces it and makes a stroke at it.
 - He plays his original ball after playing his provisional ball from a position that is further from the hole than his original was likely to be.
 - He plays his original ball that went out of bounds and was thrown in bounds by a spectator who informed his caddie that he had done so.
14. A player will incur the general penalty for which one of the following?
- A large branch has broken off and fallen from a tree. The player's ball is through the green and the branch interferes with his swing. He breaks off the interfering part of the branch and makes his next stroke unimpeded by any part of the branch.
 - The player uses his pitch-mark repair tool to pry out an acorn that had been stepped on and was buried, from his line of putt. He does NOT repair the hole left by the acorn before making his next stroke.
 - The player's ball is through the green and he removes spider webs that are attached to several branches of a tree.
 - The player taking relief under Rule 25-1b(i) drops and re-drops the ball; it rolls more than two club-lengths both times. Before he places the ball, he removes loose impediments on and around the spot on which the ball is to be replaced.
15. In a handicap Stableford competition against a fixed score of par, a competitor inadvertently returns his score card to the Committee with a score of 6 at the 9th hole when his score for the hole was actually 7. The 9th hole is a par 4 at which the competitor receives a handicap stroke. What is the ruling?
- The Committee should award the competitor zero (0) points for the 9th hole.
 - The Committee should award the competitor one (1) point for the 9th hole.
 - The Committee should deduct two (2) points from the total points the competitor scored from the round.
 - The competitor is disqualified.
16. A player starts his round with 14 clubs. In which of the following situations may the player replace his club?
- As he walks from the green to the next tee, he taps his putter on the cart path a number of times bending the shaft slightly.
 - He loses the club during the round.
 - In match play, on the 18th hole he breaks a club in anger and completes the hole with 13 clubs. The match is all square and play is continued to a 19th hole.
 - In stroke play, he breaks a club in anger and completes the hole with 13 clubs. He then finds out he is in a hole-by-hole playoff.
17. After completing the 13th hole of an all-square match, A and his opponent, B, mistakenly play from the 16th tee. They continue the match, playing holes 17 and 18. A wins, 1 up. After posting the result of the match, B realizes that they skipped two holes. What is the ruling?
- They must play holes 14 and 15 and, if necessary, adjust the state of the match.
 - They must return to the 14th tee and resume the match, disregarding the holes played out of sequence (16 thru 18).
 - Both players are disqualified for failing to play the stipulated round.
 - The result of the match stands as played.

18. A player's tee shot deflects off a referee's cart and goes into a lateral water hazard 10 yards to the left. The player drops a ball at the spot where the ball deflected off the cart and completes the hole in 4 more strokes. He tees off at the next hole. What is the player's score for the hole?
- a. 5
 - b. 7
 - c. 8
 - d. He is disqualified.
19. In stroke play, player A marks and lifts his ball from the putting green so that Player B, whose ball is also on the putting green, but farther from the hole, can play first. While B's ball is in motion, A, trying to speed up play, replaces his ball and starts evaluating his line of putt. B's ball strikes A's ball and it (B's ball) is deflected into the hole. What is the ruling?
- a. A incurs no penalty and must replace his ball. B incurs a two-stroke penalty and must replay the stroke.
 - b. A incurs no penalty and must replace his ball. B incurs no penalty and his ball is holed.
 - c. A incurs a two-stroke penalty and must replace his ball. B incurs no penalty and his ball is holed.
 - d. A incurs a two-stroke penalty and must replace his ball. B incurs a two-stroke penalty and must replay the stroke.
20. In a match between A and B, A plays from outside the teeing ground on the 5th hole. B claims that A loses the hole for playing outside the teeing ground. A protests but concedes the hole. Later, A, having consulted the Rule book, lodges an official protest with the Committee. What is the ruling?
- a. A lost the hole.
 - b. B lost the hole.
 - c. The hole is halved.
 - d. A & B must replay the 5th hole.

HOLES WITH THE RULES OF GOLF (15 MARKS) – 50 minutes

Jane and Sally are fellow-competitors in a stroke play competition. You will be the marker for Jane.

On each hole, Jane encounters a number of Rules situations. Each situation requires you to give a Rule number or Decision number and indicate the number of penalty strokes and actual strokes incurred in that situation.

Please note that the situation may not actually involve any penalty strokes.

Hole #1 Par 5

1. Jane's drive at the par 5 hole was well hit, but pulled to the left into thick rough.
2. Jane decided to play a provisional ball and announced her intention to Sally. Unfortunately, this also went to the left and finished in light rough short of her original drive.
3. Jane found and played a ball lying badly in the light rough only then to discover her provisional ball a little further forward. She played her provisional ball well down the fairway and then went to look for her original ball. After three minutes of searching, Jane's original ball was found although she was only able to play sideways back to the fairway.
4. From this position Jane hit a good 3-wood to within ten yards of the green. She picked up her provisional ball.
5. The shot now facing Jane was a delicate chip over a deep bunker. She slightly under-hit the shot and the ball buried in the bunker.
6. Jane, considering her next shot nearly impossible, declared her ball unplayable and dropped it as nearly as possible at the spot from which she played the chip. This time Jane played a good shot over the bunker to within three feet of the hole and holed the putt.

	Strokes	Penalty Strokes	R	D	Rule / Decision
1.					
2.			R		
3.				D	
4.			R		
5.					
6.			R		

Hole #2 Par 4

1. As the second hole is a dog-leg to the right, Jane decided to tee the ball to the far left of the teeing ground. She then stood outside the teeing ground to play her shot which came to rest in the middle of the fairway.
2. As Jane and Sally approached their drives, a dog ran out, picked up Jane's ball and ran off with it. Fortunately the dog's owner then appeared and returned Jane's ball to her. Finding her ball had deep tooth marks in it and to be visibly out of shape, Jane announced that she believed her ball to be unfit for play. Sally examined the ball and agreed to the substitution of another ball.
3. Jane was unsure exactly where her drive had come to rest, so she dropped the new ball on the fairway as near as possible to where the original ball lay, not nearer the hole.
4. Jane pulled her approach shot into the rough left of the green. When she reached her ball, although everywhere appeared to be dry, she found her ball lying in a deep divot hole partially filled with water. She picked up her ball, determined her nearest point of relief which was still in the rough, and dropped the ball within one club-length of this point on the fairway.
5. The now much easier shot was almost holed leaving a tap in which Jane did while with one hand on the club.

	Strokes	Penalty Strokes	R	D	Rule / Decision
1.			R		
2.			R		
3.			R		
4.				D x 2	D: D:
5.					

Hole #3 Par 4 *Jane's Nightmare!*

1. Having teed her ball up on the 3rd hole, Jane pulled out some blades of grass immediately behind her ball.
2. She hit a good drive down the middle of the fairway, but then sliced her 3 iron into the right rough.
3. Jane found a ball immediately and she played the thirty yard chip well. When she reached the ball she discovered that it was not her ball. She returned to the area from which the ball was last played and after three minutes found another ball which she chipped onto the green, only to discover again that this also was not her ball. Jane then went back to the rough to search again.
4. After searching for one more minute Jane found her ball. In total, ten minutes has elapsed since she started her initial search. Jane then played a poor shot into a greenside bunker.
5. The sand in the bunker was very fine and the ball was completely buried. Jane used a rake to search for her ball. She found her ball but it had moved as a result of her raking. She replaced the ball and partially buried it making sure she could see most of it.
6. The bunker shot was played to eight feet (apparently Jane is a very good bunker player) and she holed the putt because she had allowed Sally to tap down spike marks on her line of putt.

	Strokes	Penalty Strokes	R	D	Rule / Decision
1.				D	
2.					
3.				D	
4.				D	
5.			R		
6.				D	

Hole #9 Par 4

1. Sally had a par 5 at the 8th hole and should have teed off first on the 9th. However, by mistake, Jane took the honour and played her tee shot into the river that winds down the right side of the fairway.
2. She managed to retrieve her ball from the lateral water hazard, but inadvertently exchanged ball after her caddie cleaned her original. She dropped the ball behind the water hazard, keeping the point where the original ball last crossed the margin of the hazard directly between the hole and the spot on which she dropped the ball.
3. Jane then played a good shot to within eight feet of the hole.
4. As the coin marking Jane's ball interfered with Sally's putt, Jane moved it one putter head to the side.
5. After Sally putted Jane forgot to move the mark back, replacing the ball and putting from the coin's new position. She holed the putt.

	Strokes	Penalty Strokes	R	D	Rule / Decision
1.			R		
2.			R		
3.					
4.			R		
5.				D	

Score