



# How To Become a Better Golfer in 30 Days

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# About Author



Pete Burns has been playing golf for 6 years now.

He created his site and this e-book to help golf beginners kickstart their hobby or even career with advice, information, and recommendations on what is best for him and them.

They are in the form of online learning courses from Clickbank as well as accessories and gear from Amazon.

*Pete Burns*

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# INTRODUCTION



**G**OLF IS A CHALLENGING AND FULFILLING GAME ENJOYED BY MILLIONS of men, women and children globally.

But it can also be a frustrating sport.

The mechanics behind a good golf swing are complex and often difficult to put into practice.

Billions of dollars are spent each year on the latest and greatest golf aids and teaching materials, all in the hope of finding a shortcut to becoming a better golfer.

While many of these aids can be effective, the fact is that until you master the essential golf swings, your overall game will suffer.

This e-book is designed to help you move from one type of golf shot to the next, offering advice and information along the way so you can apply these lessons to improve in all areas of your game.

Rather than present you with a hodgepodge of tips and techniques, this book will focus on the 4 main golf shots.

Spend one week on each section, focusing only on that information and the shot in question.

By allowing yourself a week of study and practice for each shot, you will be improving, mastering and perfecting your golf basics and fundamentals.

If you dedicate your time and energy to learning just these 4 shots I am about to highlight, your golf game will improve 30 days from now.



**Before you continue** - Make sure you check out the amazing product **Monster Golf Swing** where you will learn the secrets real professionals use to drive the ball at least 300 yards each play.

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## 0

# Golf Set-Up And Basic Swing



**W**E SHALL BEGIN WITH GOLF SET-UP AND BASIC SWING AS THE CORE foundation to build upon as the rising platform.

### **Set-Up Or Address**

The manner which you set up to the ball is essential to making a good golf swing.

Please note that terms *set-up* and *address* will be used interchangeably throughout this guide as new golf language.

I will explain why in a while.

Your set-up sets the stage for all subsequent aspects of the game.

A golf swing is a process, each action leading to the next.

When all critical elements are performed correctly, the end result is a solid and effective golf shot.

The opposite is true as well. If your set-up is not correct, your chances of hitting a good shot are diminished.

A good set-up is the first key to a good, solid golf shot.

## **The Grip**

Many of the most common golf mistakes - including the dreaded hook and slice - are the result of not holding the club correctly.

If your golf shots have been veering left, right, or in directions you were not planning, check your grip.

When your grip is off, your shot will be off too.

Your grip should be neutral - not too strong or too weak.

The best way to check this is to look down at your hands as you hold your club in your normal stance.

For most golfers, a neutral grip will show at least 2 knuckles on the left hand, sometimes three.

You should not see more than 3 knuckles.

If you do not see 2 or 3 knuckles when looking at your grip, rotate your hands - not your club shaft, just your hands until you do.

Your left thumb should be running down the top of the shaft, if using the overlap grip.

When you look at your grip, you should see a V formed on the right hand, between the index fingers and the thumb.

This V should be pointing at your right shoulder.

If it is not, make certain adjustments until it is.

Golfers often find that this simple hand adjustment will cure hooks, slice or other problems.

Another common grip problem involves tightness.

Your grasp on the club should be medium strength, at most.

Holding the club too tightly will restrict your movements during the swing.

Holding it too loosely may cause the head to wobble at impact, resulting in a slice caused by the face opening.

Later, we will discuss the importance of a pre-shot routine, during which many experienced golfers incorporate a visual check of their grip.

You should too.

## **Alignment**

The next most common mistake many golfers make is not aligning their body properly as they address the ball.

Even the best golf swing will suffer if the player is not aligned properly to the target.

Alignment is crucial for all golf shots, including putting.

The first step to proper alignment is target selection.

Your target will depend on the type of shot you are making.



The best place to make this decision is from behind the ball.

Once you have chosen your target, the next step is to place your club head on the ground, in line with the target, as you begin the other steps of your set-up posture.

If you watch a professional playing, you will often see him or her set the club face first and then go into their address stance.

This is an effective strategy.

And one you should incorporate into your game right away.

Now, you can begin to take your stance by aligning your shoulders, hips, and feet on a line just left of the target line.

Avoid the temptation to close the face of the club.

This happens when the club face is pointing directly at the target and your body is aligned directly at the target, usually resulting in a hook.

## **Posture**

In golfing terms, good posture is comprised of several parts of the body, adjusted for the specific purpose of making an effective golf swing.

Correct posture during set-up is critical to a good hit. If any component of your posture is wrong, your shot will suffer.

It is that simple.

Here are the key elements to a proper golfing posture:

Stance is the position of your feet as you address the ball.

For most golf shots, your feet should be in alignment with the target.

There are 3 types of stances you can take when addressing the ball.

Learning how to use each stance to your advantage can significantly improve your game.

### *The Square Stance*

This is the most common stance, used when you want to fire off a straight shot.

Perfecting the square, or basic, stance is crucial to a successful golf game.

With the square stance, your feet are aimed just left of the target.

If you drew a line from just left of the target to your toes, all 3 points would connect: the target point, the club head, and the tip of your shoes.

### *The Open Stance*

The open stance is when your left foot is pulled back toward your rear.

The rest of your body, including your shoulders, will stay square.

This stance is important for certain shots, such as sand play and chipping.

Taking an open stance will cause the ball to fly to the right.

If done deliberately, this is called a draw.

If done by mistake, it is a slice.

### *The Closed Stance*

A closed stance is when the left foot is moved forward.

This position is often the reason for hooking the ball as it causes an inside-to-outside swing path.

## *The Width Of Your Stance*

The distance between your feet is also important and often varies between shots.

Typically, the stance should never be more than shoulder-width, which is the driver stance for most players.

The rule of thumb for foot distance is simple:

**Long Clubs - Wider Stance**

**Short Clubs - Narrower Stance**

## *Ball Position*

Ball position is also important to posture.

Because you cannot move the ball to fit your posture, you have to set your posture to fit the ball and the type of shot you are making.

When playing your short irons, it is best to have the ball in the middle of your stance.

This allows for the descending type of blow you want to put on the ball.

When playing your fairway woods and long irons, position yourself so the ball is just to the left of your center line.

This puts the ball a little closer to your left foot than your right.

When using your driver or any of the longer fairway woods, position the ball more or less in line with your left heel.

## *Your Head*

Do not move your head!

How many times have we all heard that one?

The truth is, you cannot make a good golf swing without moving your head.

What experts mean when they tell you to keep your head still is to refrain from lifting your head or allowing head movement to move you out of your posture position.

If you try to keep your head perfectly still, you will lose much of the power your body generates during the swing process.

Your head can move slightly as you make your swing.

The trick is making sure it stays behind the ball, from start to impact.

## **The Basic Golf Swing**

Once you have positioned your body correctly for the type of shot you are making, it is time to hit the ball.

Let us look at basic golf swing process.

### *The Takeaway*

As you begin to bring the club back, keep your arms straight.

Your left arm should remain straight throughout the swing.

But your right arm will bend at the elbow once it reaches waist level.

When bringing the club back, focus on staying on the right swing path by bringing the club back smoothly and low to the ground.

### *The Backswing*

If you are making a FULL golf swing, try to bring the club back until it is parallel with the ground, or as far back as your flexibility allows.

Some golf shots require less than a full swing, and you will need to bring the club back only as far as those shots dictate.

One of the keys to a successful backswing is allowing your body's pivot motion to work in tandem with the weight shift required for a powerful shot.

As you get into your backswing, try to shift your weight smoothly to your right side.

Do not sway.

Your right hip should not go past your right foot.

Your right shoulder will begin to point upwards as the left shoulder moves downward.

Keep your head behind the ball but allow it to move horizontally.

In a smooth backswing, your hips and back will move together.

Avoid rotating your hips too much.

If you achieve a natural position, this will take care of itself.

If you feel yourself forcing it, you are going too far.

Pause at the top of your backswing and then move smoothly into your downswing.

### *The Downswing*

Many golfers make the big mistake of allowing their hands to begin the downswing, which only leads to trouble.

Instead, allow your hips to start the process.

The downswing begins as your left hip shifts your weight onto your left foot.



When done properly, the process flows naturally from hips to shoulders, arms, and club.

This is critical to gaining the maximum club head speed for long drives and fairway shots.

### *The Follow-Through*

Good follow-through is essential for all golf shots, not just drives.

Yet lots of golfers dismiss the importance of the follow-through.

Once you hit the ball, allow your hips to continue to pivot, your arms and shoulders following naturally.

In a full golf swing, you want your eyes, shoulders, chest, and hips to face your target.

Perfecting the follow-through is an integral part of perfecting the golf swing process.

Now that we have covered some of the basics, let us get started with your 30-day program to become a better golfer.

# Week 1

## Tee Shots



**L**ET US BE HONEST, MOST GOLFERS LOVE TO DRIVE THE BALL.

It is fun and exciting.

When we deliver a great shot, it just looks good.

But for many golfers, tee shots are more troublesome than joyful.

Hooks, slices, and shanked balls.

We have all had our share of shots gone wrong.

In this section, you will be shown how to correct them.

Not all tee shots are performed with the driver.

Each hole demands its own club, which increases the importance of proper club selection.

### **Your Weekly Task**

Buy a small notebook that will fit in your golf bag.

It is virtually impossible to select the right club for your tee shot if you do not know the distance you hit each club.

In your notebook, jot down each club you carry, starting with your driver and going down to your wedges.

During this first week, you will need to visit the driving range at least once, preferably twice or more.

Starting with your shorter clubs, hit several balls with each club, writing down the average distances in your notebook.

Work your way up to the driver, but do not rush it.

Take your time to get some accurate averages.

This information will be invaluable later.

As you go through your clubs, note how you hit each one. Is there a particular club you are having trouble with?

Jot it down, along with the specifics of the problem.

### **Tee Shot Basics**

Every golfer who is struggling with his or her game should focus on keeping the ball in play when hitting off the tee.

We all love distance, especially off the tee, but accuracy is more important to start.

As you step up onto the tee area, take a moment to look down the fairway and choose a target within your capabilities.

Using the distance information, you gathered at the range, choose the club that will get you closest to your target.

When you set up, look at your grip and make sure you have the right posture for the club you are using.

If you are using your driver, place your feet shoulder-width apart, and position the ball just off your left heel.

Make sure your head is positioned behind the ball until impact.

Regardless of which club you are using on the tee, do not try to rip through the ball using your upper-body strength because that will lead to a poor shot.

Instead, use a smooth, deliberate golf swing to create club head speed.

That is the key to achieving good distance.

## Week 2

# Approach Shots



**N**OW THAT YOU HAVE A NOTEBOOK IN YOUR BAG WITH YOUR DISTANCE readings, your approach shots should become easier in some respects.

One of the most troubling issues for many golfers on the fairway is distance.

In some cases, club selection is based more on guesswork than on facts.

When it comes to distance on the fairway, the 2 issues we face are:

1. *How far am I from my target?*



## 2. How far can I hit each club?

With your notes, you have already answered one of these questions.

### **Your Weekly Task 1:**

Unless you already learned how to be very good at judging distances, you need some help with this aspect of the game.

If possible, buy or borrow a range finder to help you become more astute at gauging distances from the fairway.

It is important to be able to estimate distances correctly.

Suppose you approximate that you are 200 yards from the green and know from your distance notes - that 200 yards is an easy shot with a particular club in your bag.

You take out the club and deliver a well-performed shot, but the ball lands well short of the green.

Your first assumption may be that your swing is off.

Next, you may suspect that you picked the wrong club.

In reality, you may have made a mistake in your distance measurement.

What you thought was 200 yards may have been 220.

Instead of recognizing the problem of an incorrect distance estimate, your swing or club selection take the blame.

This can lead to even more problems and confusion.

Becoming an effective and accurate distance reader is vital to making your approach shots.

Here are some tips to maximize your efforts when you are between 100 and 200 yards from the green.

If you believe you can reach the green, find the pin location.

This is essential if the green has a lot of break to it.

Or if it has a bunker up close to where the pin is located.

For this shot, select a club that will allow for a full golf swing rather than a fractional swing.

Golfers with a well-practiced swing often will make better contact with a full swing.

The more distance there is between you and the green, the more you should land on the center or the widest section of the green.

At a minimum, you want to get the ball on the green.

Before making your shot, take a second to consider the green conditions.

Hard, dry greens will run the ball fast and long, while damp or wet greens may restrict the ball from rolling much at all.

Plan your landing zone based on what the green will do to the ball.

The last thing to do before choosing your club is to check the wind.

You may need to add or drop a club depending on the force and direction of the wind.

## **How To Hit Long Irons**

Knowing how to play your long irons can save you many holes.

Especially if you play courses with several Par 5 holes.

But there are some key issues to keep in mind when playing those long irons:

1. Maintaining your balance is vital to hitting a solid long iron shot,
2. Your swing must be smooth, not too fast and not too slow,
3. For a successful shot, you must accelerate the club head through impact with the ball,
4. Finally, choose your target with care.

### **Hitting With Confidence**

Long irons can be unforgiving.

You need to make a clean impact on the ball with the sweet spot of the club face.

Before playing a long iron, take the time to ensure a firm stance.

This is essential to maintaining your balance.

As you bring the club back, use a tempo that fits your swing.

The transition from backswing to downswing should be smooth and not jerky at the top.

Maintaining the right tempo will help keep the club face square and allow you to gain speed as you approach impact.

Do not allow your hands to take the lead at the top of your backswing.

Instead, let your hips begin the process.

This is where you get the power you need for distance.

A common mistake made when playing long irons is lifting the head too soon to watch the ball.

This can cause the club to hit the ground before it hits the ball, resulting in a bad shot.

Resist the urge to lift your head, focusing on keeping it down.

Another common mistake is to attempt to lift the ball off the ground with the club face.

When playing a long iron, you should hit the ball first and ground second with a crisp, downward swing.

As with all golf shots, do not stop your follow-through too soon.

Let your hips rotate fully, finishing with your hands high and torso facing your target.

## **How To Hit Fairway Woods**

Can you hit a fairway wood with confidence and competency?

Those who struggle with these clubs often leave them in the bag, even when they are needed.

This can cost you strokes as well as detract from your self-confidence.

One of the keys to becoming a better golfer in 30 days is understanding the differences between the clubs in your bag.

Hitting a wood off the fairway is not the same as hitting a long iron.

To maximize your skill with fairway woods, try these tips:

When you set up with your wood, position your feet in the square stance.

The exception is if you are deliberately planning to hit a fade or draw.

In which case you want your feet shoulder-width apart.

For most shots, you want to play the ball forward in your stance.

This would be off the left foot for most players.

Maintain your arm extension, and do not slouch over the ball.

To improve your balance, bend slightly at the knees.

To hit a solid wood shot, your forward arm must stay as straight as possible.

It is also important that your hips pivot through the backswing and downswing, as discussed earlier.

Keep your head behind ball at times to get the most power out of your swing.

Again, it is vital that you do not try to lift the ball with the club head.

Hit the ball cleanly without leaving much of a divot, if any at all.

Trying to rip the ball for distance with fairway woods often leads to a wild shot or shank.

Trust your swing!

A smooth swing will get the ball off the ground and down the fairway.

### **Your Weekly Task 2:**

Very few recreational golfers spend time on the practice range honing their skills with the fairway woods.

You can get ahead by going to the range with your fairway woods and long irons.



Work with each one until you are comfortable playing all of them.

Do not use the rubber tee on the mat.

Play the club as you would on the course.

Keep notes on the distances you achieve.

### **How To Hit Mid-Irons**

The mid-irons (5, 6, and 7) are often considered the workhorses in the bag.

On any given day, many golfers will execute numerous shots with these clubs.

The mid-irons are very versatile clubs and some of the easiest to master.

If you are having trouble with your mid-irons, spend some time looking at your basic set-up.

Remember, the shorter the club, the narrower the stance.

Playing these clubs with your feet too far apart will lead to bad hits since your stance affects where the club head may impact the ball.

When playing your mid-irons, let your shoulders dominate the swing.

Allow your hands and arms to follow and not lead the swing.

Your swing arc should be more inside the line with these clubs than with the other clubs in your bag.

As you swing back, your wrists will naturally cock, putting the club on the desired vertical level.

Keep the right elbow close to your body as your weight shifts.

When you reach the top of your swing, ninety percent of your weight should be on your right side.

Your hips will begin the downswing, and your hands and arms will follow.

### **Your Weekly Task 3:**

If you are struggling with your mid-irons, take them to the range or backyard and work with them.

Do not just hit the ball.

Instead spend time learning the right foot width, stance, and ball position for your body.

Once you know what positions are right for you, go to the range and hit several balls.

At the same time, keep track of your distances in your notebook.



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## Week 3

# The Short Game



**M**OST GOLFERS BELIEVE THE SHORT GAME IS AMONG THE MOST important components of success.

The short game is comprised of several different shots.

Such as chipping, pitching, and putting.

If you include putting, it is a component of most or all holes.

There is no way to master all aspects of the short game without spending considerable time with your clubs.

Honing your skills for the short game is among the best ways to shave strokes off your scorecard.

Do not take my word for it.

Just ask Phil Mickelson.

The short game begins with the short irons.

### **The Short Irons (8 And 9)**

Your 8- and 9-irons can be used for a variety of shots.

They are effective when you need loft and distance, and they can also replace many wedge shots.

Not only do these clubs work great close to the green, but they are also needed for many Par 3 tee shots.

Above all, these clubs are versatile, but that means every shot, every lie, will demand its own set-up and stance.

The short irons and wedges are the 2 sets of clubs that allow you to do the most experimenting.

You can adjust your grip, your stance, ball position and so on to learn executing shots like the pros do.

While the short irons are some of the easiest clubs to use, players will sometimes make the mistake of trying to get too much distance out of them by ripping through the ball with their arms.

Time and time again, this only leads to a bad shot.

Rather than trying to slam the ball with muscular force, use more club to ensure a smooth swing.

For many golfers, this single tip can save 2 or 3 strokes per round.

When spending time with your short irons, remember to hit the ball on a downward arc and accelerate the club head as you connect with the ball by using the proper stance for your body.

## **Chipping**

Some newer golfers confuse chipping with pitching.

To remember which is which, understand that chipping is more like putting.

The chipping swing is basically restricted to the shoulders and arms; your body will remain still.

A good chip shot is dependent on proper set-up and swing.

When you set up for a chip, use the open stance.

Your feet and hips will be opened slightly toward the target.

This stance may feel odd at first.

But it is necessary to give your arms enough room to swing through toward the target.

With the chip shot, you risk unhinging your wrists by using a square stance.

Play the ball towards your back foot and narrow your stance.

Use a neutral grip but line the shaft up with your left thigh.

You may want to move your hands down the shaft for better control.

Using the shoulders, execute a simple pendulum swing.

Make sure to hit the ball first, ground second.

## Types Of Chips

There are 3 basic types of chips.

Each has its own purpose.

Learning how to perform either, 2 or all 3 will greatly improve and expand your golfing abilities.

### *The Standard Chip Shot*

The goal of the standard chip shot is to get the ball airborne for about 1/3 of the distance to the hole and roll the rest of the way there.

Most golfers use either a wedge or the 9-iron for this shot.

Play the ball in the middle of your stance with your feet close together.

Your hands must be well ahead of the ball to hit it properly.

As you make your pendulum swing, remember to keep the club face square.

### *The Soft Chip*

Using the soft chip allows the ball to remain airborne longer.

When it lands on the green, the ball should stop quickly.

Most players will use a sand wedge or lob wedge for this shot.

Unlike the standard chip, the soft chip calls for you to open the club face a little.

You will play the ball forward in your stance, feet close together, with your hands ahead of the ball through impact.

For this shot, you need to accelerate the club head on the downswing, but not too much!

### *The Low Ball Chip*

This is a good shot to have in your arsenal if you have a lot of distance to cover on the green.

This chip shot is normally performed with one of the mid-irons.

When you set up, play the ball to the back of your stance, and make sure you hit the ball with a downward arc.

The hands must be kept in front of the club head during your swing. For this shot, keep the face square to the target.

The low-ball chip allows for a lot of roll once the ball hits the green.

Accurate aim is essential to sinking the ball with this chip shot.

### **Your Weekly Task 1:**

Find a couple of hours to learn the various chip shots.

Because you want to gauge the amount of roll you get with your shots, this is best done at a practice green.

### **Pitching**

Unlike chipping, pitching requires some body pivot.

Pitching is perfect for those shots that are 50 to 100 yards away from the green.

A good pitch shot requires a lofted club.

Most players use one of their wedges.



Or they may go with a 6- or 7-iron if the distance warrants.

Pitching, like chipping, requires the right set-up and swing to be effective.

Address the ball using an open stance, with your feet aimed somewhat to the left of your target.

As you begin, keep more weight on your left foot than on the right.

Your backswing should be smooth and adjusted to fit the distance.

Most pitch shot backswings stop either at the waist or at shoulder level.

Keep your head behind the ball and your hands ahead of the club.

Impact the ball with a downward arc, keeping the face of the club square.

Your follow-through may not end high, but it should extend enough to allow for your hips to rotate through to the end.

### **Your Weekly Task 2:**

Spend at least 2 hours working on your pitch shot.

Use a variety of clubs and make notes on how each behaves.

### **Tips on Pitching and Chipping from the Rough**

Knowing how to pitch and chip can work miracles when you end up in the rough.

Playing a pitch or chip out of the rough is a bit different than playing those same shots off the fairway.

Let us look at some common examples of when you might need to pitch or chip out of the rough and how to do it successfully.

## **Tall Grass - Closer To Greenery**

When you are close to the green but are in tall grass, pull out the lob wedge or sand wedge.

Address the ball with your hips and your feet in an open stance.

Your feet should be close to one another with most of your weight on your left foot.

### **2 Key Elements**

Make sure your hands are positioned in line with your left thigh, and choke down on the shaft for better control.

When you begin your backswing, let your shoulders turn, and cock your wrists.

You want the club head to come up on a steep plane.

On your downswing, rotate your hips smoothly, your arms following.

Strike the ball as if you are trying to trap it between the ground and the face of the club.

When performed properly, the ball will pop out of the grass.

## **Medium Rough - Low Flight Path**

When you need to chip or pitch out of the medium rough but also need the ball to roll a considerable distance once it lands on the green, use the low-ball shot.

The best club for this shot is the sand wedge.

Set up just as you did above.

Play the ball off your back foot and keep your hands ahead of the club as you hit the ball.

Many golfers miss this shot due to improper hand position as the club hits the ball.

Keep those hands forward!

As you move into your follow-through, the club will be on a low plane pointing toward the target.

### **High Ball And Less Roll**

When you need to get over an obstacle but do not want the ball to roll too much once it lands, the shot is best performed with the lob wedge.

For this shot out of the rough, keep the ball positioned in the middle of your stance.

The shaft of your lob wedge should just barely lean toward the target line.

As you move into your downswing, keep your hands well ahead of the club.

This is a crucial key to making this shot work.

As you come through impact, your arms should be extended and pointing toward your target.

Remember, your target for all these shots is the place where you want the ball to land.

Not the hole!

### **Playing Out Of A Sand Trap**

If you play golf long enough, you will eventually land in a sand trap.

The good news is that getting out of a sand hazard is not as complicated as you might expect.

Start by sizing up your options.

If your ball is sitting on top of the sand and there are no big side slopes in front of you, you may want to try a normal shot directed at the green.

If your ball is buried, or if you cannot breach the side of the bunker easily, consider playing it safe.

Next comes club selection.

There is no rule that says you must only use a sand wedge in a sand trap.

Some golfers even choose to play a wood out of a trap.

Most sand shots call for a stance that is slightly open to the target.

Wiggle your feet to plant them firmly in the sand, and choke down slightly on your club.

The ball is normally played off the left foot, but you can adjust as needed.

When you are ready to make your shot, bring your club back as far as you need to hit the ball.

A successful downswing requires that you accelerate the club head as you make contact.

Your club needs to enter the sand at least one inch, perhaps two, behind the ball.

Let the club do the work as it enters the sand. Refrain from trying to scoop the ball up and out.

The need to accelerate through impact is crucial to all sand shots, but especially so if the sand is wet or tightly packed.

Acceleration is the only thing that keeps the head of the club from stopping as it rams through the sand.

The sand shot follow-through must be full and smooth, with no sudden stops.

Keep your head down and resist the urge to watch the ball as it comes out.

### **Your Weekly Task 3:**

Spend a few hours on the practice green and sand area.

Try using different clubs, varying the depth of your ball from on top to nearly buried.

This is the best way to master sand play.



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## Week 4

# Putting



**N**O COMPONENT OF THE GAME STEALS MORE STROKES FROM PLAYERS than putting.

Players lose more strokes on the green than virtually anywhere else on the course.

You may be surprised to learn that over forty percent of the strokes you make during a normal round of golf are on the green!

If your goal is to become a better golfer and lower your score, putting is the shot to focus on.

### **The Mechanics of Putting**

There is no golf shot as individualized as putting.

It is impossible to offer universal tips that will work for every golfer.

But there are some common factors everyone can apply for better putting.

Like other golf shots, your grip on the putter should be neutral.

Opening or closing the putter face will lead to missed putts.

Good balance is vital to good putting.

It is fine to use a variety of stances.

So long as the stance you choose provides you with solid footing, does not cause you to sway in any direction, and allows you to look directly over the ball when putting.

Do not position your head too far forward or too far behind the ball.

Some players prefer to putt with straight arms, while others prefer bent arms.

Choose whatever position feels most comfortable for you and apply it consistently throughout the putting stroke.

You can play off of either foot or somewhere in between.

Most professionals play the ball more toward the inside of their left foot.

## **The Putting Stroke**

Resist the urge to over-think the putting stroke.

It is a simple pendulum movement that uses the shoulders and arms.

Your hands should simply hold the putter and do nothing else.





Your hips and legs should not move at all.

When putting, your weight should be evenly placed on both feet, with no shifting to either side during the stroke.

As with other golf shots, it is important to keep your head down until well after you hit the ball.

Moving your head too soon can cause the putter face to come out of square alignment.

### **How To Read A Green**

Learning to read a green can only be done by reading greens.

No amount of written material can replicate hands-on experience when it comes to mastering this part of the putting experience.

To read a green properly, you need to be able to assess the break, if there is any.

Squat down behind your ball and look from ball to cup.

See if there are any slopes between the ball and the hole. If so, you will have to deal with them by compensating your target path.

Keep in mind that the slower a ball is moving, the more it will break to the downside of a slope.

Look at the grain of the grass.

If you will be hitting into the grain, the ball will travel slower and break more.

If you are putting into a side-grain, the ball will want to move downside with the grain; aim a bit higher to compensate for this.

Another way to improve your putting skills is to learn to hit the ball harder when needed.

Many golfers shy away from this, and their breaking putts often fall short on the downside of the cup.

You must strike the ball hard enough to keep it rolling along the slope until it reaches the side of the cup and falls in.

When you read a green and check for breaks, do so from all angles: front, rear, right, and left.

A thorough scan will reveal more information than just looking from the rear, and this can be accomplished in a few seconds once you get the hang of it.

The only way to master this skill is to spend time on the practice green, reading one putt after another.

Nothing can replace experience on the green when it comes to breaking putts.

## Distance Control



Distance control is simply getting the ball to the hole or as close as possible.

It is based on 2 things like

- 1. The length of the putt and**
- 2. The speed of the green**

Distance control is both an art and a science.

It is often a matter of feel.

Start by looking at the putt and judging how far the cup is from the ball.

With experience, you will get a sense for how hard you need to hit the ball to get it to the hole.

But you must also consider the speed of the green.

Green speed is determined by many factors, including the grain of the grass, the level of dampness or dryness, and the slope.

### **Tips to Improve Distance Control**

There is no substitute for practice.

To become proficient at distance control, you need to consistently hit the ball from various lengths, across various lies.

During these drills, do not try to sink the putt.

Concentrate only on distance.

During your practice sessions, move around the green and experience as many lies as possible.

Carefully read each putt and pay attention to your results.

Do not become discouraged.

This skill set takes time to master.

A major mistake some golfers make when faced with a long putt is to use their wrists as hinges to give the stroke more power.

This often causes the face of the putter to open or close, throwing the ball off your target line.

The better option is to employ a longer stroke.

Bring the putter farther back to get that added power.

Also avoid the fast stroke.

This happens when players believe that swinging the putter much faster than normal will achieve more distance.

Again, the better option is to use a longer stroke.

Just like any other golf shot, putting requires good follow-through.

Keep your head down until well past impact, and let the putter move forward about the same length as you brought it back.



**Monster Golf Swing** is another online course I highly recommend you check out since you will be learning, and mastering strategies real professionals use to drive the ball at least 300 yards each play.

[FIND OUT MORE](#)



# CONCLUSION



**W**ITH RIGHT COMMITMENT AND REGULAR PRACTICE, IT IS POSSIBLE TO become a better golfer in 30 days.

By breaking down your golf game into several distinct processes, from tee shots to putting, you can address each aspect of the game as individual set skill set.

As you go through the program outlined in the e-book, keep track of your weak areas, and make a concerted effort to work on those.

Also pinpoint your strong areas and use them to your advantage.

It is often said that it takes a lifetime to truly master the game of golf.

Although that may be true, any golfer can hone their skills in 30 days.

Of the many golfing improvement programs available today, working on individual skills one at a time is both the simplest and the most effective.

Using the information contained within this e-book, you can get started on your path to improved golf play today.



**Monster Golf Swing** is another online course I highly recommend you check out since you will be learning, and mastering strategies real professionals use to drive the ball at least 300 yards each play.

[FIND OUT MORE](#)



# Recommended Reading

## The Monster Golf Swing

By Terrence Thomas



**T**HE MOST CRUCIAL ASPECT OF SUCCESSFUL GOLFING IS TO HAVE A GOOD swing.

Because if your swing is not up to standard, then it is unlikely you will ever become a good player.

However, improving your swing can be a challenge, especially if you cannot afford an instructor.

That is when [The Monster Golf Swing](#) by Terrence Thomas will come in handy.

This is a complete guide to improving your golf swing without having to put too much effort into the process.

Moreover, because it is an easy-to-read e-book, you do not need to part with an arm and a leg to reap the benefits.

By the end of reading, you will:

1. Hit the ball further
2. Hit with greater accuracy
3. Lose unwanted slice
4. Hit more greens than ever before

Terrence created a short video presentation which gives you a feel for his guide before you buy.

