



*WELCOME TO THE GAME  
OF GOLF!*



*(INTRODUCTION TO GOLF BASICS)*

*Dear New Member:*

*We would like to welcome you to the UBGA Golfers Association. We hope that your experience with us will be a rewarding and lasting one. As a new member and beginner golfer, we know you will have a lot of questions about the game of golf. We have created this introduction pamphlet to answer some of the basic questions you may have.*

*We are looking forward to getting to know you and hopefully make your introduction into the game of golf a pleasant and enjoyable one.*

*Sincerely  
Vernel Bennett  
President*

## **GOLF CLUBS**

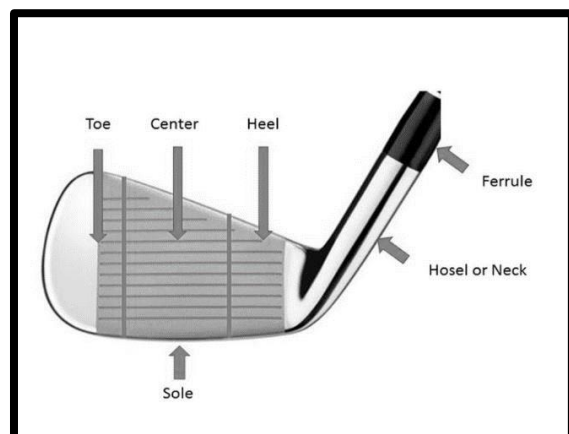
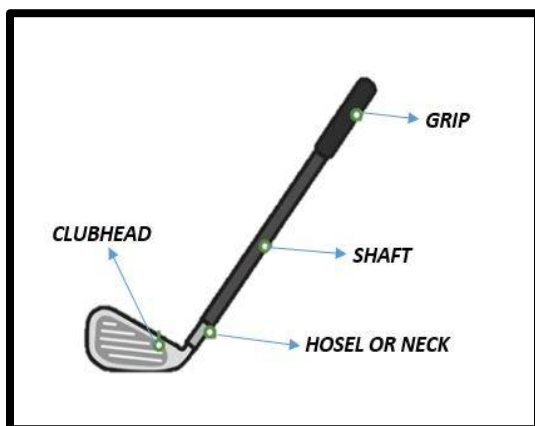
**The Golf club is a club in golf which is used to hit the ball. There are 6 types of golf clubs.**

- Drivers
- Fairway woods (Drivers and fairway woods both are known as woods by the way)
- Hybrids
- Irons
- Wedges
- Putter

**An average set of clubs includes some variation of the following:**

- Driver
- 3 Wood
- 3 Hybrid
- 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9 Irons
- Pitching Wedge
- Sand Wedge
- Putter

## **GOLF CLUB COMPONENTS**



## **GOLF GLOVES**

Golf gloves are worn on one hand basically for grip. A golf glove will help to prevent the club from turning in a player's hand. Gloves also help create more friction between the grip and the gloved hand. Right-handed golfers wear a left-handed glove and left-handed golfers wear a right handed glove. Gloves come in a variety of men/women sizes.

## **FIVE MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE GOLF COURSE:**

- **TEE BOX:** The tee box, or teeing ground, marks the place where the hole begins. ...
- **FAIRWAY:** Each fairway measures approximately 30 to 50 yards across and stretches between the tee box and the green. ...
- **GREEN:** The green holds the hole. ...
- **ROUGH:** The rough lines the fairways. ...
- **HAZARDS:** Hazards are lakes, ponds, creeks or other areas on the course marked with red or yellow stakes.

## **SCORING**

- **PAR:** Refers to the number of strokes a golfer is expected to need to complete the play of one hole on a golf course. Every hole on a golf course is rated as either a par-3, a par-4, or a par-5 (par-6 holes also exist, but they are rare).
- **BIRDIE:** A score of one under par on a hole.
- **EAGLE:** A score of two under par.
- **DOUBLE EAGLE OR ALBATROSS:** A score of three under par (very rare).
- **BOGEY:** A score of one over par.
- **DOUBLE BOGEY:** A score of two over par.
- **TRIPLE BOGEY:** A score of three over par.
- **ACE:** A hole-in-one. Hitting the ball into the hole in one stroke
- **HANDICAP:** A system used to rate the average number of strokes above par a player scores in one round of golf.

## GOLF SCORE CARD

# Scoring

Each hole will have a number or score listed for it to be called PAR. This is the score that golfers shoot for when they begin playing. Depending on the length of the hole, a hole may be rated for PAR at 3, 4 or 5 strokes.

HOLE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL
PAR	4	4	3	5	4	3	4	3	5	35
Lisa	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	37
Mike	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	35

## THE SCORECARD

Pick up your scorecard at the golf shop before teeing off. Your scorecard will have information about the course and any local rules that apply.

### PAR:

Same score as par

**BIRDIE:**  
One stroke under par

**EAGLE:**  
Two strokes under par

**BOGEY:**  
One stroke over par

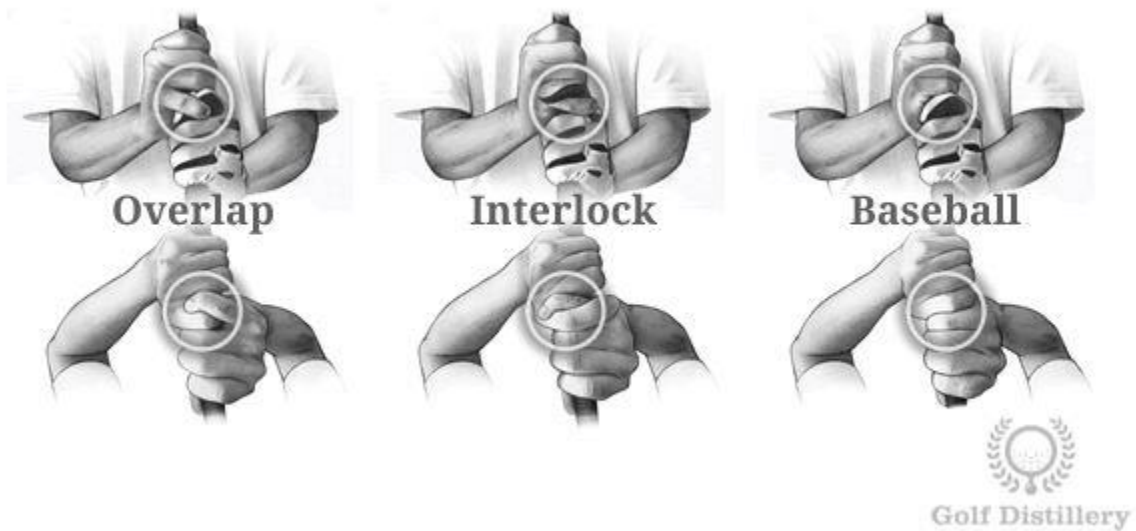
### DOUBLE BOGEY:

Two strokes over par

**PROPER GOLF GRIP**



**MOST COMMON GOLF GRIPS**



**PROPER GOLF STANCE**





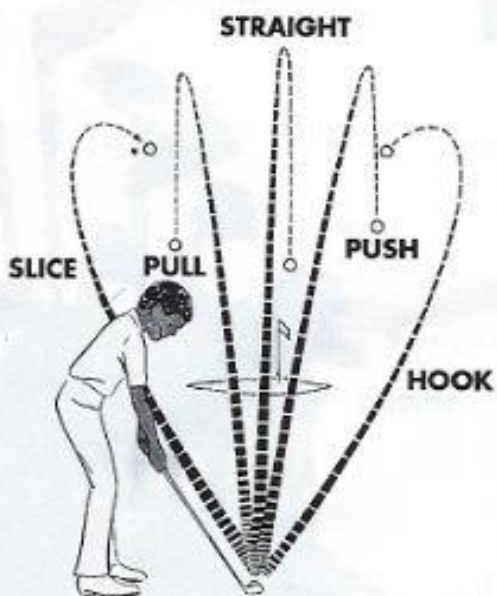
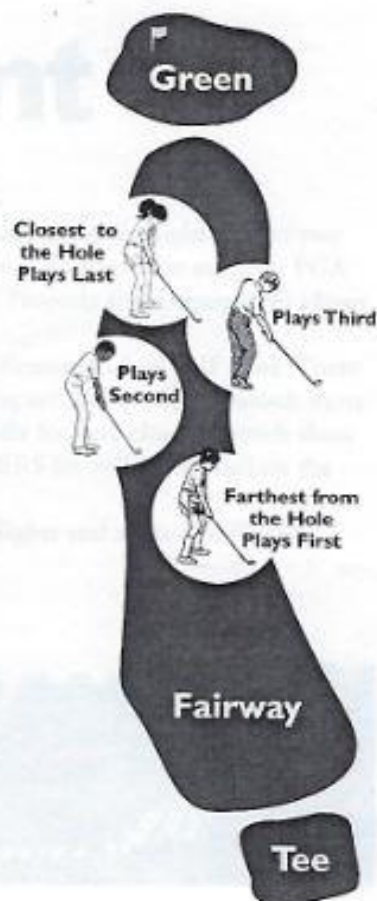
# Playing

## Maintain a steady pace

- Maintain a steady pace. Play each hole without delay and you should be ready to play when it is your turn to hit. Those farthest from the green or cup usually play first. Limit yourself to no more than one full practice swing before each shot.

## Safety First!

- Don't tee off until the group in the fairway is out of your driving distance. Always wait to play to the green until the group ahead of you is off the green.



- The direction a golf ball travels depends on how the club contacts the ball
- The direction of the club
  - Push — Right
  - Pull — Left
- The position of the clubface
  - Hook — closed
  - Slice — Open



## GOLF GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- **ALBATROSS:** A score given for a hole that has been completed three strokes under par (the term par is explained below) and is sometimes known as a 'double eagle'.
- **BIRDIE:** A hole played one stroke better than the expected standard (one under par).
- **BLOCK:** A block is when a golfer hits a shot directly to the right (for a right-handed golfer)
- **BOGEY:** A hole played one stroke over par. Or you could end up with a double bogey (two over par), a triple bogey (three over) or worse
- **CHIP:** A short shot intended to play the ball onto the green and as near to the hole as possible.
- **CHUNK:** When a golfer says "I chunked it" that usually means that they made contact behind the golf ball, and their club had dug into the ground too deeply. Also could be referred to as hitting it fat.
- **DIVOT:** The small piece (sometimes large) of turf that comes out when your club makes contact with the ground.
- **DOGLEG:** A golf-course architecture term. This refers to a hole that has a straight fairway, and then it curves to the right, or the left.
- **DOUGLE BOGEY:** Scoring two strokes above par.
- **DOUBLE CROSS:** When a golfer intends to hit a fade, or a draw but does the complete opposite. For example, if a golfer wanted to hit a fade and then ends up hooking it. Instead of the ball flying from left to right, it goes from right to left.
- **DUCK HOOK:** When you hit a low hook shot that doesn't travel very far.
- **DRAW:** A right to left ball flight (for righties), but more controlled than a hook.
- **DRIVE:** Usually a long tee shot played with a wood or driver.
- **EAGLE:** A hole completed in two strokes under par.
- **FADE:** A fade is a left to right ball flight (for righties), but it is a more controlled than a slice. Sometimes referred to as a cut shot.
- **FAIRWAY:** Exactly where golfers should aim to keep to — the short grass between the tee and the putting green.
- **FLAG:** The marker of holes on the course.

## INTRODUCTION TO GOLF BASICS

- **FLOP SHOT:** A wedge shot played around the green where you open the face of the club up completely, and try to hit the ball very high in the air so that it lands softly on the green.
- **FLYER:** When your ball is in the rough, but propped up a bit then you might have a “flyer” lie. This will cause the ball to travel farther than it normally does.
- **FORE:** A shout made by golfers to warn others when it is possible that a ball may be about to hit other players or spectators.
- **GIMME:** When your putt is close enough to the hole that it is considered to be made.
- **FRIED EGG:** Sometimes when your ball lands in the bunker it will get buried. It looks exactly like a fried egg.
- **GREEN:** The specially prepared grass surface surrounding the hole, where golfers attempt to putt the ball.
- **GREEN IN REGULATION:** A green regulation is when any part of the golf ball is touching the putting surface and the number of strokes taken is two fewer than par. For example, on a par 4 if you reach the putting surface with your first, or second shot you have hit the green in regulation.
- **A HOLE- IN – ONE/ ACE:** A rarity but not impossible. This is where a player hits the ball directly into the hole from their first (tee) shot.
- **HOOK:** For a right-handed golfer a hook occurs when the ball travels from right to left, but in a much more exaggerated path.
- **LIP OUT:** When your putt rolls around the edge of the cup causing it to change directions.
- **MULLIGAN:** An unofficial do-over. Many times golfers will be kind to another and elect to award mulligans (usually on the first tee shot) without giving penalty strokes. This is not part of the official rules of golf!
- **IRON:** The metal clubs in your bag (but not your woods or putter). These are numbered one to nine and generally the lower the number, the longer the distance the ball will travel.
- **PAR:** Abbreviation for ‘professional average result’. This is the standard score for a hole or an entire course, which state the number of shots a professional is expected to take to hole the ball or complete the round.
- **PITCH:** A short shot (but longer than a chip) played with a higher numbered club with less than a full swing — to flight the ball towards the target with accuracy.

- **PITCH MARK:** A small indent that your ball makes on the green when it lands. You need to repair them.
- **PLAYING IT “UP” OR “DOWN”:** Playing the ball down means that you have to hit your shot no matter what the lie is. In certain situations golfers are allowed to play the ball “up” meaning they can improve the lie.
- **PLAYING THE TIPS:** When a golfer elects to play the farthest tees available on any golf course
- **PULL:** When a golfer says they pull their shot, they have hit it directly to the left.
- **PUTT:** A shot played on the green, usually with a putter — with the intention of getting the ball in the hole.
- **PUTTER:** A flatter edged golf club intended to make the ball run smoothly along the green into the hole.
- **RANGEFINDER:** A device that measure the distance to the hole using lasers.
- **ROUGH:** The longer and coarser grass at either side of the fairway that is best avoided.
- **ROUND:** The act of playing on a course, usually consisting of 18 holes.
- **SANDBAGGING:** When a golfer claims they have a handicap that is much higher than their actual playing ability. If golfers compete against each other based on handicap this practice is frowned upon because that golfer will get extra strokes that they technically don’t deserve
- **Slice** – This is probably the most popular of golf terms as it relates to a player’s swing. A slice is occurs when a golfer puts excessive curve on the ball. For a right-handed golfer, they have sliced it if the ball is moving excessively from left to right.
- **SAND WEDGE:** A heavily angled club designed for playing out of a sand bunker.
- **SHORT SIDED:** If you hit your approach shot on the side of the green where the pin is located. It makes your chip/pitch shot terribly difficult. Always aim for the “fat” side of the green to avoid this!
- **SNOWMAN:** A snowman is when you score an 8 on a hole.
- **SWEET SPOT:** The point on your club where you want to impact on the ball, to get it to go where you want. Cavity-backed clubs have large sweet spots and are best for beginners.
- **TEE:** Refers to part of the course where you start each hole. Also refers to the wooden or plastic peg which you place in the ground and on which you place your ball before ‘teeing off’.
- **TEXAS WEDGE:** A Texas Wedge is another term for using a putter any time you are off the green. Some players will elect to putt from the fairway, rough, or even the bunker sometimes.

- **UP AND DOWN:** If you have missed a green in regulation, and you are still able to make par. For example, if you hit your approach shot in the rough, and then pitched the ball on the green and made your putt – you have successfully gotten up and down for par
- **WOOD:** These are the clubs you use to hit the ball the furthest, usually from your first (tee shot). The heads of the clubs used to be wooden, hence their name, but now most are metal.
- **WORM BURNER:** When you strike a shot that barely gets off the ground and just rolls.
- **SHANK:** A shank happens when the golfer hits the golf ball on the innermost portion of the clubface, so far toward the heel that the golf ball is contacted by the rounded hosel. ... The shank is such a dreaded shot that many golfers are superstitious about even hearing the word while on the golf course