Author: F. Trovato Alaska Topic: Complimentary Running

Lesson Plan



Field Size: Adjust to # of players

Age: Adjust to Players

	- JUUUEN™	- JUUUEn™	
<b>Activity Name</b>	Description	Diagram	Purpose/Coaching Pts.
1 Warm UP	-	-	
Running in 1's	In 1's - Open but confined area, slow, runner can perform different types of soccer running for warm up, ask for changing directions, then changing speed on cut	• • •	-Practice body fakes with hips, shoulders, head, different bodies work differently
Running in 2's	In 2's - Follow the leader, second player behind the first, leader does as above, many and rhythmic role changes on command from coach, saying "New Leader" as command		-Players should experiment with single, double, and triple body fakes
Running in 3's	In 3's - Same as above, three players in a vertical line, lots of leader rotations from command of coach		-Regular changes in leader creates rhythm and sync of following players
2			
1v1's • •	-1v1 start in middle of the field shoulder to shoulder	•	-Create separation with defender through movement and deception
with Servers •	-Server designates one player/team the attacker	l h	
and Goalkeepers  ●	-Attacker must move to get separation from defender to receive ball - single, double, and triple fakes (changes of direction and speed) work best - body/head/shoulder fakes can be done at any angle to off balance defender		-Attackers on the balls of the feet for sharp movements -Use of arm ok for small, low push
	-GK in midsized goals, keeper use feet only, restricted to end line to promote calm finishing from attackers		off, should never extend fully or be high, keep the arm bent, low, & firm
	-When defender wins ball, it is played to a server to restart as attackers - Restart by server with a new set of players when ball goes in goal or out of play		
3			
2v2's with Servers	-Play starts when both pairs, one from each team, are shoulder to shoulder in middle of the field		-Timing of runs in relation to the ability to be served becomes important
and Goalkeepers  -Same structure as above	-Introduction of the "Decoy Run" to initiate play, player closest to the ball generally is the decoy runner		-Creative players will scheme and plan ahead of time how the first run will look
-Same sulucture as above	-Server may only play into the second player into the play, first player is the decoy run, decoy run can be initiated with single, double or triple fakes	8	to open up the second player -Players begin to learn the value of making a run without the expectation of always getting the ball, promotes the
	- Second player fills space cleared by first to receive ball,	88	team and self sacrifice concept -The 2v2 is the starting point to creating a flowing, creative offensive group

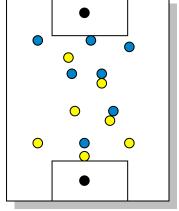




Field Size: Adjust to # of players

Age: Adjust to Players

	<b>■ SUCCER</b>	—— SOCCER <sub>™</sub>	
4			
3v3's with Servers and GK	-Play starts when three pairs, one from each team, organizes in the middle of the field  -The first decoy run generally comes from the who is player closes to the ball		-Smart defenders begin to shut down second runner, now third player can exploit spaces opened by decoy runner & second player into
-Same structure as above	-Server can only play into the second or now third player into the play		the play, timing of runs, patience and deceptive running
-Offside in effect	-When goalkeeper receives ball in hands or feet, the top two players begin decoy run sequence, keeper plays to second or third player	80	-Rhythm, flow, and team orientation can now be established in the group of 3
5			
6v6 including GK -Offside in effect	-Teams shape is a 3-2  -All restarts must begin with a decoy run to begin team rotation  -When goalkeeper has ball in hand top two players begin the decoy run sequence, goal keeper plays into second or third player		-Encourage players not to stop but to slow down and time their running (deception, angle and pace) just ahead of the open opportunity to receive
6			
7v7 – 11v11 including GK	Game On!		-Applications include almost all restarts; corners, indirect/direct kicks, short/long throw in, goalkeeper restarts  -Provides a base of understanding for younger players and translates into dynamic interchange of positioning in the game



game

-Functional game examples are distribution from keeper/backs/mids to forwards, over and under lapping of penetrating midfielders, inside midfield interchange with outside, central midfield interchange

-The ripple effect on the movement of the team and players is significant and turns stop start practices into movement and flow oriented training sessions