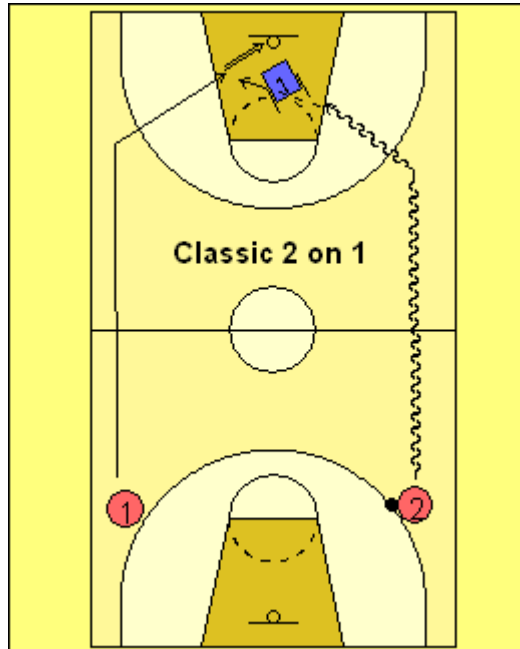


# 2 on 1 / 3 on 2 in Small Spaces

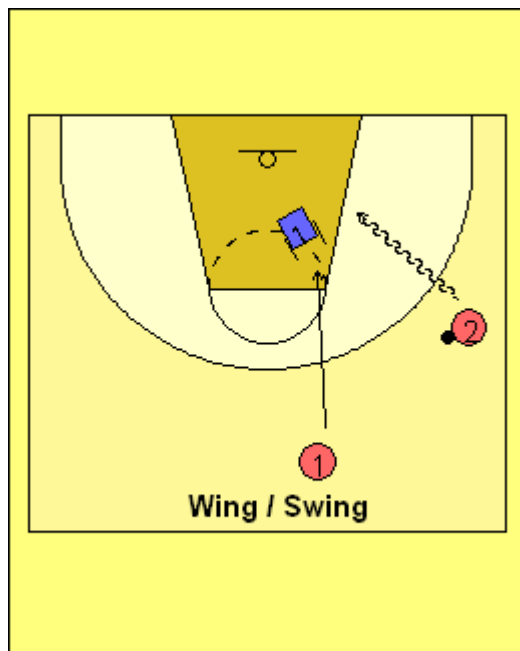


1

**Transition**

One area that has come to our attention is how we as coaches have compartmentalized the game. We have gotten very good at breaking the game down into specialized areas. The small picture some times does not fit back into the big picture. Teaching the fast break is one such area.

Our traditional way of teaching 2-1 is excellent for attacking a 2 -1, but does it really apply to the game? With FIBA rules we are finding that players do not handle the odd angle 2-1/ 3-2 situations that arise. Conversely the classic 2-1 with two players running wide at the wings hardly ever materializes. How many times do we ever see two players sitting in a tandem on defense in a 3-2.



2

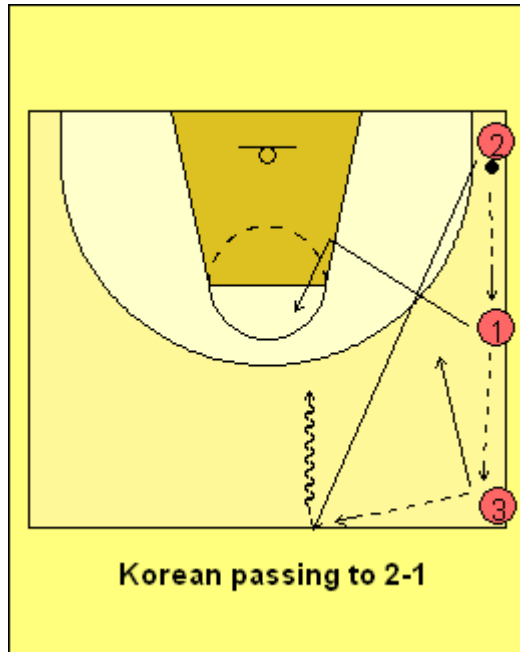
We need to work on this odd angle 2 on 1. These appear much more often and our players struggle on how to finish in these situations. These often happen before the defense can completely set up. The best example is on a pass to the wing with a quick attack by the wing player. It is teaching our players to finish in small spaces.

In looking at the various angles remember

- The ball can start in either position. The diagrams will just show one position.
- Mix up the position from where the defender appears. Some time have them already in

position; sometime have the defender appear late.

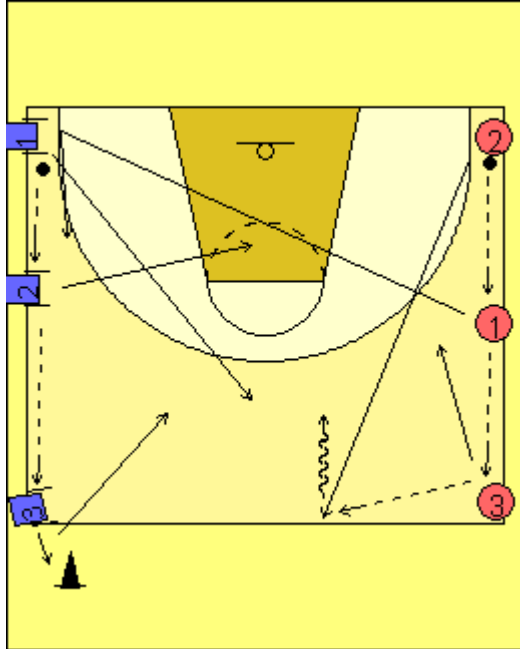
- Add a chaser to make it quickly a 2 on 2. This forces the player stop play with a sense of urgency
- You do not always have to go full court



3

### Use Korean passing

The Korean passing drill allows the coach to create various 2 on 1 situations with the defender coming from different positions. In this example player 32 becomes the defender and #1 and #2 attack from the swing and wing positions.

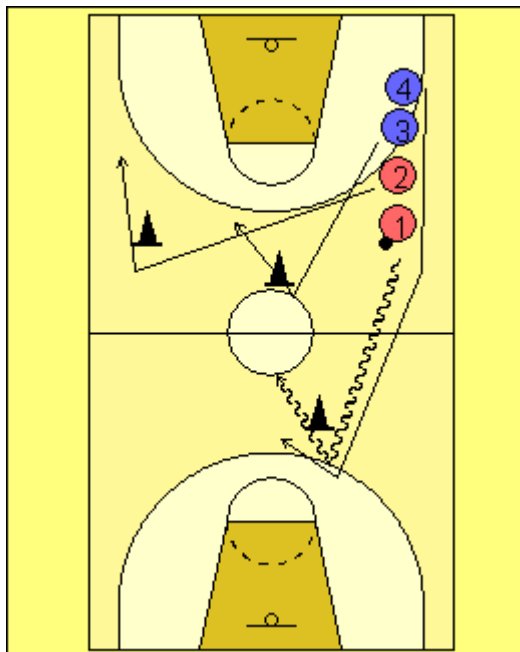


4

### Korean passing to 3 on 2 with a chaser

The red team is on offense and does Korean passing to fill the swing far wing and near wing. Remember you can have these players' fill and positions you want. Be creative. The defense does the same Korean passing and becomes the defense. The players must pick up in any order you or they see fit. The last player must set the ball down. How far this player must go determines the time it takes for him/her to trail into the play. You can have this group start their passes early or late depending on when you want the defense to arrive.

The key is for the players to learn to play with concepts not with patterns.

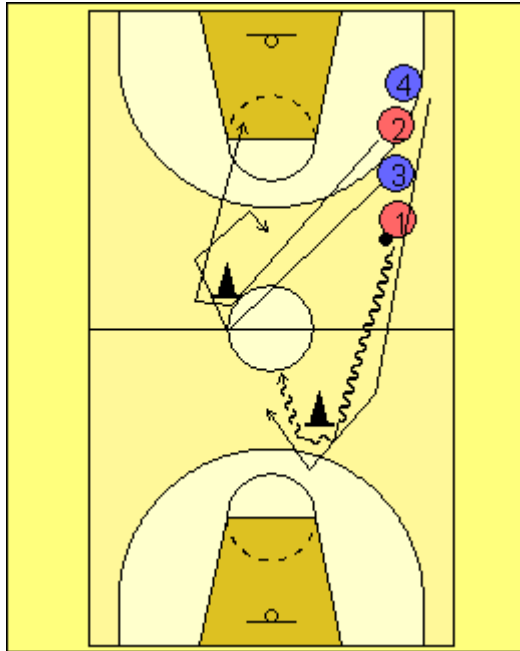


5

### Dribble into 2 -1 with chaser

Another way in which you can create these odd angle 2-1 is to have players start in a line. Each player is given a designated place to go to first before returning to play offense or defense. By strategically placing pylons you can dictate the positions on offense and the timing of the players arrival.

In this example #1 dribbles around the pylon and becomes a swing. #2 sprints across to the far side and becomes a wing. #3 must sprint around the pylon and decide to stop the ball or protect the basket. #4 must follow #1 around the same pylon and chase the play to become the second defender.

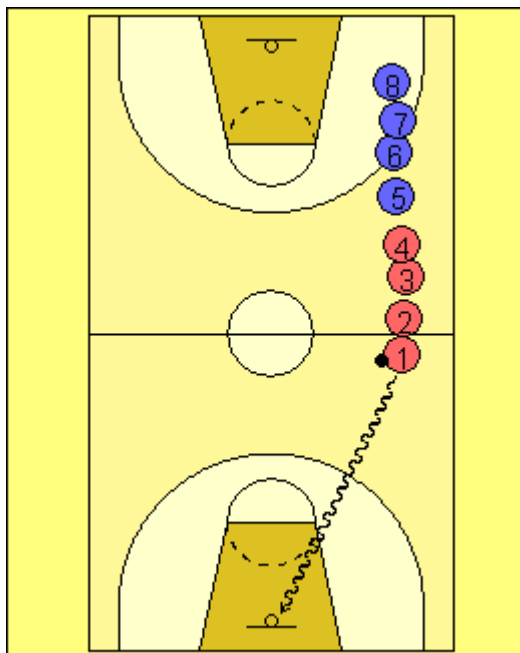


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Example #2

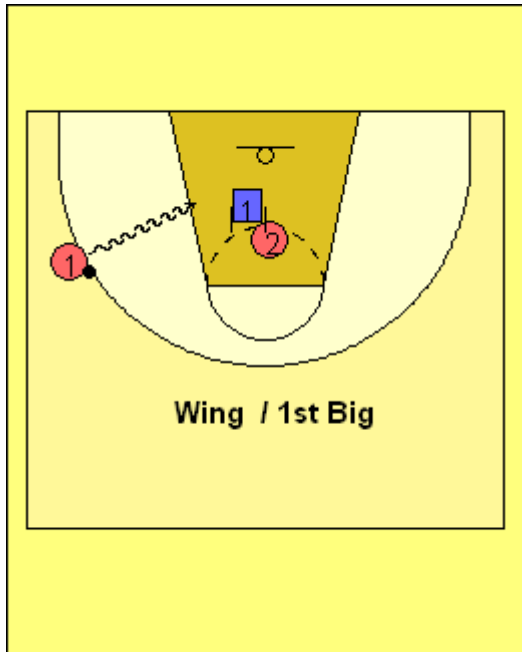
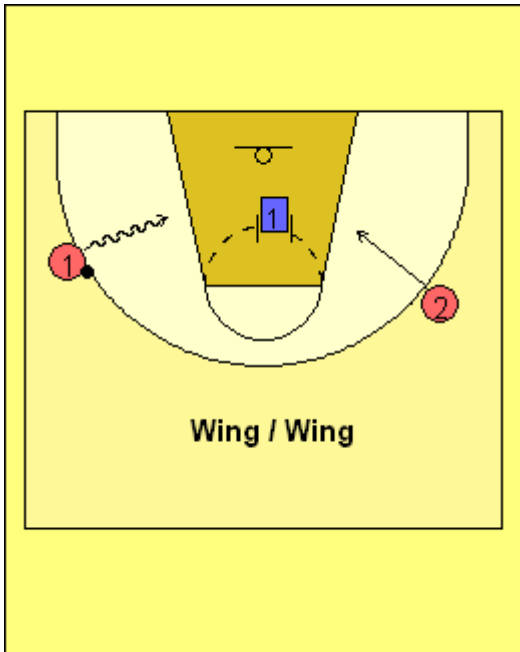
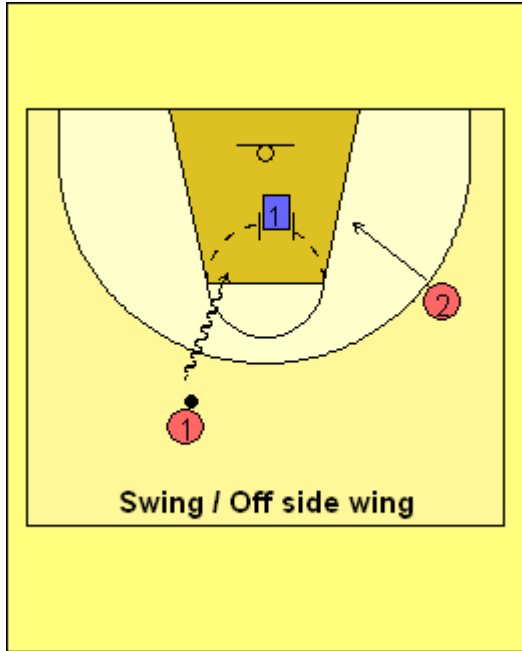
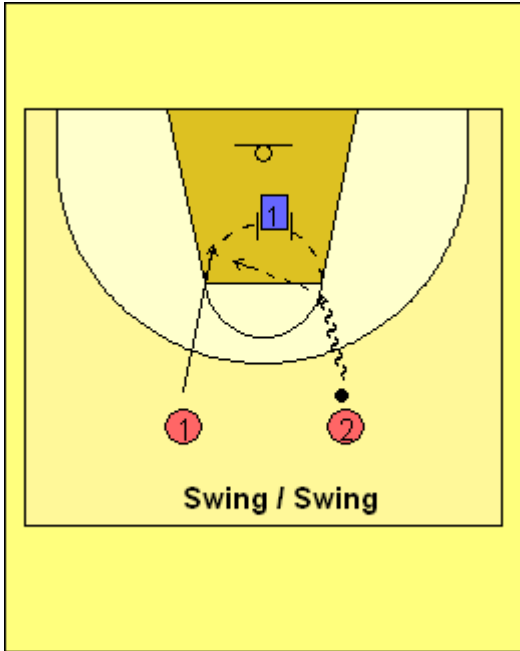
In this example #1 is still the swing after dribbling around the far pylon. #3 circles the second pylon and becomes a defender. #2 goes to the second pylon and becomes the first big. #4 still chases #1 and becomes the trail defender.

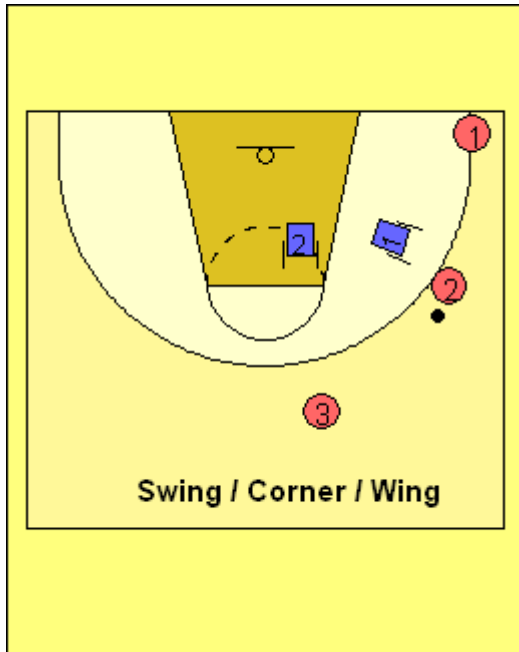
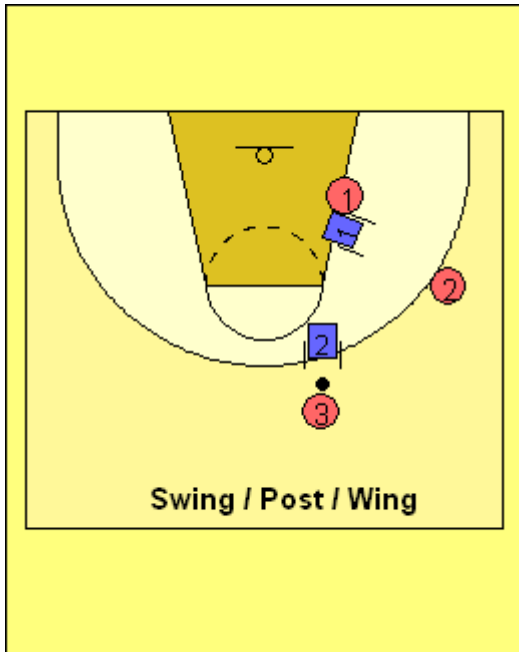
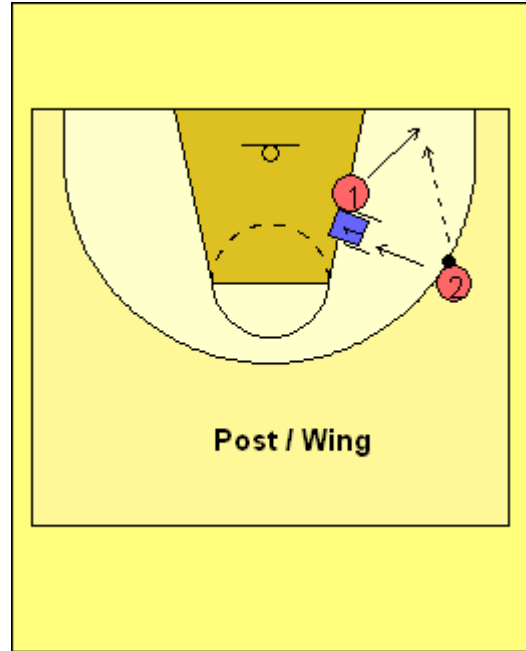
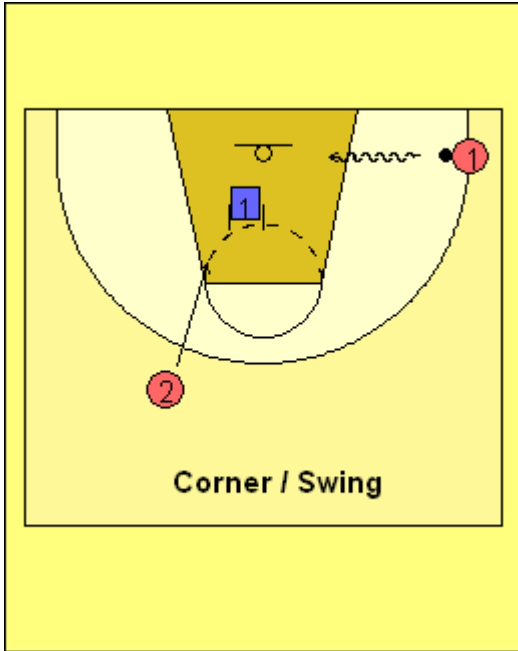
The same concept can be used in 3-2. It is also a good idea to do 4-3, 5-4 with chasers. When you get into these higher numbers you can have the team dribble in a score a lay up and play from the full court.

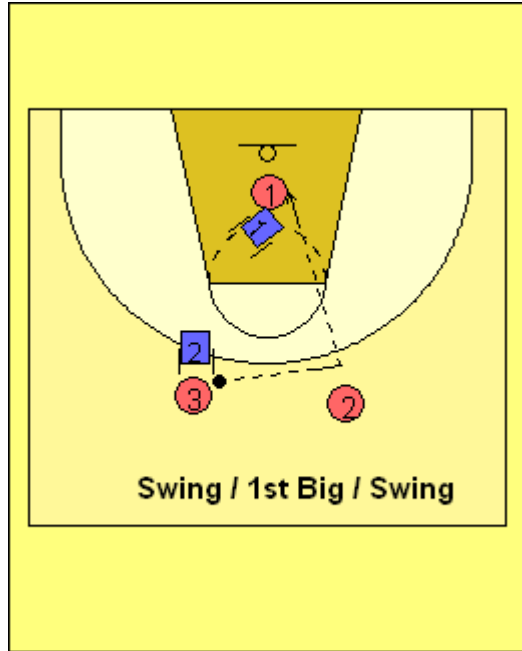


7

Here is the red team dribbles into score then transitions back on offense. The blue team trails up and will defend on the way back. You can determine what positions and what kind of defense you want played.







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