



5.4.2014

2014 “A” LICENSE
Technical Summary Project
Key, Guidelines, Sample Format



NATIONAL COACHING SCHOOL CANDIDATES:

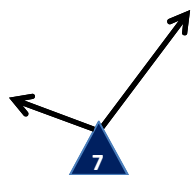
THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE PROVIDED TO
SERVE AS **GENERAL GUIDELINES** AND **SAMPLE
FORMATS**.

THESE ARE INTENDED TO ASSIST YOU IN
PRODUCING A QUALITY **TECHNICAL SUMMARY
REPORT**.



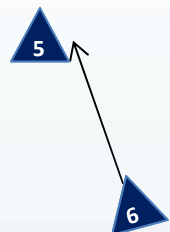
SAMPLE- TECHNICAL SUMMARY

USE OF TACTICAL ARROWS:

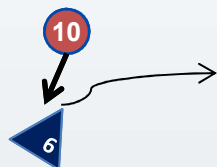


TACTICAL ARROWS are utilized to help define the attacking role of each individual player in the team. The length and angle of each arrow helps to define the region of influence for that player. When these are accurately placed in a tactical field diagram, the reader may develop a clear graphical representation of the roles of individuals. Tactical arrows should be drawn with **BOLD, BLACK** lines.

ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS:



PASSES may be represented using **thin lines** with a head. The **length** to the arrow-head is an indication of the **distance**. The arrow-head represents the end point of the pass. **For accuracy, the angle and length should be drawn in proportion to the field diagram in which they are placed.**

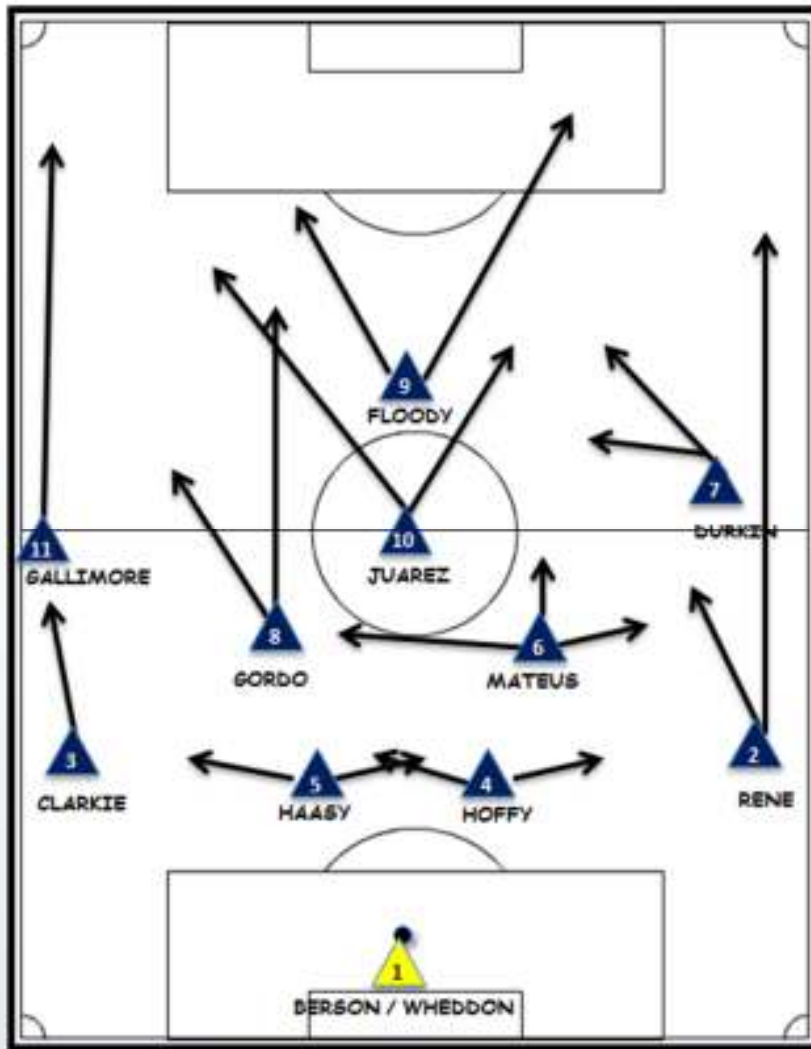


DRIBBLING or RUNNING WITH THE BALL is represented using **squiggled line** with an arrow-head.



PLAYER MOVEMENT or RUNNING WITHOUT THE BALL represented using **dashed line** with an arrow-head.

GUIDELINES- TECHNICAL SUMMARY



TEAM / GROUP DIAGRAMS:

ALIGNMENT (Direction):

The team that is your primary focus for analysis should be lined up to defend the goal at the bottom of the page.

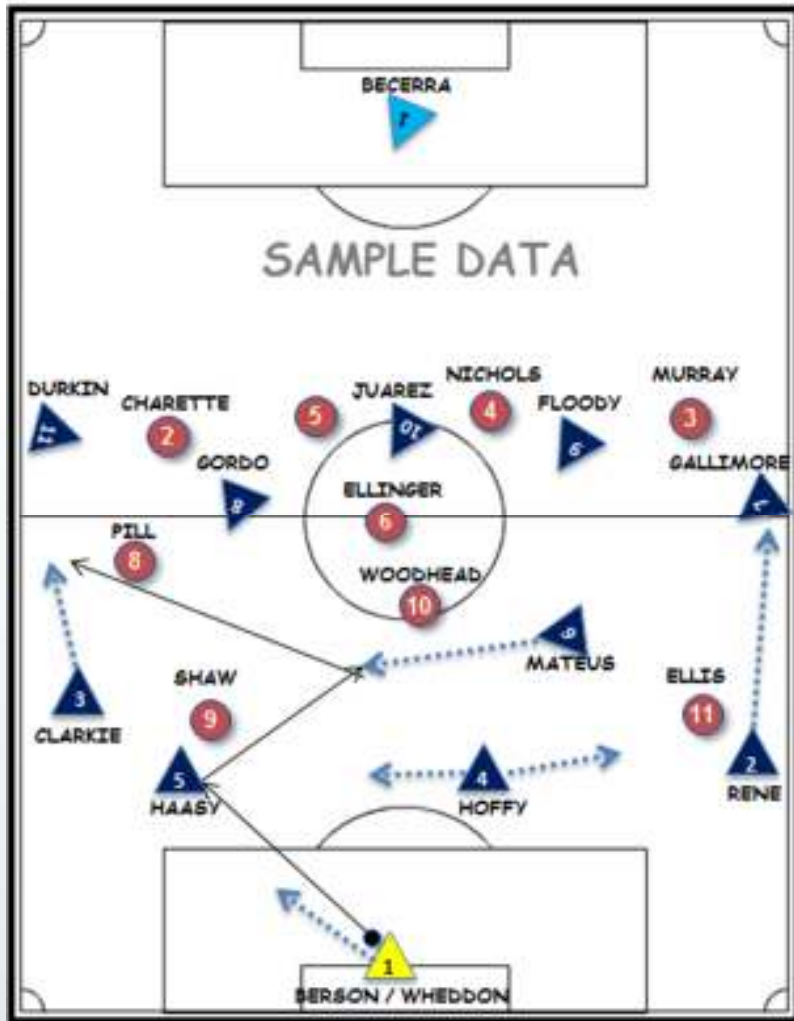
TRIANGLES :

The team you are analyzing should be represented using triangles. Label each triangle with the jersey number and the last name of the player.

FIELD MARKINGS:

All field markings should be included and they should reflect the correct proportion of size and distance.

GUIDELINES- TECHNICAL SUMMARY



TEAM + OPPONENT DIAGRAMS:

ALIGNMENT (Direction):

The team that is your primary focus for analysis should be lined up to defend the goal at the bottom of the page.

TRIANGLES v CIRCLES:

The team you are analyzing should be represented using triangles.

The opponent will be represented by circles with a unique color.

FIELD MARKINGS:

All field markings should be included and they should reflect the correct proportion of size and distance.

ANALYSIS WITH OPPONENT:

If the opponent is included in the analysis, the opponent should be represented using circles of a different color. Label the circles with Jersey numbers and last names. Logically, the opponent should be defending the opposite goal and positioned accordingly.



SAMPLE FORMS

I. ATTACKING ANALYSIS

**2014 National License
(Sample Data)**

Sample Technical Summary

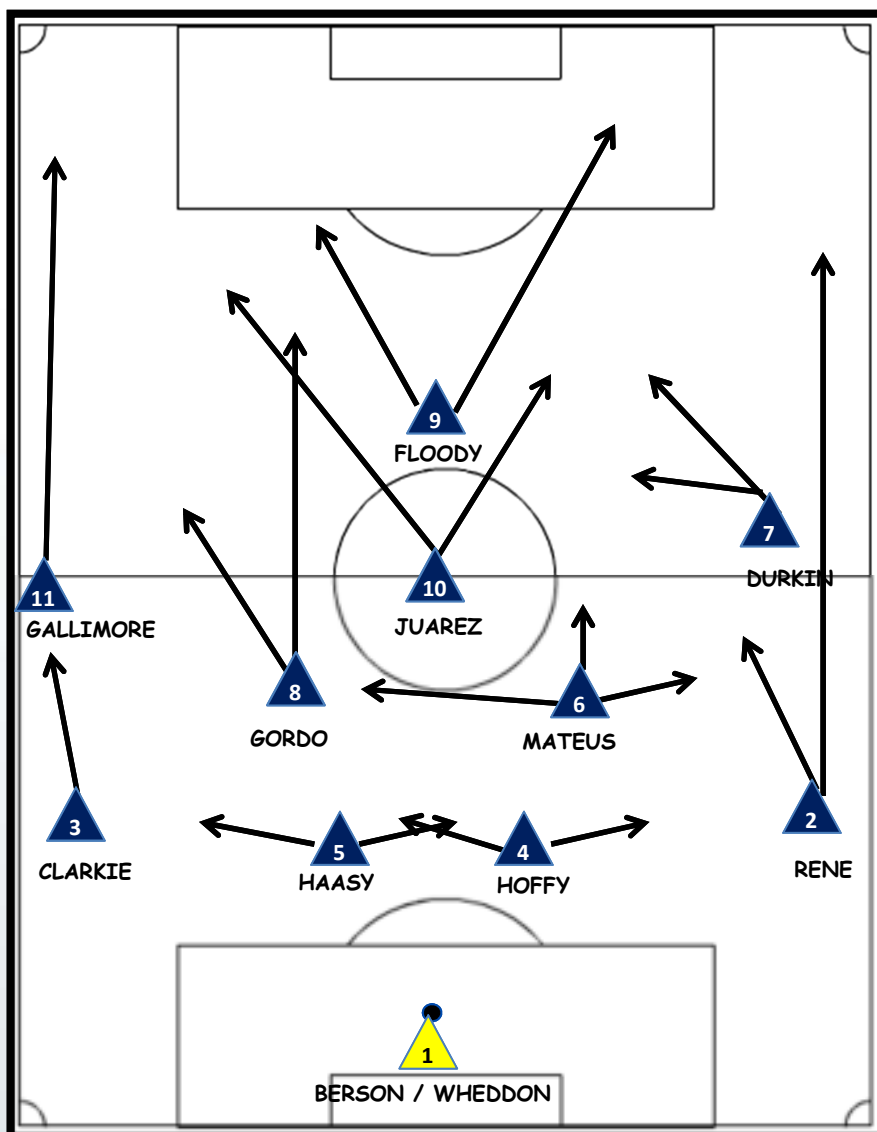
PART I: ATTACKING TEAM PERFORMANCE



TEAM: "PATRIOTS"

DATE: JAN 2014

ANALYSIS BY: CHEZ



I. TEAM SYSTEM AND LINE-UP

Place the U.S. **starting line-up** into the field diagram to the left.

- ✓ Include **tactical arrows** representing the attacking roles.
- ✓ List names and jersey numbers

II. TEAM PLAY

PRINCIPLES OF ATTACK- Identify one PRINCIPLE of ATTACK that you feel was a strength for the USA in this match .

- A. In the box below, provide a description of how the principle was successfully applied during the match.

PENETRATION- successful movement of the ball and teammates into opponent's goal area. Specifically effective on the right flank.
 + The primary method was through player movements- #7 made several quick, deceptive runs toward the central channel. The right fullback was very ambitious about running forward into the wide spaces that were opened up by the runs of #7.
 + Movement of the ball was typically through short-quick passing combinations between #6, #2 and #7. These 3 were key to moving the ball into crossing positions on the right flank.

III. TECHNICAL FUNCTIONS

TECHNICAL FUNCTIONS- Identify key skills and describe their application in relation to the execution of effective attacking moments by the US team.

PASSING- (5-20m) Short to intermediate distance passes were used to move the ball and players down either flank channel. The use of proper angles & speed of passes was effective- an example is #2 serving a ball directly to the feet of #7 ahead in the flank channel as he was marked by an opponent. #7 used a central dribble while placing the ball on the safest foot away from the opponent. By **DRIBBLING** centrally he also disguised his intent to serve the ball back into the flank space. Meanwhile #2 made an aggressive run forward. #7 returned the **PASS** into the space in front of the penetrating flank run by #2. This **PASS** had enough speed that the run of #2 was at maximal pace.

Sample Technical Summary

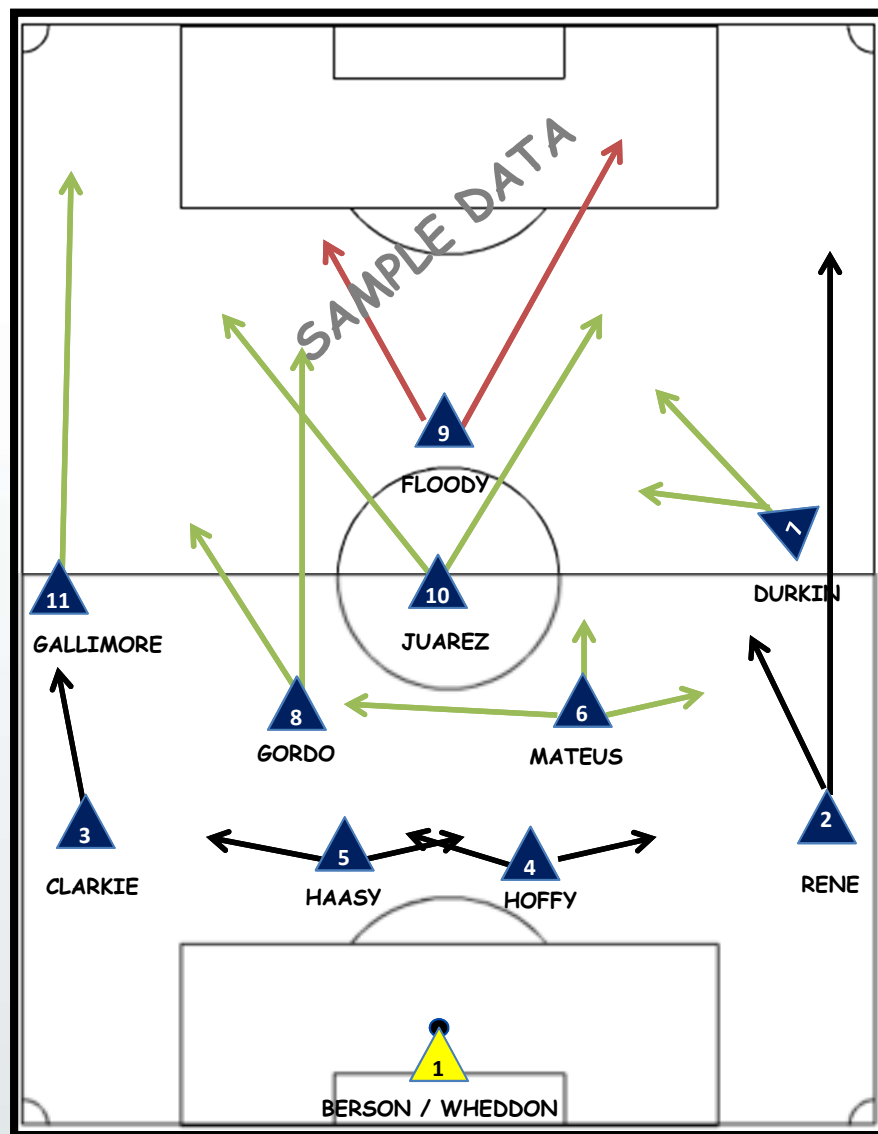
PART I: ATTACKING GROUP FUNCTIONS



TEAM: "PATRIOTS"

DATE: JAN 2014

ANALYSIS BY: CHEZ



IV. GROUP FUNCTIONS: Forwards

The team played with a single striker #9. His primary roles was to remain as far forward as the opponent's off-side line would permit.
 + His role was to serve as the deepest target when the US was trying to move the ball forward from their own half.
 + He was the primary central threat by making aggressive runs in behind the opponent's back line. In the final 3rd he was typically the 1st run into the penalty area.

V. GROUP FUNCTIONS: Midfielders

Generally, 5 players (green arrows) transitioned the attack between the backs and the opponent's goal via short-quick passing. #7, #11 served as the WIDEST players. #10- central role & typically the 1st player to support striker #9. #10 consistently offering penetrating runs beyond #9's position into the opponent penalty area.
 #6 and #8 generally found in supporting positions behind the other 3 midfielders. #8 frequent forward runs to join the attack in final 3rd.

VI. GROUP FUNCTIONS: Goalkeeper + Backs

#4,5 the two central defenders supported behind the midfielders and shifted laterally to support either flank.
 The GK freq. distributed with hands to either FB, #2,3.
 #3 had a strong influence in the attacking $\frac{1}{2}$ on the flank while #3 supported primarily behind the runs of the #11 on the left wing.

VII. INDIVIDUAL INFLUENCE

① Identify the top 3 individual attacking performances. Why?

#2 Effective, dangerous runs into the final 3rd finishing with accurate, dangerous crosses into the penalty area.

#6 High % passing accuracy, kept the ball moving with short, quick exchanges between teammates. High mobility allowed him to connect with right and left flanks.

#5- Confident, consistent ball-winner when opponent served in the air. Correct def. starting position and movement to support MF.

Sample Technical Summary

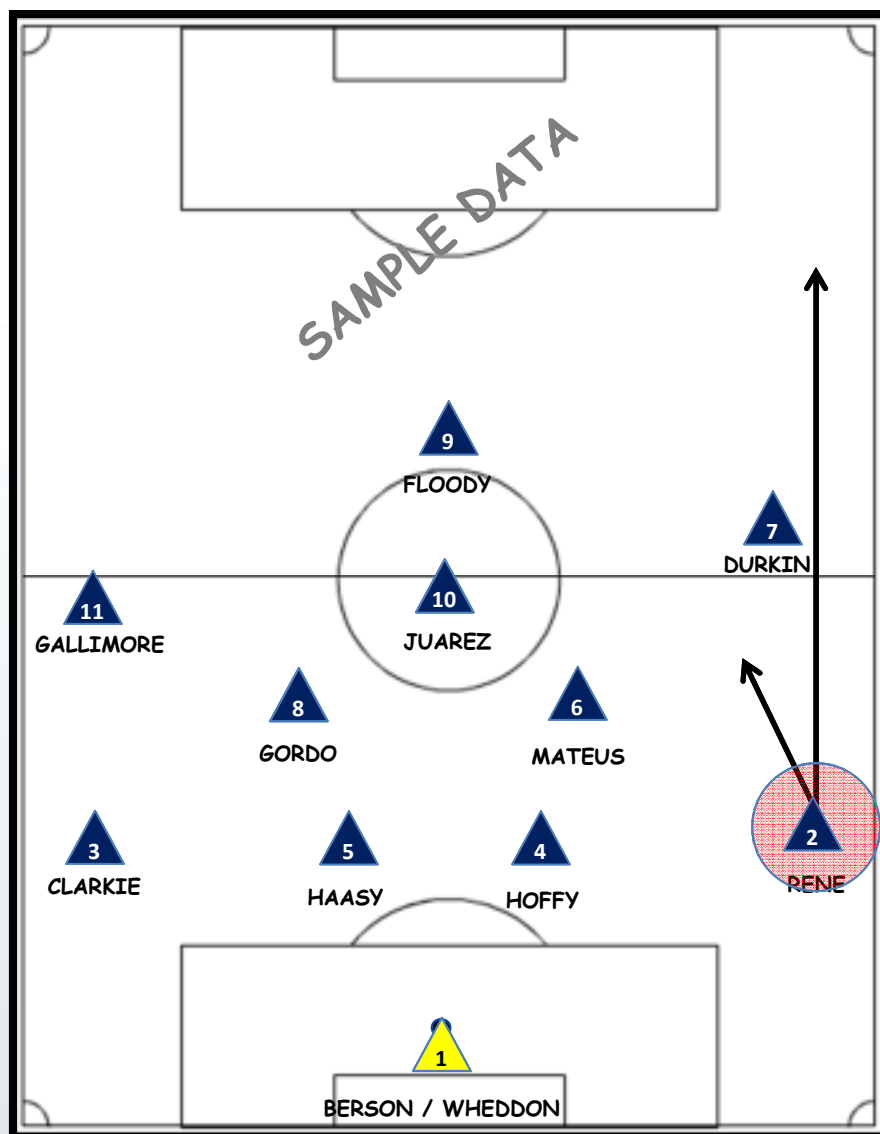
PART I: ATTACKING-INDIVIDUAL & GROUP ROLES



TEAM: "PATRIOTS"

DATE: APRIL 2013

ANALYSIS BY: CHEZ



VIII. INDIVIDUAL INFLUENCE

Select ONE US player. Describe and assess the following areas?

· Attacking qualities · Positional role · Performance quality

ATTACK QUALITIES: Aggressive attacking mentality- always looking for opportunities to go forward. Aware of space that is developing ahead of the ball. Excellent speed in runs. Exceptional endurance to maintain runs throughout the match.

ROLE: Provide support and movement in the right flank channel. Strong role in connecting with the #6 and the #7 to penetrate the right flank.

PERFORMANCE- Created 4 scoring chances through accurate crosses while running at full pace. Safe, secure, short passes in defensive half during the build-up of attack. High % passes were successful in maintaining possession. (12/14)

IX. INDIVIDUAL RELATION TO ANOTHER LINE

- Expand your analysis to assess how your selected player connects with either the line in front or the line behind relative to the team's attacking system.
- What element of this connection would you seek to improve upon through training?

- CONNECTION WITH GK-** #2 usually provided a wide throwing option for the Goalkeeper to initiate the attack. Repetitively this meant dropping back deep toward own goal and starting the attack near the penalty area.
- TRAINING TARGET(S):** Move the starting position of the right-side attack farther up the field. (i) Threaten the space farther up the field by making runs toward the half-line. (ii) Vary starting position ex. Start up the field and centrally in order to create an angle for the #7 to receive the throw from the GK, then support behind the #7 as he collects the ball.

Sample Technical Summary

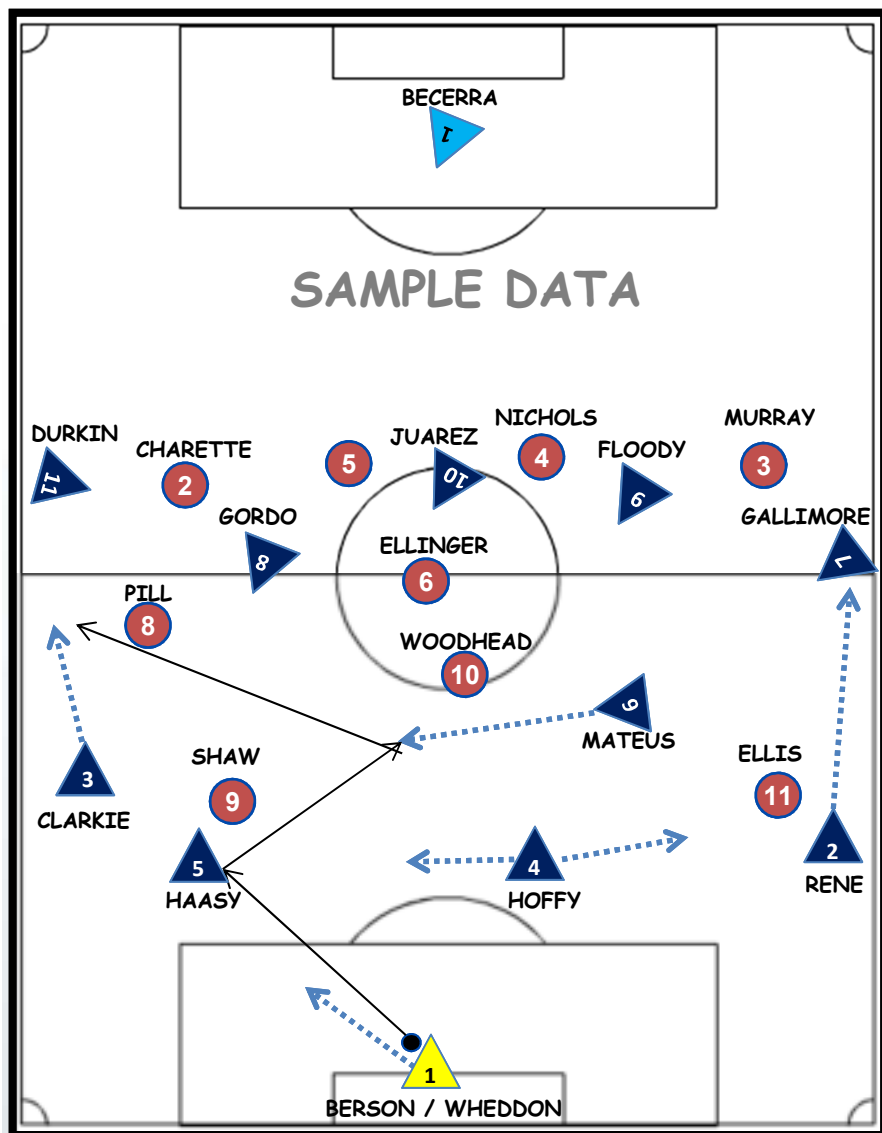
Part I: ATTACKING ANALYSIS BY REGIONS



TEAM: "PATRIOTS"

DATE: JAN. 2014

ANALYSIS BY: CHEZ



VII. DEFENDING HALF: Building the attack

Use a diagram and an explanation below to identify common methods of building the attack in the back half. (Key groups, Principles, Patterns, & Techniques)

GENERALLY, the Goalkeeper will distribute with his hands to either the #4 or #5 (central backs).

#6 will join the back 4 defenders in order to build the attack.

#6 uses excellent timing and disguise to get into spaces between the opposing forwards.

The 2 fullbacks #3, 2 move forward on the flanks and are commonly the 2nd or 3rd pass from the back.

The 2 central defenders will generally combine short and support the immediate position of the ball from central positions.