

AYSO Region 76 12U Coaching Course – 2019 Michael Karlin

Agenda

- Classroom 12:00 to 2:15 pm
 - Pre-Course Review, Quiz 1
 - AYSO Fundamentals
 - Six Philosophies
 - Development Over Winning
 - Team Management
 - Coaching Methods
 - Age Characteristics and Environment
 - Coaching Moments
 - Training Management
 - Coaching Cycle
 - Build-up
 - Other Aspects of Training
 - Objective and Principles of the Game
 - Game Day Management
 - 🔂 Quiz 2 and wrap up
- Appendices:
 - Laws of the Game
 - Field sessions

Classroom Agenda

Pre-Course Review, Quiz 1 **Development Over Winning** Coaching Methodology Age Characteristics and Environment **Coaching Moments Quality Training** Coaching Cycle 12U Training Session Introduction to Periodization Quiz 2

Contact Information

- Regional Commissioner Alex Grossman commissioner@ayso76.org
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- Our website:
 - Public: www.ayso76.org
 - Registered users: www.ayso76.net

AYSO Fundamentals

- Vision Statement: To provide world class youth soccer programs that enrich children's lives
- Mission Statement: To develop and deliver quality youth soccer programs, which promote a fun, family environment based on our philosophies
- AYSO Six Philosophies
 - ☼ Everyone Plays 2 and 3 quarter rule we mean it!
 - Open Registration we take everyone
 - Balanced Teams no requests or player retention
 - Positive Coaching be nice
 - Good Sportsmanship teach the players to be nice
 - Player Development improve players skills

Development Over Winning

- The primary goal of our coaching program is player development
 - Defined as the improvement of all players' individual and team skills to their maximum potential
 - The program must meet the desire of players and their families for recreation that is safe, fun and educational
 - TEACHING!
- The program must also be rewarding for coaches.
 - Coaches are volunteers, many with limited experience as educators and with the game of soccer
 - To help them, we will provide and, in some cases, mandate the use of a wide variety of additional training and resources

Before We Begin

"Failing to prepare is preparing to fail." John Wooden

Team Management

- Organizing the Team
 - Roster and other web resources
 - Parent meeting and appointing a team administrator
 - You can now do this
 - Medical releases and Kid Zone Pledges
 - A player cannot practice or play unless the coach is in possession of a signed medical release
- Equipment
 - Balls size 4 for 10U and 12U (have a size 5 for yourself)
 - Cones flat
 - Practice vests 7 x 2 colors
 - First aid supplies (see below)
 - Deck chair
- Practices and build-up
- Game day preparation

The Team Meeting

- Set the team goal
- Make it a pool party for the kids
- When talking to the parents:
 - Briefly mention AYSO's vision, mission and philosophies
 - Explain your coaching philosophy and expectations (punctuality, communication, equipment, etc.)
 - Introduce Player and Parent Pledges
 - Introduce Kids Zone for a positive sideline
 - Discuss team goal
 - Encourage communication regarding any player injuries
 - Discuss concussion awareness, Safe Haven, etc.
 - Recruit team parents

Age Characteristics

- Players have increased understanding of strategy and tactics so small-sided games can help develop basic attacking and defensive principles
- Players should still rotate positions to avoid early specialization (as well as participate in other activities/sports)
- Physical literacy (balance, agility, speed, coordination, etc.) improves
- 12U is the time for "polishing" the player's technical skills and helping them achieve technical efficiency

Coaching Moments



★ Let them play – the game is the great teacher

Teaching Methods – 1

- P.I.E. (Positive Instruction & Encouragement)
 Coaching Sandwich: A slice of critique inside two slices of praise
- Say, Show, Do and Review (explain, demonstrate, have them do it, observe (silently) and correct)
- See, Show, Say Method (watch, show them what needs to be corrected or improved, and then critique)

Teaching Methods – 2

- Forced Stoppage (freeze, get in, make your point, get out)
- Natural Stoppage (be careful the coaching opportunity hasn't passed and the situation forgotten)
- Flow (talking as the game is playing...avoid constant commentary)
- Individual Reference (pulling a player aside to make an observation)

Additional Thoughts on Teaching

- Keep your words short and simple
- KNEEL and SQUAT your players are smaller than you and when you talk to them, you should try to avoid looking down on them
- If you can, demonstrate; if you cannot, get help
- Treat your own child like other players don't expect more (or less) from them; don't focus only on them; praise them; when the session or game is over, talk about something else on the drive home
- OON'T TREAT YOUR PLAYERS LIKE PIECES IN A GAME OF SPEED CHESS
- OON'T CRITICIZE WHAT JUST HAPPENED THE GAME HAS MOVED ON
- DON'T YELL

Training Management

- Prepare your practice before you get to the field
 - Have a lesson plan you are a teacher and the field is your classroom
 - Be sure there is a ball for each player
 Players bring one each or you bring them
 - Training uniforms (white t-shirt, black shorts) promotes team spirit
- You have just one hour
 - Arrive early and appropriately dressed
 - Require players to arrive 15 minutes before official start time, so they can put on cleats and get ready
 - Work with assistants to mark out spaces with flat cones
 - Warm up on the sideline if you can
- Hydration is vital:
 - Short, disciplined breaks, especially early in season
 - Water not sweetened drinks so players take more fluid

Training Management – The Lesson Plan

- You don't have to make it up
 - Many training plans are in the Online Manual (last item in your 12U Online Course in aysou.org)
 - Use the links in the pdf to see animated versions of drills
 - Visit http://www.ayso76.org/Coach/coach-resources.cfm (we will be updating this soon)
- Organization of a coaching session
 - Sideline warm-up (don't wait for the field to be yours!)
 - Technical warm-up
 - Activities two or three at the most
 - Small-sided match
- Don't run laps —do activities with a ball
- Don't give lectures!

Training Management – Sessions

- Practices should be planned into 5 segments:
 - ♦ Warm-up (including free play with the ball) 5-10 minutes; use dynamic not static stretches
 - ♦ Small-sided activities 10 minutes
 - Expanded small-sided activities 10 minutes
 - A scrimmage or game 15-20 minutes
 Consider 2nd drill (e.g., fun shooting drill) at the end 5 minutes
 - Cool down and stretch after practice, not before
- You don't have to make it up. Several curricula for 12U are available (see last slide)
- All activities should involve frequent touches NO STANDING IN LONG LINES – for a shooting drill without lines, see the Appendix
- If it doesn't work, stop. Do something else.
- @ Use the Coaching Cycle and concept of Build-up

The Coaching Cycle



- Coaching involves OBSERVING and EVALUATING player and team performance to determine what needs to be worked on (ORGANIZING and COACHING) during training in order to maximize (Player and Team) DEVELOPMENT
- Training components
 (psychosocial physical,
 technical, tactical) are then
 incorporated into a training
 session (plan) to develop and
 improve the player's
 competence in match conditions

The Coaching Cycle

- ORGANIZE/COACH: Training is comprised of: (free play); warm-up; activities I & II; small-sided matches and cool-down
- Principles of Play should be considered and woven throughout the session
- Adjusting Speed, Space, Opposition controls the intensity of an activity
- Coach using sound methodology (P.I.E., Say, Show, Do, Review, etc.) to increase success and develop players
- DEVELOPMENT: Player's improved competence within match environment (finishing; short/long play; short combined with long play; ability to keep possession; risk; transition)
- ◆ OBSERVE and EVALUATE performance and select elements for the next training session

Build-Up

- Learn the concept of build-up
 - Simple to complex
 - Unopposed to opposed
- How to build up
 - Start with no pressure time or space
 - Limited pressure reduce time or space; add opponent(s)
 - Full pressure players involved in game-like situations
- Give time to weaker players how well you coach them will determine your team's success

Technique and Tactics

- Soccer is an individual sport and a team game
- Before the age of 12, the primary emphasis has to be on individual technique:
 - Bringing the ball under control
 - Moving with the ball
 - Kicking the ball accurately and at the right pace
 - One on one play
- Team tactics become more important as players get older but understand that the key to tactical success, spatial awareness, develops over time and is not fully developed at 11 years old

Training Overview for U-12 Players

U-12 Techniques	U-12 Knowledge
Dribbling	Know the 8 restarts
Inside of foot – ball control	Corner kick
Sole of foot – ball control	Goal kick
Top of the thigh – ball control	Penalty kick
Instep kick	Drop ball
Inside of the foot – push pass	Direct free kick
Throw-in	Indirect free kick
Tackling	Throw-in
Goalkeeping	Kick off
Heading may NOT be taught	Laws of the Game
(heading OK in 12U if 12U and 11U are	
separate division, but in Region 76, 12U and 11U are combined)	

We cover techniques during the field sessions

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Positional Skills

- Except for the keeper, in the modern game, the technical skills are the same at every position
 - Touch and ball control
 - Dribbling dribble like you run
 - Solid kicking skills
 - Awareness
 - Think where the ball may go next
 - Think what you could do to help your teammate
 - Positioning off the ball
 - ♦ On attack: Get open, meaning away from defenders
 - On defense:
 - Get ball side and goal side
 - Support your teammate
 - Be patient when challenging an attacker go for the ball only if sure you can get it
- Emphasize areas of responsibility, not positions

One Topic Per Session

- Focus on one topic per session
- Resist the temptation to coach skills or correct mistakes that are unrelated to the topic of your session
- Repetition is the key to developing skills more than you might expect, the players often have a lot of patience with repeating the same drill until they get it right
 - For those that get it right away, vary the drill to make it more difficult (e.g., work with the weaker foot)

Scrimmages and Games

- While free play is desirable, scrimmages can also be tuned to the practice theme. For example:
 - To teach offence:
 - Use unbalanced teams
 - Shorten the field to eliminate transition
 - To teach passing:
 - Use Hands Game
 - Alley Game create a field with cone-demarcated passing lanes
- Coaches:
 - Play only if you know what you're doing
 - Don't show off, don't hog the ball, and don't score
 - ★ BE CAREFUL players are 1/3rd to ½ of your weight
- Consider scrimmaging in mid-session, not the end, so players don't spend all practice waiting for it to begin

Positional Responsibilities

Position

Goalkeeper

Own Team Has Ball

Begin Attack

Other Team Has Ball

Stop scoring try

Defender

Keep Ball

Advance Ball

- Stop scoring try
- Regain ball

Midfielder

Advance ball

Keep Ball

Score

- Delay attack
- Regain ball

Forward

Advance ball

Keep ball

- Regain ball
- Delay attack

Objectives of the Game

Attacking Objectives	Defending Objectives
Score	Prevent Scoring
Move the Ball Forward	Delay the Opponents
Keep the Ball	Get the Ball Back

- Which of these objectives is primary depends on the player's position relative to the ball, other players, location on the field and time in the game
- Players are taught the objectives and principles through training sessions, not during the game

Principles of Play

How to achieve your objectives

Attacking	Defending
Penetration – Advance ball by dribbling, passing and shooting	Pressure and delay – Slow down the attack
Support – Give your teammates options	Cover – Support the player challenging for the ball
Mobility – Don't just stand there! Movement on and off the ball.	Balance – Match other team's numbers; at 12U, begin to "read" the game
Width – Spread out; use the space	Compactness – Play in a small space
(added at 12U) Creativity – Use your skills	(added at 12U) Control Restraint (Composure) – Stay calm; don't dive in!

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Game Day Management

- Punctuality and Warm-Up
- Line-up
 - Line-up cards (use the web application; uniform order)
 - Plan your substitutions three-quarter rule until playoffs
 - Rotate players into different positions
- First aid supplies
 - !ce and ice packs
 - Bandages and disinfectant
 - Advil, Alleve: Don't give it to players leave this to parents

Game Day Management

- Bring a chair and SIT DOWN
- **& KEEP QUIET DURING THE PLAY**
 - Players learn best from their own mistakes
 - "If you're not making mistakes, then you're not doing anything." – John Wooden
 - Error prevention hurts your players
- **♦ COACH, DON'T CRITICIZE**
- Treat your own child like any other and have realistic expectations of them and everyone else
- Coach before the game and at the breaks
- Coach the substitutes
- After the game, cool down and review

Let the game be the teacher

Systems of Play

Systems of Play

- ❖ 1-3-3-2, 1-3-2-3, 1-4-3-1 (9 v 9, starting with the goalkeeper and going on to defenders, midfielders and attackers) OR
- Everyone defends, everyone attacks and everyone helps teammates nearby
- Mobility and numbers matter more than systems
- Whatever else you do, don't have defenders standing back while the forwards attack
 - In a practice, do you ask 2-3 forwards to score against 8 players?
 - Risk breakaways they rarely score

Appendix 1 – Laws of the Game

What players (and coaches) need to know

- Ball in and out of play if part of ball is on the line, it is in play; a ball that hasn't fully crossed the line is not out
- Throw-in technique arms straight, ball over head
- Direct v. indirect kick 2nd touch before goal can be scored; if IFK, referee will raise hand high
- Handling must be <u>deliberate</u>
- Basics of offside
 - Offside position v offside
 - Cannot be offside when receiving ball directly from goal kick, throw-in or corner
 - Stay level with last defender (not including keeper)

Laws of the Game

- Goalkeeper infractions
 - Don't pick ball up on
 - Deliberate pass back by foot by teammate
 - ♦ Throw-in
 - More than 6 seconds before releasing ball from hands (but this is an anti-time wasting rule and should be enforced with a very light touch for 12U players)
 - Handling ball up outside penalty area (but can dribble ball (not received from deliberate pass back by foot) into penalty area and then pick up)
- When the other side commits the offence
 - Play the whistle
 - Leave it to the referee
 - On't let your players blame the referee

Laws of the Game – 1

- The Laws were substantially revised in 2016 and 2019
 - Kickoff ball can go backward
 - Offside restarts from where player was when he/she became offside. (Restart used to be where he/she was originally in offside position.)
 - Denial of "obvious goal-scoring opportunity" no red card if penalty is given (i.e., offence inside penalty area) and defender made legitimate attempt to play the ball (since further clarified)
 - No re-take of PK if the kicker committed an offence
 - Fake corners are disallowed
 - Laws cut nearly in half, but interpretations now folded into the laws
- Authoritative sources:
 - https://downloads.theifab.com/downloads/laws-of-the-game-2021-22?l=en (LOTG)
 - http://theifab.com/document/for-football-bodies (links to resources)
 - 2019 to 2021 changes, summarized on next slide

Laws of the Game – 2

- More in 2019 − highlights relevant to children
 - Coin toss winner can choose sides or to kickoff
 - Many technical changes to handball rules
 - ❸ Goal disallowed if ball came off attacker's hand or arm or off referee
 - But (2020-21 change) only if it occurs immediately before a goal or obvious goal-scoring opportunity)
 - No handball if ball knocked onto hand by player or nearby opponent or if player handles while trying to break fall; or hand/arm close to body and player has not made their body "unnaturally bigger" (judgment call)
 - Handball if hand or arm above bottom of armpit (except if bounces off own body)
 - GK may handle ball to retrieve failed release of ball into play (klutz rule)
 - No contested drop ball; team last touching the ball gets it; if in penalty area, goalkeeper gets it
 - No attackers in a defensive wall of 3 or more
 - GK or FK in penalty area in play as soon as kicked (i.e., ball does not need to leave the penalty area)

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Yellow and Red Cards for coaches!

Laws of the Game – 3

- 2021-22 clarifications" regarding handball some of this is a little subtle. It is an offence if a player:
 - deliberately touches the ball with their hand/arm, for example moving the hand/arm towards the ball
 - touches the ball with their hand/arm when it has made their body unnaturally bigger. Body is unnaturally bigger when the position of player's hand/arm is not a consequence of, or justifiable by, the player's body movement for that specific situation. By having their hand/arm in such a position, the player takes a risk of their hand/arm being hit by the ball and being penalized
 - scores in the opponents' goal:
 - directly from their hand/arm, even if accidental, including by the goalkeeper
 - immediately after the ball has touched their hand/arm, even if accidental

Field Sessions

Required elements

Techniques

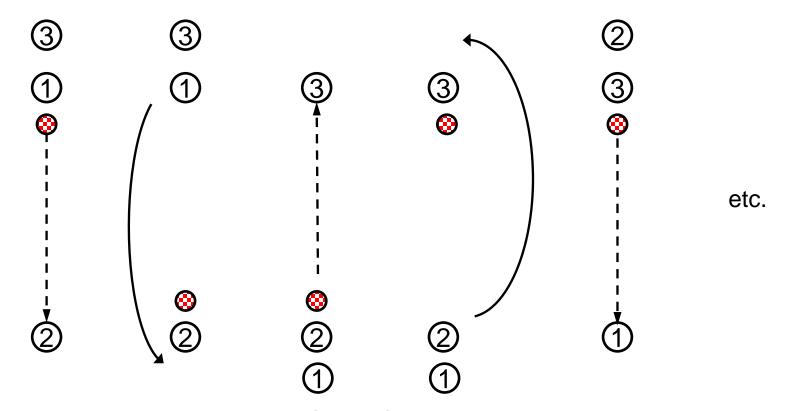
- Dribbling
- Inside of the Foot Ball Control
- Sole of the Foot Ball Control
- Top of the Thigh Ball Control
- Instep Kick
- ⊕ Inside of the Foot Push Pass
- ♦ Throw-In
- ★ Tackling Front Block
- ★ Goalkeeping try to put everyone in goal for at least a quarter

Build up the techniques

Training games

Passing Warm-Ups

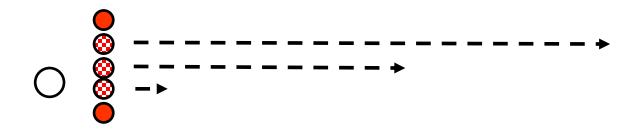
- Three players standard configuration (see below)
- Multiple players in small space
- The weave
- Short-sided keep away game 5 v 1 → 5 v 2

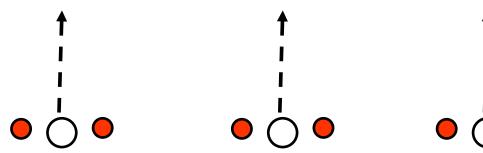


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Coaching Pace – A Simple Drill

- Basic idea: Make short, medium and longer square passes into the path of receiver in motion
- Key: Receiver collects ball without slowing down
- Multiple variations possible

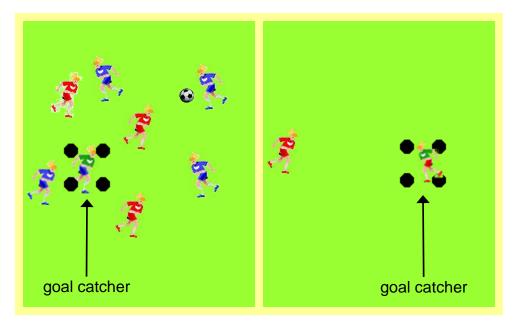




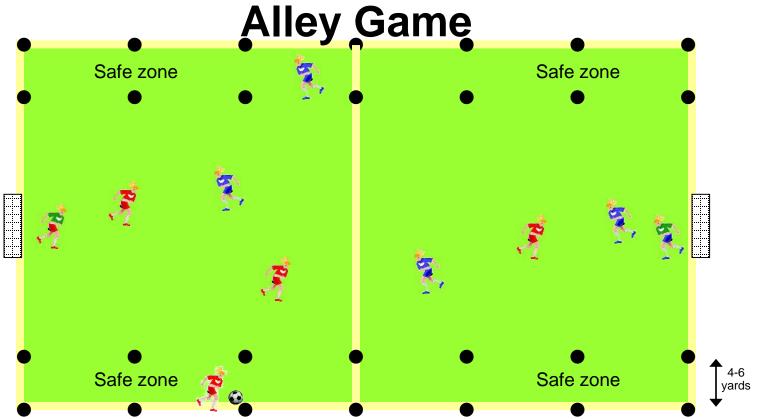
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Handball Game



- Keep field quite small (30 x 25 yards)
- Object is to find open space near (but not too close to) teammates
- To score, all players must catch ball, then throw to their "goal catcher"
- Stop play to stress need to spread out and OK to pass back
- No offside (so red forward is available for quick pass)
- Variation/progression: Maximum of 3 steps before passing
- Progression: Alternate throw in air, then roll on ground



Variations:

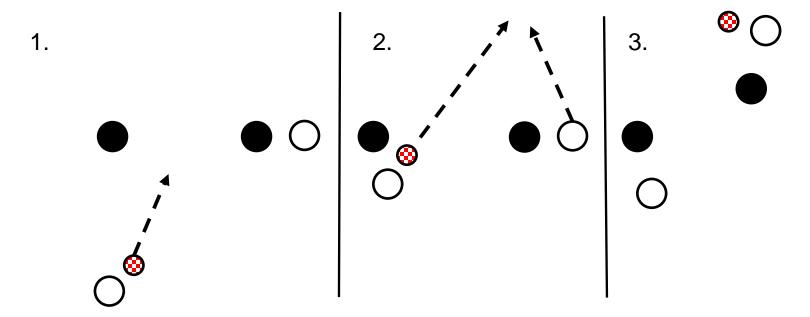
- Basic: 1 red in one lane, 1 blue in the other
- 1 red and 1 blue in each lane
- Anyone can go into lane with ball; while there, player is "safe"

Coaching points

- Player in safe zone should pass back, not at goalkeeper
- Midfield player should trail safe zone player (option for pass back)

Coaching the Through Ball

- Basic set-up
 - Teach the through ball with cones (which obviously can't move)
 - Then with passive defenders (who can stick foot out but can't move)
 - Then with active defenders (who can intercept or play offside trap)
- The defenders face the passer. Passing between them forces them to turn and chase the ball
- Receiver needs to stay onside until pass made

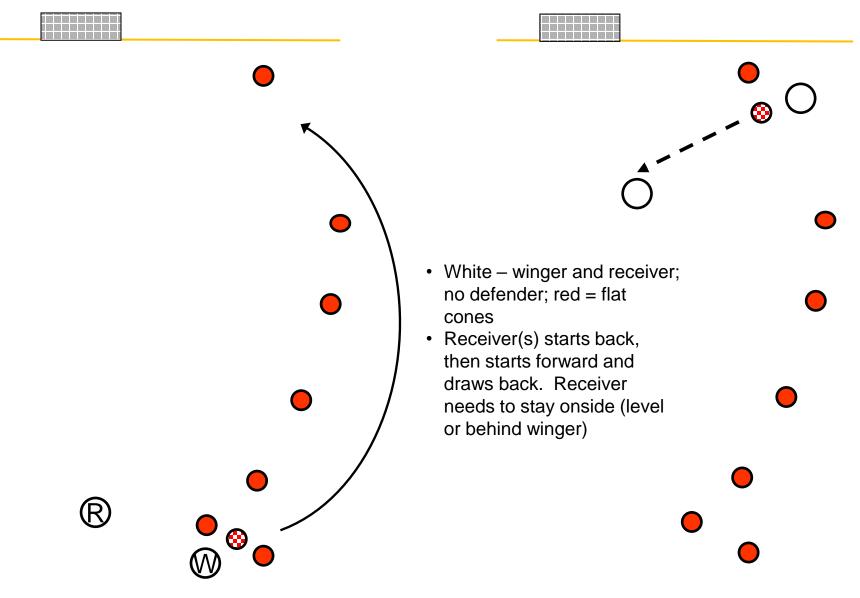


Coaching the Pass and the Pull Back

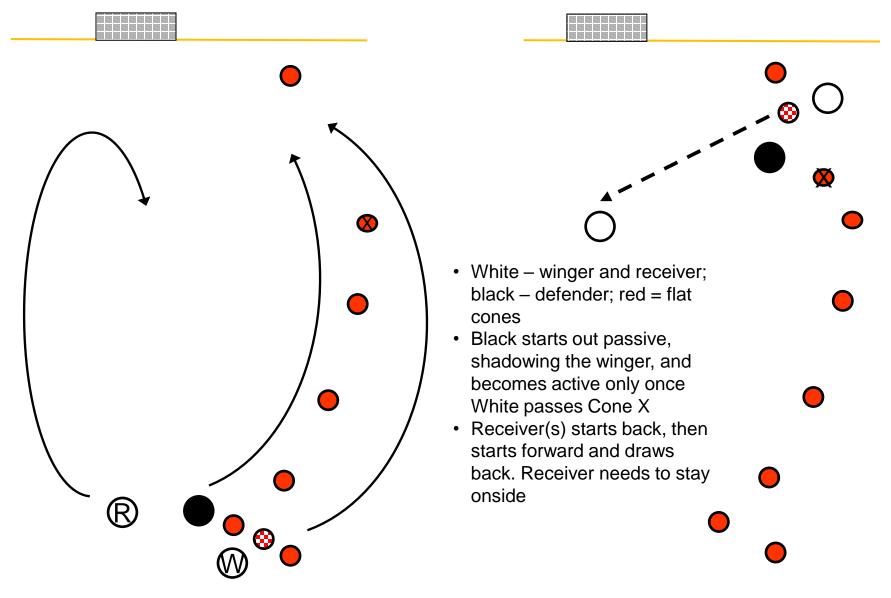
Drill:

- Zero pressure move up the sideline and pass the ball diagonally backward into path of forward
- Passive pressure 1 same, but with defender shadowing
- Passive pressure 2 move ball up sideline, with no defender to prevent pass; GK plus two or three defenders in goal area; two or three attackers outside goal area
 - Variation: Attackers start in goal area and one or more draw back
- Active pressure same but with defender allowed to block the pass; give the passer a head start
- Oo this drill from the right, then from the left
 - Teach the pull back as an alternative to simply beating the defender for speed

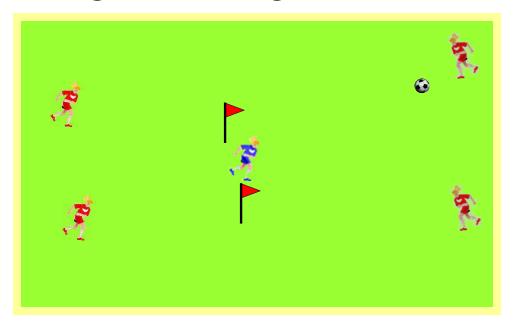
Coaching the Pull Back – Basic Diagrams 1



Coaching the Pull Back – Basic Diagrams 2



Teaching Shooting Without Lines



- 5 players GK plus 2 on one side of goal, 2 on the other
- Basic set-up: Player shoots; if GK saves, turns and feeds to player on opposite side of goal; if ball passes GK, player on opposite side has ball and can shoot
- Progressions
 - Player with ball takes ball toward goal, turns and lays it off for teammate
 - Player passes the ball sharply to GK who parries it for other player to follow up
 - Player with ball runs wide of goal and passes angled ball back to teammate

Resources

- Before you do anything else, watch pros in action: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xm33Z_2sZj8 or https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0-ZSoZScqBU
- ♦ Videos or animations of the drills shown in the AYSO 12U Manual starting at page 70 use the web links
- Watch some skills training videos (Coerver's are expensive but the best) more information can be found at http://www.playgreatsoccer.com
- We like <u>www.soccerclinics.com</u> and <u>www.grassrootscoaching.com/</u> because of the animated diagrams – but there are subscription fees
- www.soccerxpert.com has lots of free drills
- Schedule free practice session with Serie A coaches or have a senior coach mentor you at a game: Contact the coach administrator (coach@ayso76.org)
- Our own regional website http://www.ayso76.org/Coach/coach-resources.cfm, with links to various resources including Michael's video, "Coaching Kicking"
- Laws of the Game also at www.fifa.com/aboutfifa/documentlibrary/doclists/laws.html#laws
- U.S. Soccer Federation resources http://www.ussoccer.com/referees/resource-center
- AYSO Resources: http://www.aysovolunteers.org/