

Group A: DEN-ANG

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The importance of maintaining open spaces in width when a team uses transformations of attacking systems. The wingers are positioned on the field corner to benefit from numerical superiorities (example of Denmark by splitting from the left back player against Angola)

Almost all teams have started quite a long time ago to use transformations of attack systems, frequently going from an attack 3:3 to 2:4, by using a circulation and splitting of some players, sometimes the back courts and others by the wingers.

Junior teams are no exception to this concept of game and also at this Junior WCh this system is used by many teams. But when using this transformation, it is very important that players know how to maintain the width in attack formation to create and exploit possible numerical superiority offensive situations. In the following example, the Danish team keeps the width in attack very well, and although there are some details that could be improved, they are able to create a situation of numerical superiority and take benefit from it.



Picture 1. The Danish left back, after passing the ball to the centre back, starts his movement toward the opposite side of the pivot while his direct opponent tries to hinder his movement.



Picture 2. The centre back moves on to his left side to have a better open space, then he passes the ball to the winger, although he should have attacked more depth to the goal to set and secure better the defense in this area.



Picture 3. The left wing receives the ball, prepares to attack outside and starts a 1x1 possibility against his direct opponent.



Picture 4. The left wing can use different possibilities in the duel 1 x 1 with his direct opponent through feints (left-right: change of direction).



Picture 5 Despite not able to overcome his direct opponent, the winger manages to attract and fix the second defender. This action creates a possibility for numerical superiority, so that their teammates can take advantage on the other side of the field.



Picture 6. Then, the left back (formerly center back), attacks towards goal. But he again commits the mistake of not enough set to the forward defender. He passes the ball to the right back court player. The right back player's outside position offers a good situation of numerical superiority (2 x 1).



Picture 7. The right back court player receives the ball, the attacker is trying to fix the last defender and passes to the winger who stays in the open corner.



Picture 8. The right wing player receives the ball, jumps to have a good balance position and to gain the maximum shooting angle.



Picture 9. Finally, the winger shoots and manages to score a goal for the Danish team. Immediately, all Danish players start the defensive retirement.