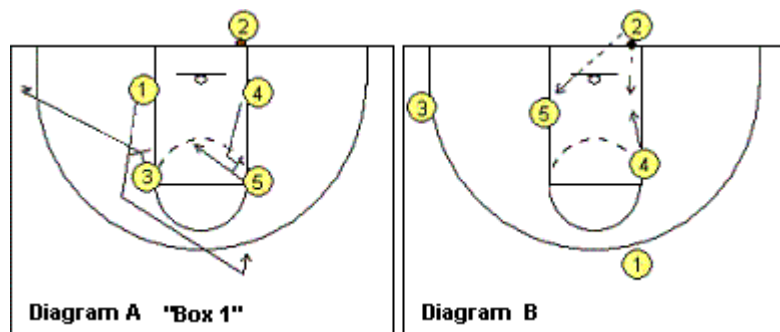


# IN-BOUNDS PLAYS - BASELINE

## "Box 1"

O4 sets a pick for O5 so that O5 can cut to the opposite block. O4 seals the screened defender, and rolls to the hoop for the pass and lay-up. O2 could pass to O5, or if the defense switches the screen, O4 should be open. O1 cuts around O3's down-screen and moves out to the top. After screening, O3 cuts to the weak-side corner. If nothing is open inside, look to either O1 or O3 for a three-pointer.



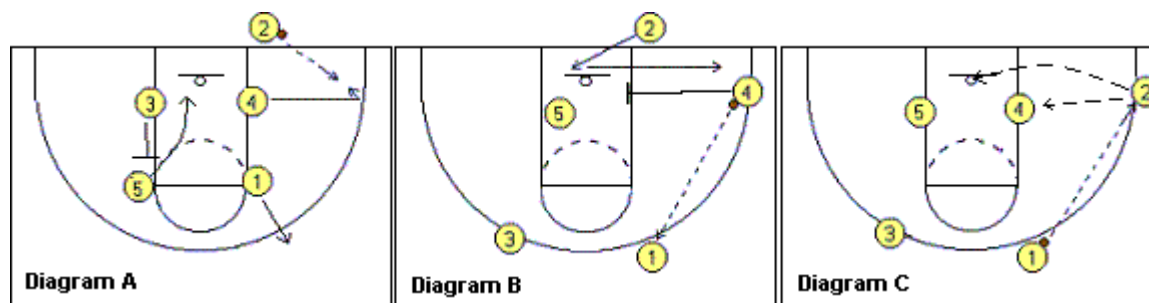
## "Box-2"

This play is set up for a 3-pointer from the corner, but there are other options too. Have your best 3-point shooter (O2) make the inbounds pass and use the box setup seen in Diagram A.

Diagram A. O3 back-screens for O5 who tries to get inside position for the pass on the opposite low block. O4 fakes in, then cuts toward the corner and gets the in-bounds pass. O1 cuts out to the top ballside area.

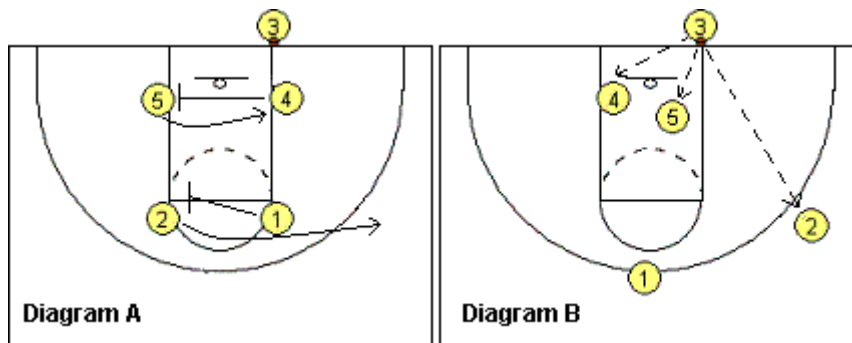
Diagram B. O4 passes to O1, and then down-screens for O2. O2 cuts hard around the screen to the ballside corner, gets the pass from O1, and can shoot the corner 3-point shot (Diagram C). If the outside defender slides out on O2, O2 could pass to O4 posting up. O5 is in good position for the back-side rebound.

To run "Box-2" against the 2-3 zone, O4 down-screens the outside low zone defender.



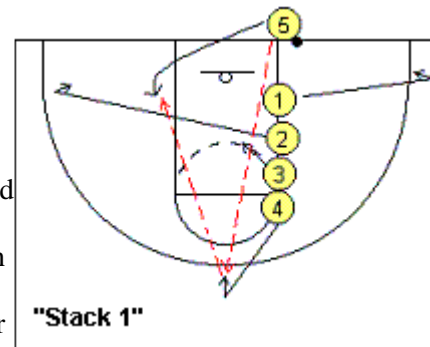
## "Box-3"

This is a simple cross-screen play with the ball-side post screening opposite, and the ball-side elbow screening opposite. In the diagrams below, O4 screens for O5 who cuts around the screen and could get the inbounds pass. O4 seals the defender for inside position and often is the person open for the pass and lay-up. O1 screens for O2 and O2 cuts to the wing and could get the pass and the 3-point shot. After screening, O1 pops out on top.



## "Stack 1"

It's amazing how often see this very simple play results in an easy lay-up for the 3rd player in the stack! The first two players in the stack are good outside shooters and split right and left. Usually the defenders will follow them. In the confusion, the 3rd player in the stack slips into the space vacated by the first two, and surprisingly often, will be open for a simple lay-up. The 4th player in the stack drops back for safety outlet. If the pass goes to the corner or to the point, O5 should slip into the low post for a quick pass back (see red arrows).

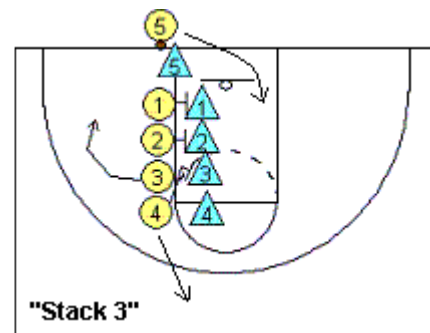


## "Stack 3"

Here is another very simple stack play. O1, O2 and O4 set a triple screen as O3 cuts out to the short corner for the shot.

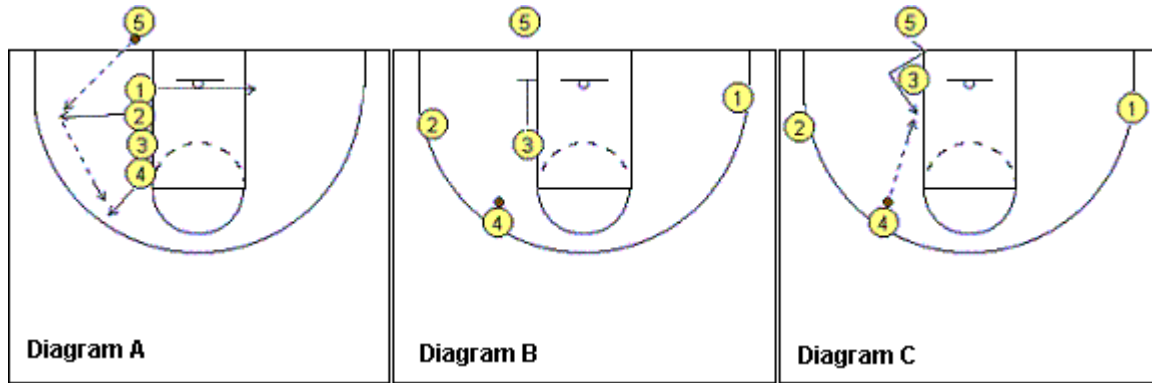
O5 breaks to the weakside looking for the rebound.

As soon as O4 sees the shot go up, he/she slides out on top as a safety.



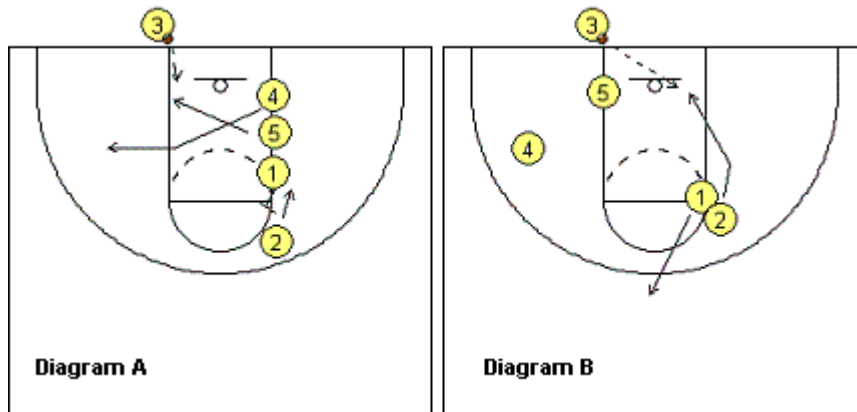
## "Stack 5"

This play results in shot for the inbounder O5. See diagram A below. O1 splits right, O2 splits left and receives the pass from O5. O3 stays put and O4 splits out to receive the pass from O2. See diagram B. O3 sets a pick for O5 coming inbounds. See diagram C. O5 cuts around O3's screen and gets the inside pass from O4. O4 can also pass to O2 for the corner 3-pointer.



## "Stack-Opposite"

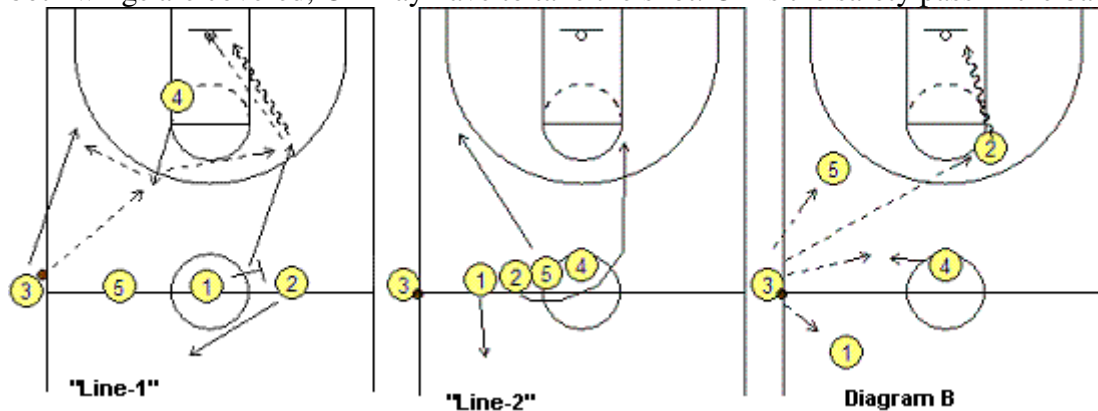
Start with the stack on the lane line opposite the ball. O4 cuts first toward the ball-side. O5 cuts right off O4's tail to the ball-side block, looking for the quick inbounds pass and lay-up. Meanwhile, O2 cuts around O1 for a possible pass and lay-up. O1 drops out on top as our safety.



# IN-BOUNDS PLAYS - SIDELINE

## "Line-1"

This sideline play can be used as a standard sideline play or a half-court, last second play when you only have a few seconds left on the clock. O4 starts low and sprints up to receive the pass from O3. Meanwhile, O1 screens for O2 and after screening, cuts hard to the back-side wing for a quick pass from O4 and the shot, or lay-up, depending on how much time is left. After in-bounding the ball, O3 cuts to the left wing and could also get the pass and last-second shot. If both wings are covered, O4 may have to take the shot. O2 is the safety pass in the back-court.

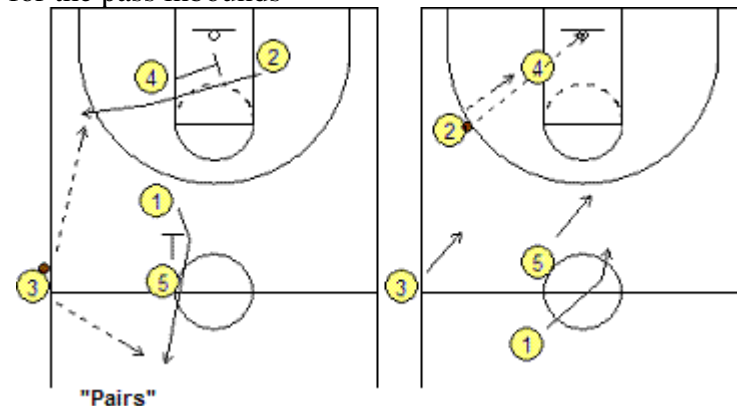


## "Line-2"

This sideline play also uses a "line" set, and tries to get a lob pass to O2 going to the hoop. Of course, you can change this to fit your own personnel. O1 cuts into the back-court as our safety outlet. O2 cuts hard around O5 and O4. O3 looks to make the lob pass over the top to O2 cutting to the hoop. After O2 cuts, O5 moves to the ball-side wing area and O4 cuts straight toward the ball. If the pass goes to O1, O5 or O4, then just set up in your usual half-court offense.

## "Pairs"

The pairs are O1 and O5, and O2 and O4. O4 screens for O2 and O2 comes over the top of the screen (especially if the ball is near half-court). If the ball is being in-bounded partway up the sideline, then O2 might cut below the screen (baseline). O3 looks to O2 for the first option. If open, O2 could shoot the 3-point shot, or shot-fake and shoot the jumper. Or O2 could pass inside to O4 posting uu... often a mis-match if the defense switched a "big for a little". O5 screens for O1 and O1 is our safety pass if O2 is not open. O5 could even be open for the pass inbounds



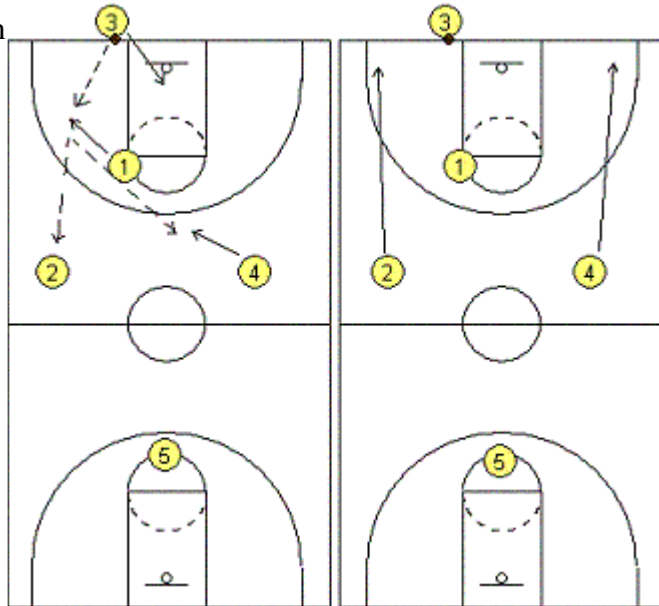
# Press Break

Use this press break to attack the opponent's full-court press. This press breaker is usually very effective and is simple to teach and execute. See the diagrams below.

O3 is the in-bounder and should get the ball out of the net quickly and try to get the ball in-bounds before the defense can get their press set. Do not set up right under the basket, as the backboard may prevent you from making a long, overhead pass.

The pass should go to O1, the point guard, who should be able to make the right decision whether he/she can beat the press with the dribble, or make the pass up the sideline to O2, or in the middle to O4.

The pass back to O3 is another option, and O3 should always stay behind the ball as a safety pass backwards.



O5 goes long and will eventually end up at the right low block, just like in our secondary. In fact, if the point guard can beat the press, then you should flow right into the secondary break with O2 going up the right sideline, O4 out to the left elbow-three-point line area and O3 trailing up the middle.

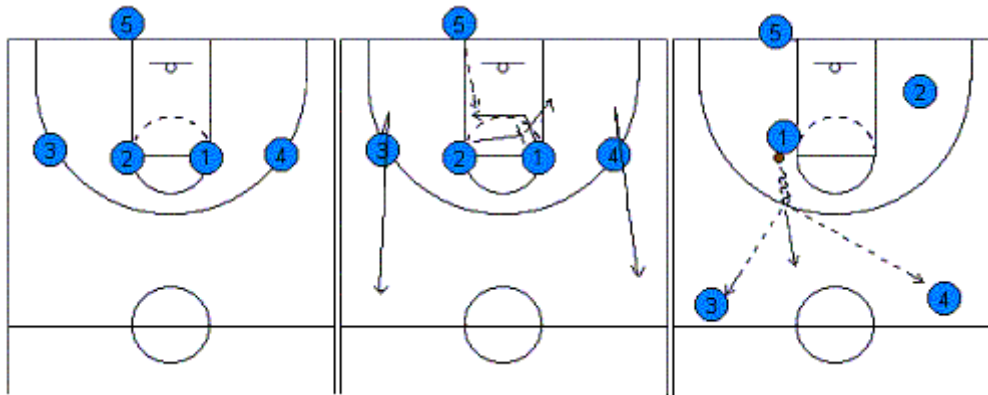
If the in-bounds pass goes to O1 on the opposite side (same side as O4), then O4 stays up the sideline and O2 flashes to the middle (just the opposite of the left-hand diagram above).

O2 and O4 must count to two. If after 2 seconds, they see the player inbounding the ball having difficulty getting the in-bounds pass into O1, then O2 and O4 cut hard, all the way to the baseline if necessary, looking for the inbounds pass (see the right-hand diagram above). Then immediately look for the pass in the middle to O1.

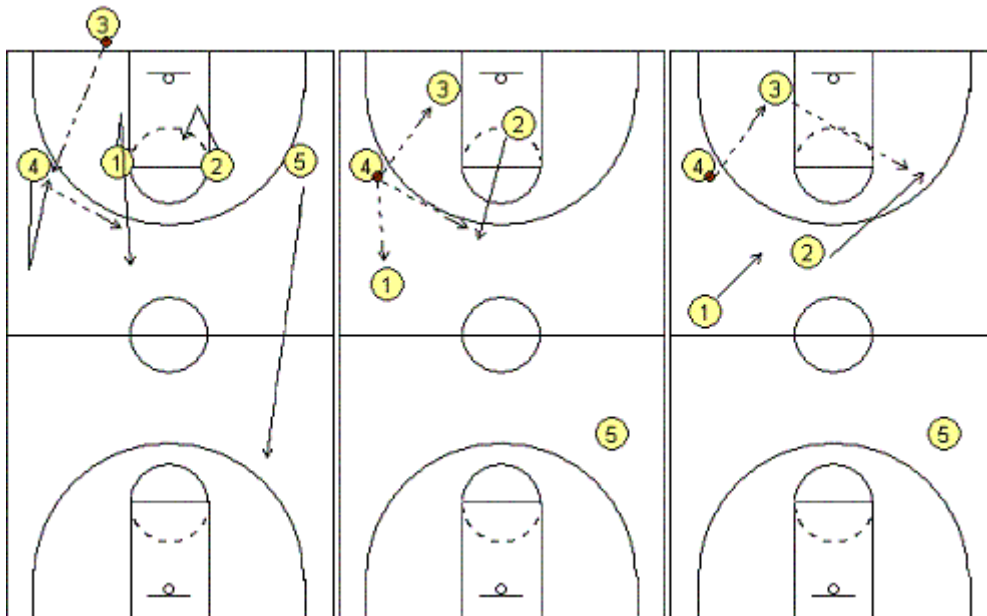
## 4-Across Press Breaker

Oftentimes in basketball it is best to keep things as simple as possible. Below is a simplified 4-across press breaker

The O1 and O2 line up on the inside and O3 and O4 are along the sidelines. O2 sets a screen for O1 who receives the in-bounds pass from O5. Meanwhile, O3 and O4 make a fake cut toward the ball and then break up the sidelines toward half-court. After O1 receives the pass, she/he turns up the floor with just a couple quick dribbles and can probably pass to either O3 or O4 up the sidelines. If O3 and O4 are covered on the sidelines, then O1 can probably just dribble straight up the middle. If the defense collapses on her/him, then O3 or O4 should be open. If O1 is unable to get the in-bounds pass, then O2 should be open to receive it and also attack the middle with the dribble, while looking for the pass to O3 or O4.



## Another Version of the 4-Across Press Break



# Attacking a 2-2-1 Zone Press

The 2-2-1 zone press attempts to deny the offense the sideline at the half court line. This press could be the opponent's primary press, or could be an "adjustment" after you have beaten their press up the sidelines a few times. Now they are trying to deny the sideline. So, like any other situation in basketball, you take what they give you... you will attack up the middle.

Here is one way to attack the 2-2-1 zone press. Refer to the Diagrams below.

Use a **4-across** set-up (Diagram A). O5 is the in-bounder. The two up front defenders will probably make it difficult for O1 or O2 to get the ball, but O2 should set a screen for O1. O5 fakes a pass to O1 or O2 but instead makes the quick pass up the side to O3 (who initially breaks long and then v-cuts back to the ball). As the defense attempts to trap O3 (Diagram B), O1 should be open for the quick pass up the middle. O1 can then pass to O4 going up the opposite sideline. O4 should get past the X4 defender. If the X4 defender goes man-to-man with O4, then O2 should be cutting up the left sideline for the pass from O1.

Now refer to Diagram C. If covered, O1 should clear out and cut to the ball-side sideline just beyond the half court line. O2 should cut toward the middle to receive the pass from O3. Or O3 could pass to O1 up the ball-side sideline. Keep O5 back for a "safety" outlet pass for O3. If the ball reverses back to O5, then O2 must stay back and get the ball from O5.

