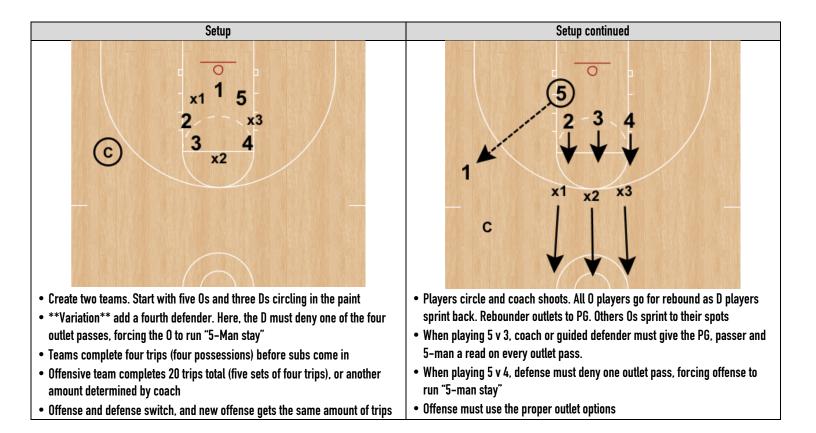
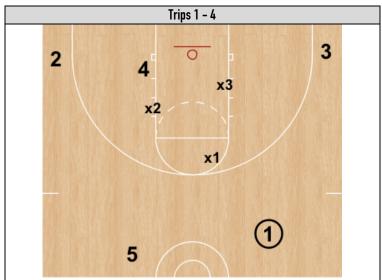
Advantage Primary (or Advantage "13")

 Purpose: Use the various actions of our primary break to get good shots in three passes or less 	 Scoring / Goals: Play by 2s and 3s. Keep a running score throughout the determined number of possessions Goal is to score more points than the opponent. Losing team has a consequence
 Rules: Defense can defend however they want, and should mix up who they take away (PG, corner, or rim runner). When playing 5 v 3, coach or guided defender must give the PG, passer and 5-man a read on every outlet pass When playing 5 v 4, defense must deny one outlet pass, forcing offense to run "5-man stay" After outlet pass, 0 gets just three passes to score (fourth pass is a turnover) Turnover if any player besides trailer does not sprint down the floor PG must mix in at least one "slice" dribble each set of trips Rebounds are live. If 0 gets it, they have two passes and two dribbles to score (End-game principles). No third shot. 	 Teaching points: PG has back facing sideline when catching outlet pass Rebounder gets powerful and uses twist or skip pass to outlet to PG On misses, 4 and 5 race to half court to determine who's rim runner and who's the trailer On makes, 4 always takes ball out and outlets on the right side Because the offense automatically has a numbers advantage, they should use End-game principles (immediate ball movement, attack dribbles only, and spacing) to score On offensive rebounds, O should also use End-game principles to get a good second shot
 If D gets rebound or steal, they set it down and sprint back on D 	





- At the other end of the floor, O reads what D gives them and uses their best Primary Break option to get a good shot. Continue until there have been four possessions.
- Offense's Primary Break options include:
 - Rim runner
 - Corner three
 - Corner to rim runner
 - Rim runner to trailer dive
 - PG attacks