## Advantage Primary (or Advantage " 13 ")

Purpose:

- Use the various actions of our primary break to get good shots in three passes or less


## 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.
- If $D$ gets rebound or steal, they set it down and sprint back on $D$

Scoring / Goals:

- Play by $2 s$ and 3 s . Keep a running score throughout the determined number of possessions
- Goal is to score more points than the opponent. Losing team has a consequence
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, 0 should also use End-game principles to get a good second shot

|  | Setup | Setup continued |
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- At the other end of the floor, 0 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

