

Moving Beyond the Rules of the Game: Teaching Target, Net, Striking & Fielding, & Invasion Games through a Tactical Model

Learn to create tactical problems to get students to think about and understand the various elements of strategy within each type of game. Participate in a variety of modified games that reinforce the tactics of each game and the skills that are necessary to play.

Pickleball

1. Awareness of Court. Toss Bounce Catch Game- Narrow Court and then Wide Court
How do you move your opponent? Toss to an open space.
Extension: Use a racquet.
When you used a racket, which stroke did you use the most?
2. Awareness of Court. Create space using ground strokes. Bounce hit serve. Have the longest rally ever
What did you do to keep the rally going?
What did you do to win a point? Hit to open space.
Into what spaces on your opponents' side of the net can you hit the ball? Front and back and side to side
How do you return the ball if it does not come to your forehand side/? Use the backhand.
3. Understanding the value of forcing the opponent back to the baseline. Be aware of the space of the other side of the net, understand it is harder to attack from the back of the court and so it is useful to push your opponent to the back
Is it harder for your opponent to attack from the baseline or at the net? From baseline.
It is best to send your opponent to the baseline or at the net? Baseline.
How do you send your opponent back? Play a groundstroke to the baseline.

Tactical Problems:

- Setting up to attack by creating space on the opponents' side.
- Winning the point
- Attacking as a pair
- Recovery to center court
- Up and Back Formation

Softball/Kickball

1. 1st Base- kick or hit grounders to infield. Player scores run by getting to 1st.
What was the goal of the game for the offensive team?
What was the goal of the game for the defensive team/
Today we are focusing on the defensive team's performance. How were you able to get the runner out at first?
What was the goal of the game for the offensive team? Get to 1st before the throw.
What was the goal of the game for the defensive team? Get runner out at first.
2. Any Base- getting on base

Where did you have to hit or kick the ball to get on first base? Along the third baseline on the left side close to third

How did you run to get to first before the throw?

3. Go For It- How many bases you can run based upon the distance the ball is sent.

What factors influenced your decision of how far to run? Where the ball was hit, how fast you could run.

Tactical Problems:

- Moving the runner
- Advancing to next base
- Defending space by infield, outfield position
- Defending bases
- Defending space as a team
- Defending space by infield position
- Batter must hit or kick a ground ball to the left side of the infield

Soccer

1. Maintaining possession of the ball. 3v3 5 consecutive passes in open space.

What must you do in this game? Maintain possession of the ball.

How can your team keep the ball? Pass.

2. Passing around the outside to get the ball to the center. Four players that are responsible for their own side of the square (between the two cones). A defender and a offensive player in the center. The outside offensive players move the ball around the space trying to help the person in the middle get open to receive a pass.

How should the defender position him/herself to be most effective in decreasing the chances of the offensive player receiving the ball? Keep the ball and the person you are guarding in sight at all times by staying between the ball and the person you are guarding.

3. Neutral players on the sideline and ball goes to the goal line. Play with 2v2 in the middle of the field and a receiver on either end of the field. There are two neutral players on the sidelines of the field. These players can move up and down the field.

How does passing the ball out to the sideline players support you when you are on offense? It creates space in the middle and draws the defenders out.

Tactical Problems:

- Maintaining possession of the ball
- Moving to open space
- Creating passing lanes
- Creating space
- Positioning of defender between ball and offensive player receiving pass
- Drawing the defender

Bowling

1. Finding the pocket. Pins in position 1-2-3. Goal is to determine the best place to strike the three pins to knock them down with one roll.

Where was the best place to strike the three pins to knock them down with one roll? 1-3 if right handed and 1-2 if left handed

Why is the 1-3 or 1-2 better than right down the middle? The ball is more likely to knock down all three pins when it approaches from an angle.

What is the area between the 1-3 pins called? Pocket

2. Determining a starting spot. Pins in position 1-2-3. Goal is to hit the pocket 4 times in a row. Take two consecutive bowls.

What did you do to consistently hit the pocket? Started and stood in the same place and rolled the ball the same way and aimed.

What can you do to be sure that you start in the same place every time?

Students try different spots to come up with a place that helps them become more consistent.

3. Determining an intermediate target. Pins in the 1-2-3 position.

Everyone look at this lane and show me where you aim. At the pocket, at the arrows just beyond the foul line and at the arrows farther down.

Why do you aim at an arrow that is close rather than at the pocket that is far away? A closer target is easier to hit.

What do you call a target between you and the pins?

Tactical Problems:

- Knocking down all pins on first ball (strike)
- Rolling the ball in the intended direction
- Attaining proper pin action
- Knocking down remaining pins with one ball. Adjusting starting position and intermediate target
- Picking up splits

Pre-shot decisions

- Ball selection
- Starting point
- Selecting intermediate target

