



United States Futsal Federation

Los Angeles, 2017



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Futsal 101

Learning the Fundamental of Futsal PASSING RECEIVING/CONTROL CARRYING DRIBBLING/FAKE SHOOTING



History of Futsal

Uruguay or Brazil 1930
Early concepts
Evolution
Why Futsal?



Passing

Passing is the action of intentionally sending the ball to a teammate or to a determined zone of the playing court

- Distance
- Trajectory
- Execution
- SKILL PASSES
- ORILLS

Activity 1A: Magic Square





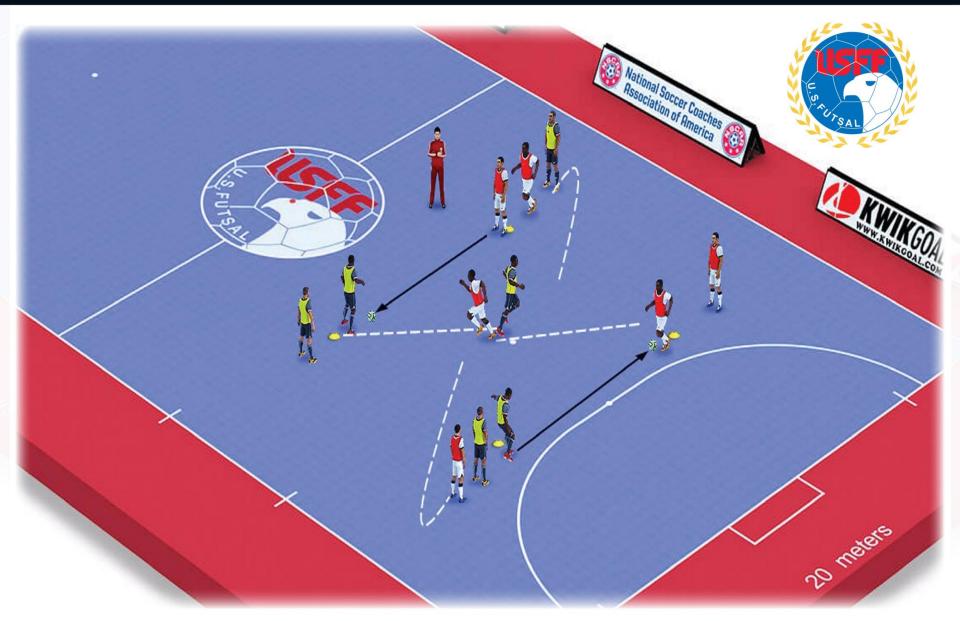
Activity 1B: Magic Square





Activity 1C: Magic Square





Receiving/Control

It is the action to get immediate control of the ball which originated from a pass or throwing.



Receiving/Control

Receiving a pass can be done with several parts of the body. Inside of the foot ©Outside of the foot **C**THE SOLE OF THE FOOT The chest The thigh Instep (laces) The head



Activity 2A: Overlapping Passing Figure of 8





Activity 2B: Overlapping Passing Figure of 8





Activity 2C: Overlapping Passing Figure of 8





Carrying

It is the action of keeping the ball under control as the player progresses to the different areas of the court.

Trajectory
Execution



Students are directed to dribble at will around the court. When the instructor says a number, students should freeze his/her ball and run to form a group corresponding to that number.

No

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3





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43

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Groups of FIVE!

Students are directed to dribble at will around the court. When the instructor says a number, students should freeze his/her ball and run to form a group corresponding to that number.

45

3

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-



-

45

40

48

43



and the

-03

63

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Dribbling/Faking

It is the individual action, performed in possession of the ball, to deceive or "trick" the opponent, with the objective to evade.
 Offensive
 Defensive



Dribbling

KEEP IN MIND THAT WHEN DRIBBLING, WE TRY TO PLANT A SEED IN OUR OPPONENT'S MIND THAT WE ARE ABOUT TO DO SOMETHING WHEN ACTUALLY WE DO SOMETHING TOTALLY DIFFERENT. TO BE EFFECTIVE, BODY MOVEMENT AND BALANCE ARE ESSENTIAL TO ACHIEVE A GOOD RESULT.



Students drible the balls around the court waiting for the instructor's command to perform a certain task.

















Shooting

It is the action of striking the ball with the objective to score a goal, when the ball is static or in movement.

Inside of the foot
Outside of the foot
USING THE TOE
Instep (laces)
Sweet spot



Shooting

SHOOTING USING THE TOE IS FUNDAMENTAL IN FUTSAL. DUE TO THE LOW BOUNCING AND WEIGHT OF THE BALL, ONE CAN STRIKE THE BALL WITH POWER AND ACCURACY USING THE TOE.

COACHES SHOULD ENCOURAGE PLAYERS TO USE THE TOE SHOOTING TECHNIQUE WHEN PLAYING "FUTSAL".



Systems of Play (Tactics)

It is the rational system of play of a team, resulting from individual and team actions, organized within the rules and regulations of a particular sport, taking in consideration the quality of its athletes as well as the opponents, with the objective of winning games.



Systems of Play (Tactics)

1-2-2 1-3-1 (Static) 1-3-1 (Rotational) 1-4-05-0?



Playing the 1-2-2 system

It is a defensive system that is generally used for beginning teams or young children. It is the first system used when Futsal was developed in the 1930's.

Sometimes, during a close game, modern coaches will use the 2-2, also known as the BOX OR SQUARE, to avoid goals to be scored against his team.



Playing the 1-2-2 system

Offensively, it has a small degree of creativity since its athlete's movements are restricted.
 The 2-2 does not offer mobility during games and therefore restricts players' creativity to make runs or to receive through balls.
 The 2-2 defines two players to play on defense and two players to play on defense.



1-2-2 Basic players' distribution

GK - Goalkeeper

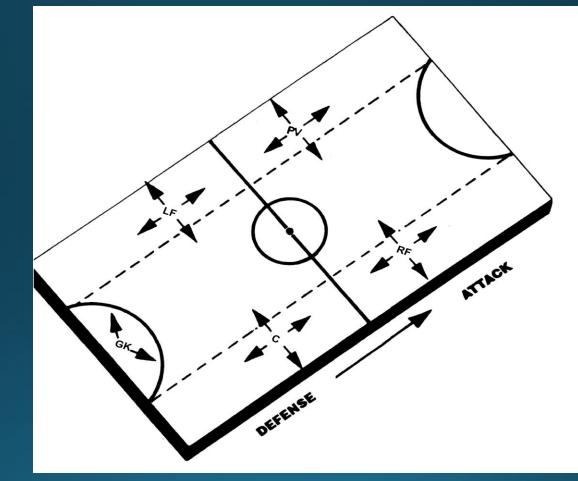
C - Center

RF - Right Flank

LF - Left Flank

PV - Pivot/Target

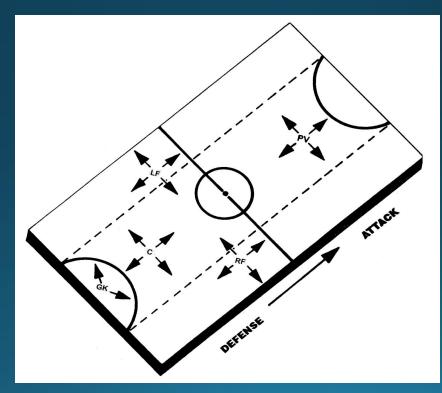






1-3-1 System

The 1-3-1 system as a variation of the 1-2-2, simply by changing the position of the flank players (wings) in relation to the playing court, and moving the pivot to the top of the opponents box.







Playing the 1-3-1 (Rotational) System

Offensive movements





1-3-1 Basic players' distribution

GK - Goalkeeper

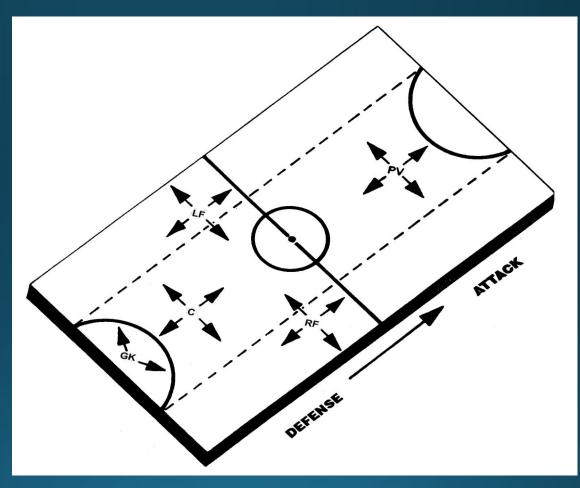
C - Center

RF - Right Flank

LF - Left Flank

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1-4-0 or 4 On Line.

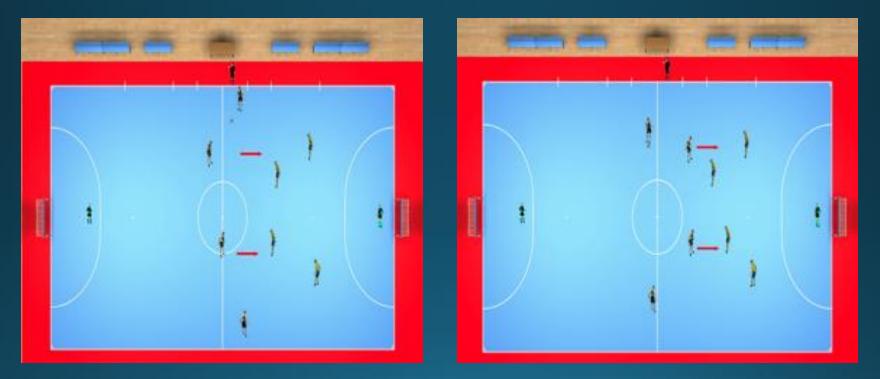
This system requires all players to be technically sound on all field positions. It requires constant movement from all players. All players must be " UNIVERSAL".







Player 2 passes the ball to player 4. Players 2 and 3 make runs towards the center of the court.

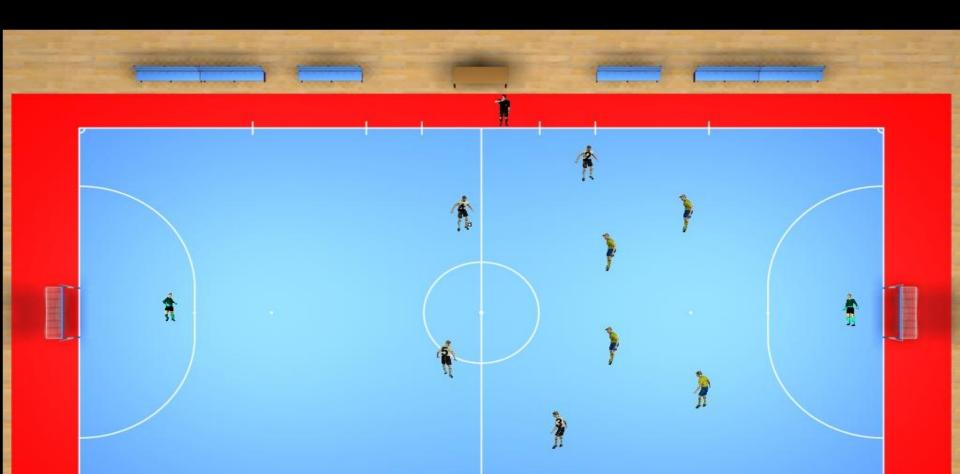






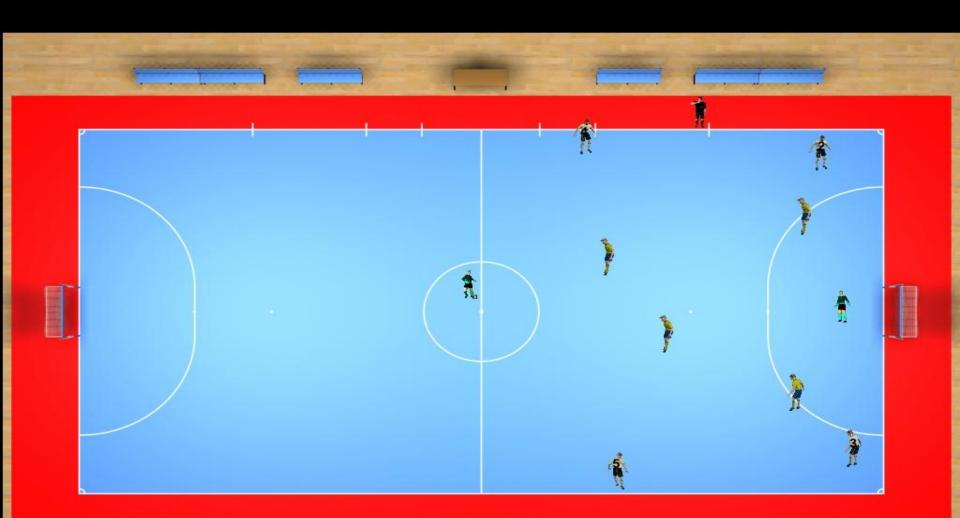
Players 2 and 3 " bump " and return to the outside of their corresponding sides.





5 – o The goalie.





Characteristics of the Goalie Player:

Goalie Player must possess good passing skills. GP must have a strong shot.

Most teams will sub their regular goalie for a "goalie player" when they are loosing the game.

All players must be patient and wait for the right time to attack the opposing team's goal.





Keeper passes the ball to # 5













SET PLAYS

Set pieces are organized movements by a team, during "dead balls ", with the objective to score goals.

Kick offs
Kick ins
Fouls
Corners







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