Answers to Test your knowledge questions

Nelson Physical Education Studies for WA 2A,2B

Chapter 2

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multiple choice

1 D

2 C

short answer

3  *Sport-specific response required* (max 6 marks)

Zone defence: any two of the following:

- Players look after an area, not any given player  
  (1 mark)
- A zone that contains all players is called a flood  
  (1 mark)
- Can be advantageous if the other team has better players like for like  
  (1 mark)

Player-on-player defence: any two of the following:

- Most effective if player for player you are superior  
  (1 mark)
- Simple assignment of tasks to each player makes the game plan simple in theory  
  (1 mark)
- Can be negated by the opposition moving all your defensive players out of position to open 
  up holes in defence  
  (1 mark)

Press defence: any two of the following:

- Pressure is devoted to the ball carrier of the opposition, through both zone and player-on- 
  player  
  (1 mark)
- Attempts to limit time in decision making of ball carrier to force a turnover of possession  
  (1 mark)
- Can leave large gaps than can be exploited by opposition.  
  (1 mark)

4  (max 4 marks)

*Many examples apply here, but the general framework of the response should encompass:*

Invasion games  
(2 marks)
• Can utilise set plays that aim at isolating key player in a one-on-one scoring position, e.g. Pagan’s paddock.
• Can utilise playing formations from similar sports with a tactical transfer, e.g. soccer uses 4-4-2 formations and 5-4-1 to create more or less attacking options depending on personnel.
• Can utilise defensive screening ideas from other sports to give the ball carrier an added split second to execute a skill, e.g. basketball.

Net/wall games  
(2 marks)

• Can use ball position to move opponents into positions that will give an advantage to attacking players.
• Can slow the pace of the game by hitting looping shots that hang in the air for longer.

5  (max 4 marks)

Champions league home games:  
(2 marks)

• Include more attacking strategies that increase players going forward to maximise scoring.
• Bring audience into the game to uplift players.
• Be aware of opposition forwards to carefully select well-matched defenders, as you cannot concede a home goal.
• Try to use a regular, well-organised defensive unit to avoid confusion.

Champions league away games:  
(2 marks)

• Use a counter attack mentality to try to steal an away goal.
• Defensively be aware of flooding players behind the ball to limit space.
• Delay defence is critical to allow other players back. Be prepared to foul to delay opposition.
• Use psychology before during and after the game to negate the audience effects.

6  (max 8 marks)

There are many correct answers to this question. The following are just a sample:

Invasion sport choices include soccer, AFL, hockey, basketball, netball, touch, rugby league, rugby union, etc.

a

• Depth in defence: placing as many defenders as possible behind the ball  
• Motion offence: moving defenders around in order to take them out of position or create free players if the defenders do not follow their player.
- Delay defence: time delay tactics in order to let other players regroup and mark a player. Alternatively blocking up the middle of the field in order to send the attacker wider into less threatening areas. (1 mark)
- Creating space: holding width or depth in attack in order to make gaps in the field. (1 mark)

b How to implement above:

- Depth in defence: have a key player controlling the forward and backward movement of the defence, identifying where to set up the defensive line, and instructing others where to move. (1 mark)
- Motion offence: have players move into opposite positions at set plays to force defenders to make quick decisions about who to mark. (1 mark)
- Delay defence: have designated players who hold up play by standing near the ball at a free kick. (1 mark)
- Creating space: keeping wingers right out on the touchline. Having full-backs wide when in possession, but close up into the middle when possession is lost. (1 mark)

e ssay style

7 (max 8 marks)

The following are among the many correct responses to the essay question.

Controlling tempo against:

a Very weak opposition (max 2 marks)
- Maintain possession and strike on the counter attack as holes are exposed.
- Try to have field position deep in opponent’s territory so that each final pass is within regular reach
- Occasional long ball to expose slower defenders

b Opposition with a fast forward line (max 2 marks)
- Play a sweeper who continually drops off the defence just before the ball is played. In soccer this would be to avoid playing opposition players onside.
- Take away supply from the midfield by applying pressure on ball carriers in midfield.
- Play a deeper defence.
- Treasure possession wherever it is on the field, as while you have the ball, they don’t!

c Opposition with identical abilities and strengths (max 2 marks)
- Maintain possession as much as possible, preferably not in dangerous areas.
- Rotate midfielders to make it difficult for the opposition to settle into a regular marking system.
- Use the fast break sparingly as it often results in a turnover of possession

d  *Opposition that is much fitter across the field*  (max 2 marks)

  - Play a flood in the final third-defensive.
  - Put pressure on midfield ball carriers of the opposition to try to decrease pass selection time.
  - Rotate players through the midfield to give them a break.

8  (max 8 marks)

*The following responses apply to AFL as an example of a junior sport invasion game:*

*Common team plans:*  (1 mark for each of the following)

- Never kick across goal in defence
- Stay goal side of your opponent in dry conditions
- Stay in front of your opponent in wet conditions
- Lead to the flanks when kicking in after a point
- Run in numbers to give more than one option

*Overall strategy*  (1 mark)

Maximise possessions of all players in an attempt to develop skill: rotation of players through many positions each week will help achieve this. Control possession of the ball to increase the overall number of possessions under pressure.

This strategy above may cause dissension among some parents who feel the overall strategy should be on outscoring the opposition. This is despite the notion that junior sport should not be about the score, but more concerned with developing life-long skills.

*Specific tactics*  (1 mark each to a maximum of 3)

- Using a signal at the kick in by the full back to indicate which side the kick will go to
- Isolate one-on-one contests that advantage your player
- Ruck player always indicates which way the hit will be directed
- Man-on-man to discourage flooding and allow more time for skills
- Kick long when playing with the wind