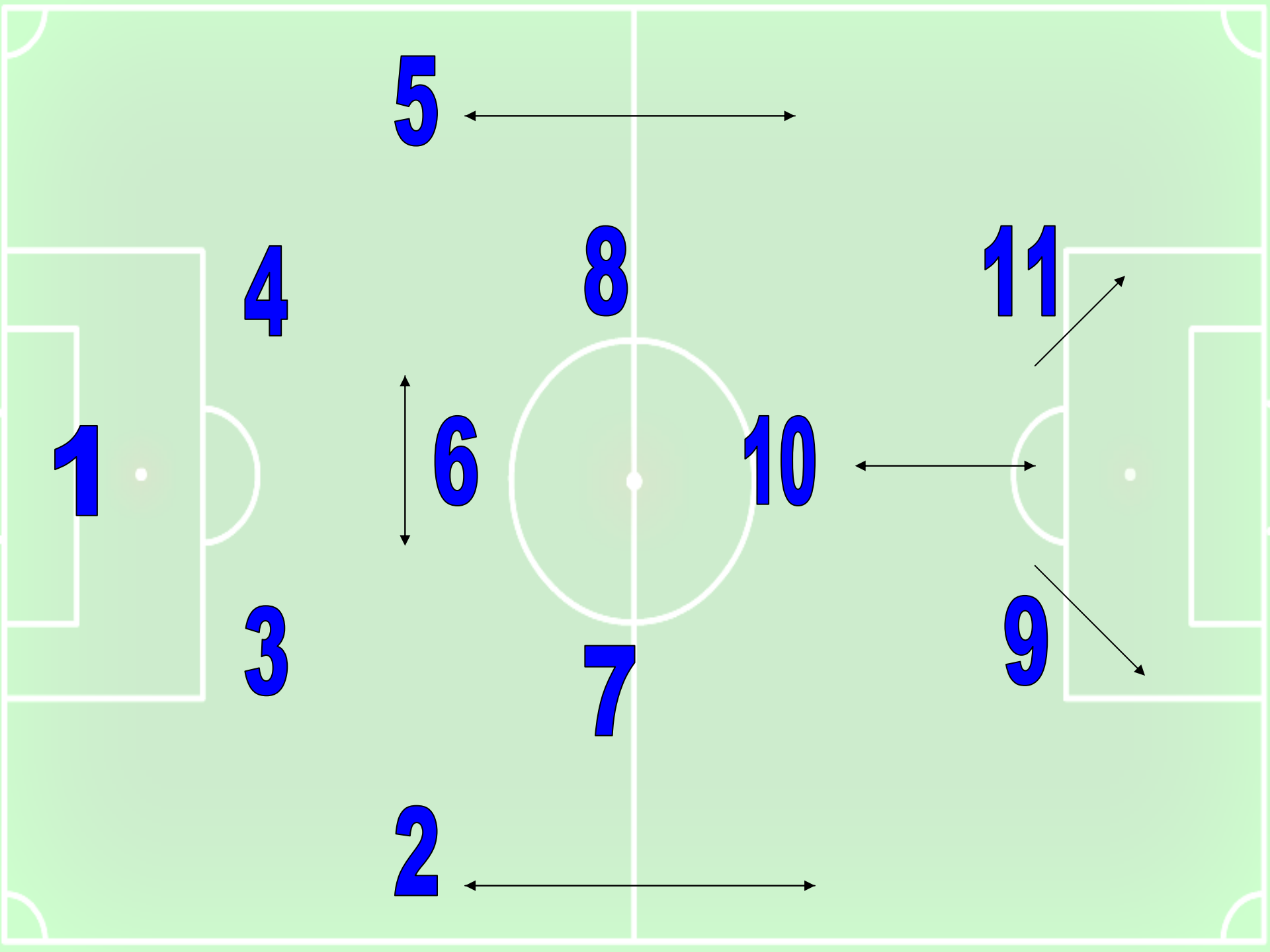
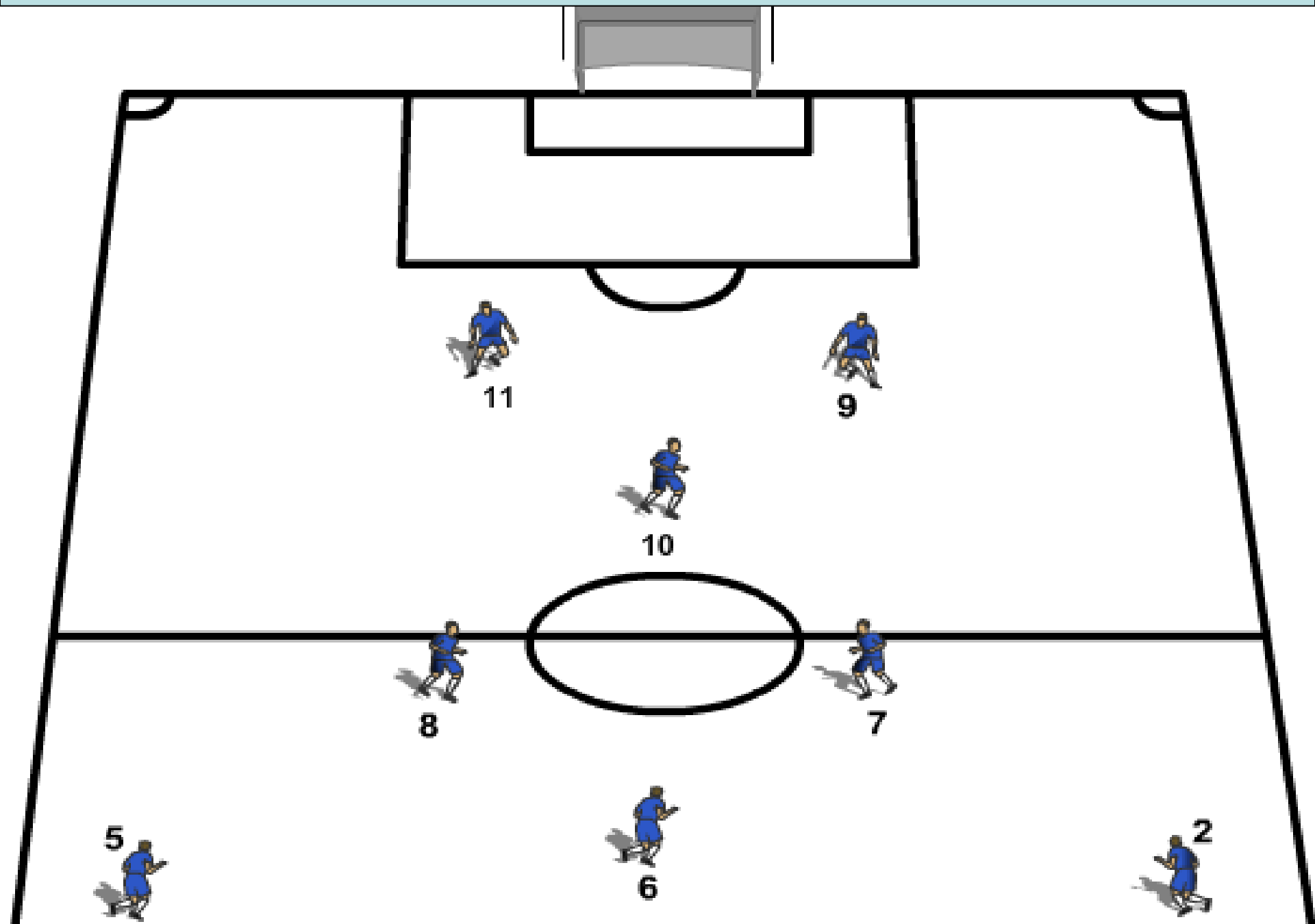


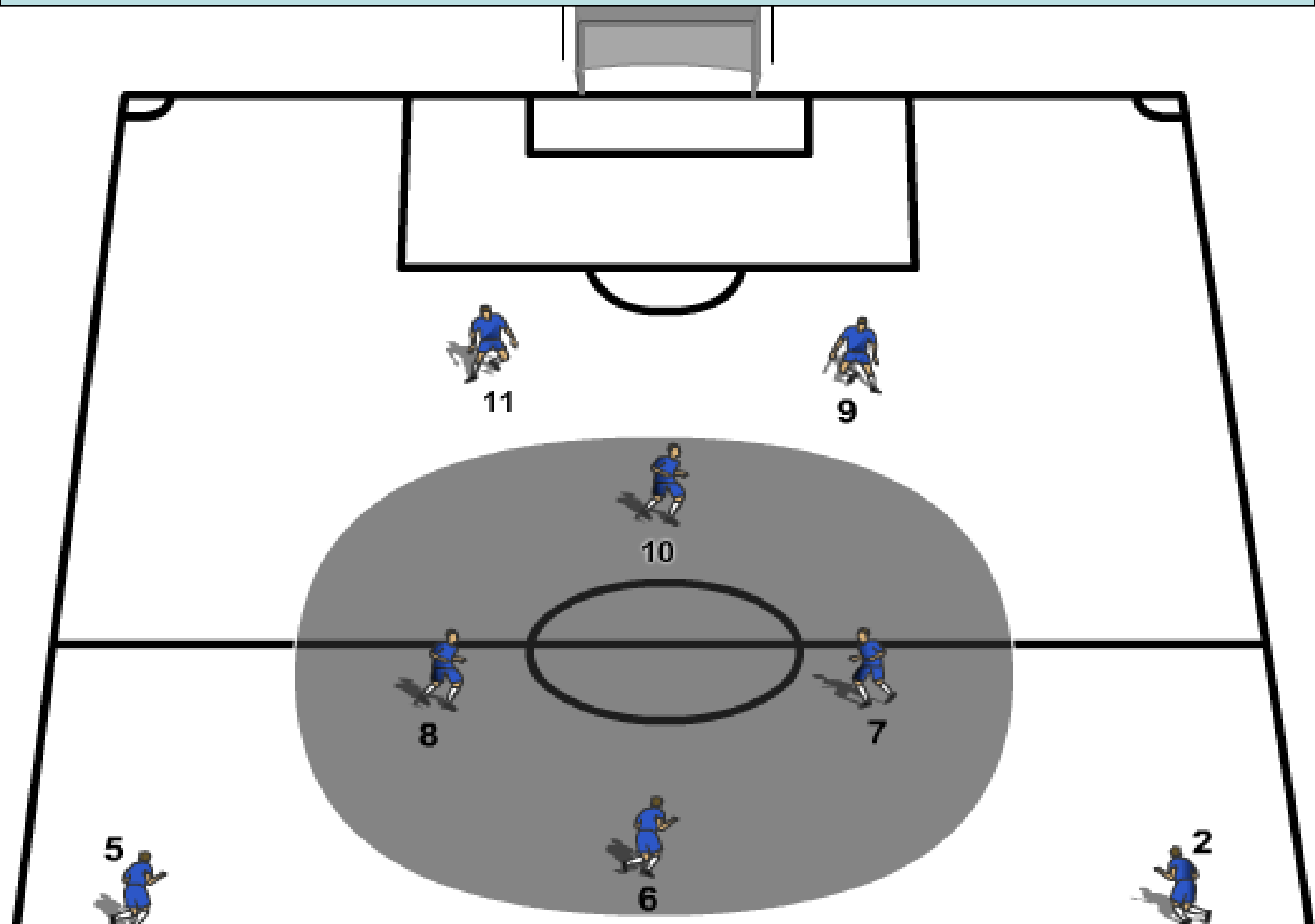
**4-4-2 (Diamond) in attack**



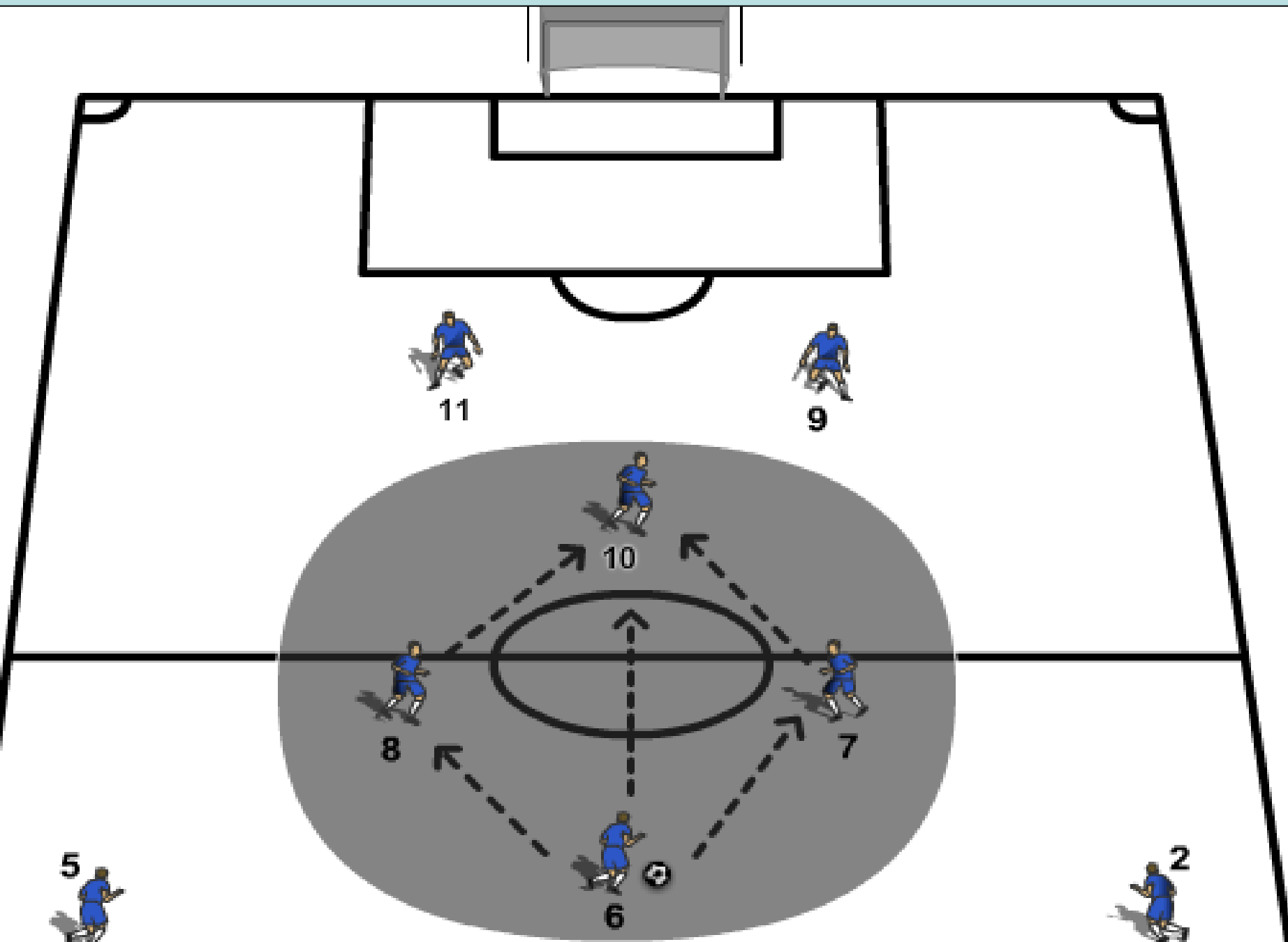
## Attacking shape of the team



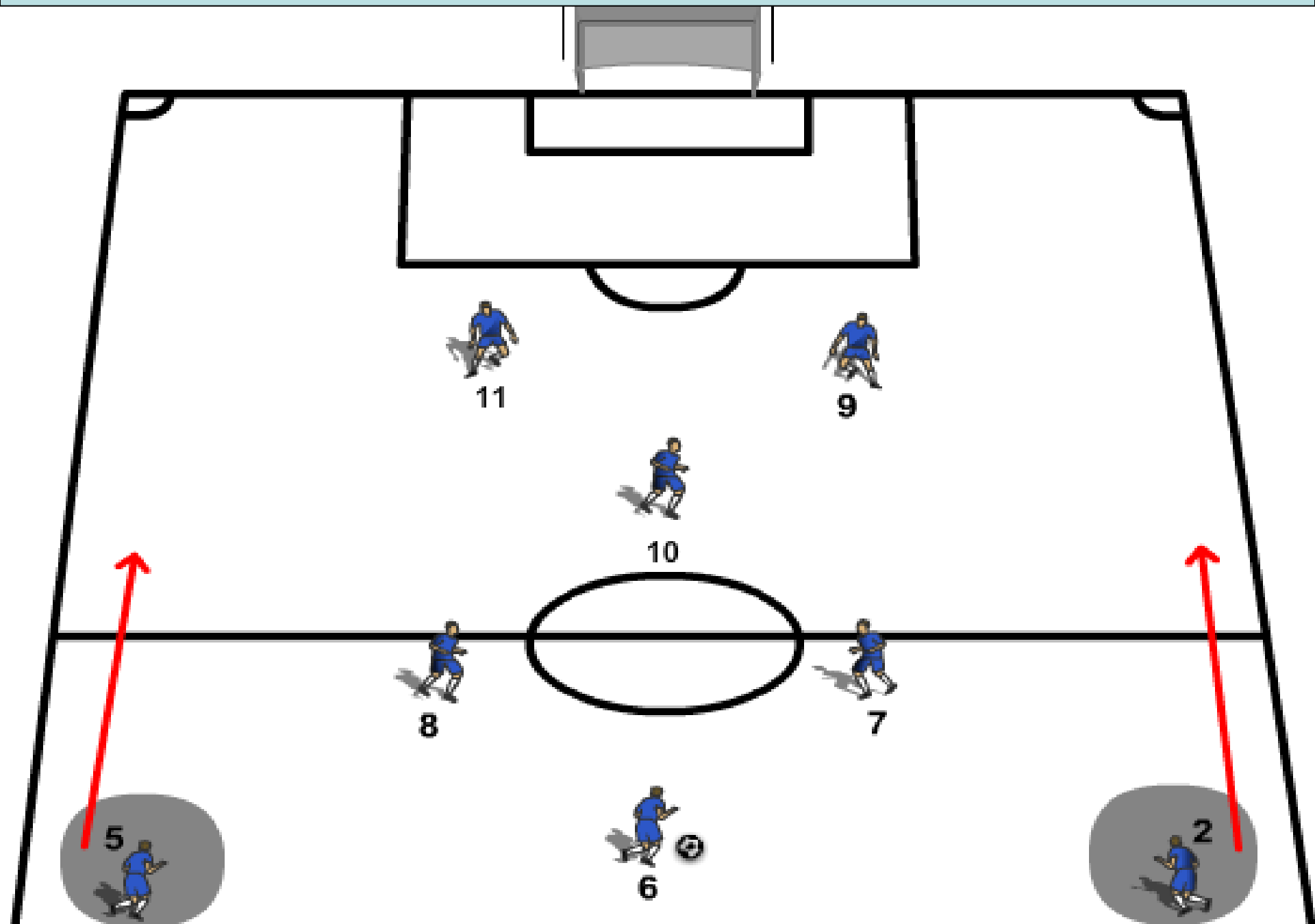
## The midfield shape and organisation



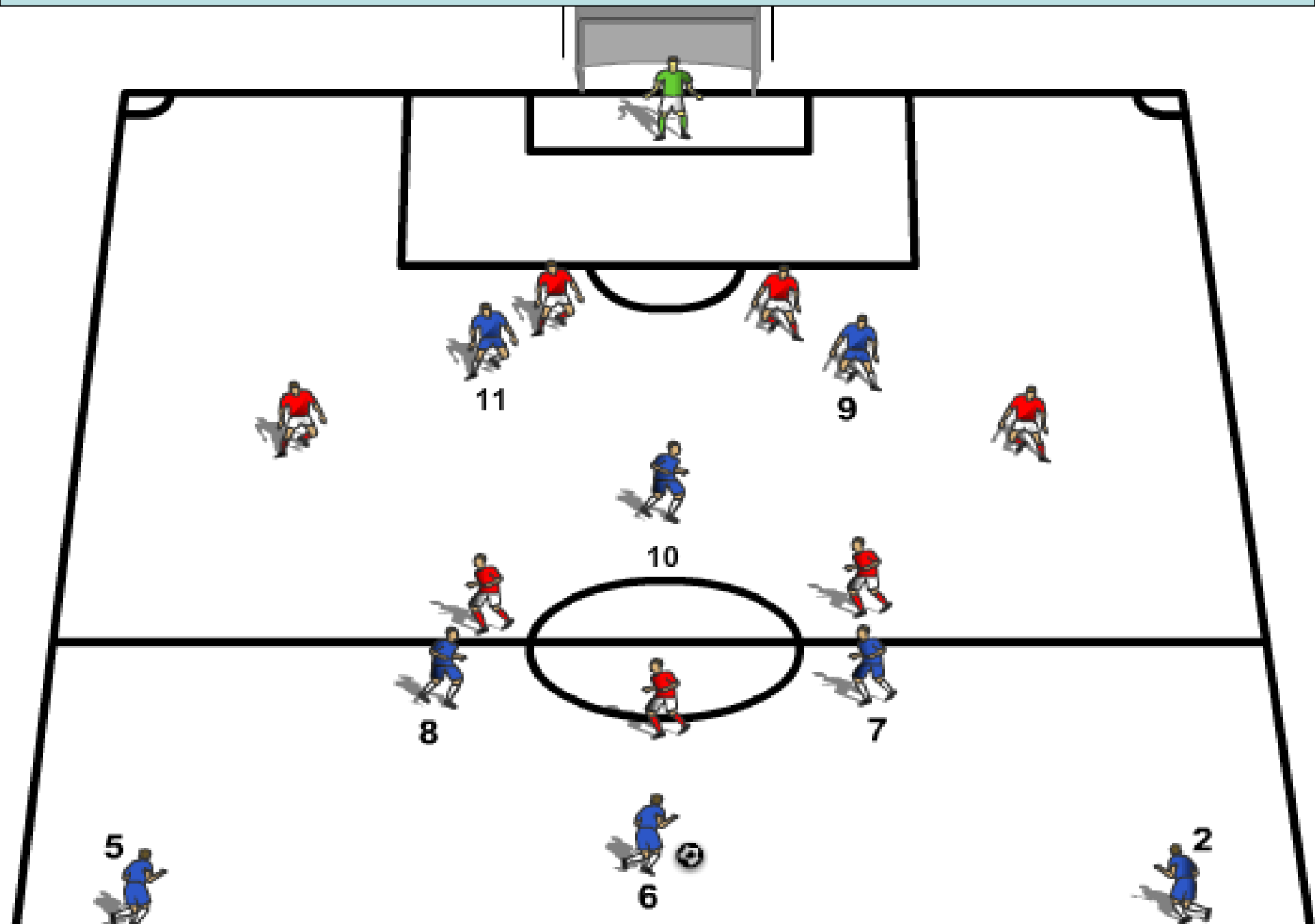
The midfielders must try to play together and combine with short, quick passes



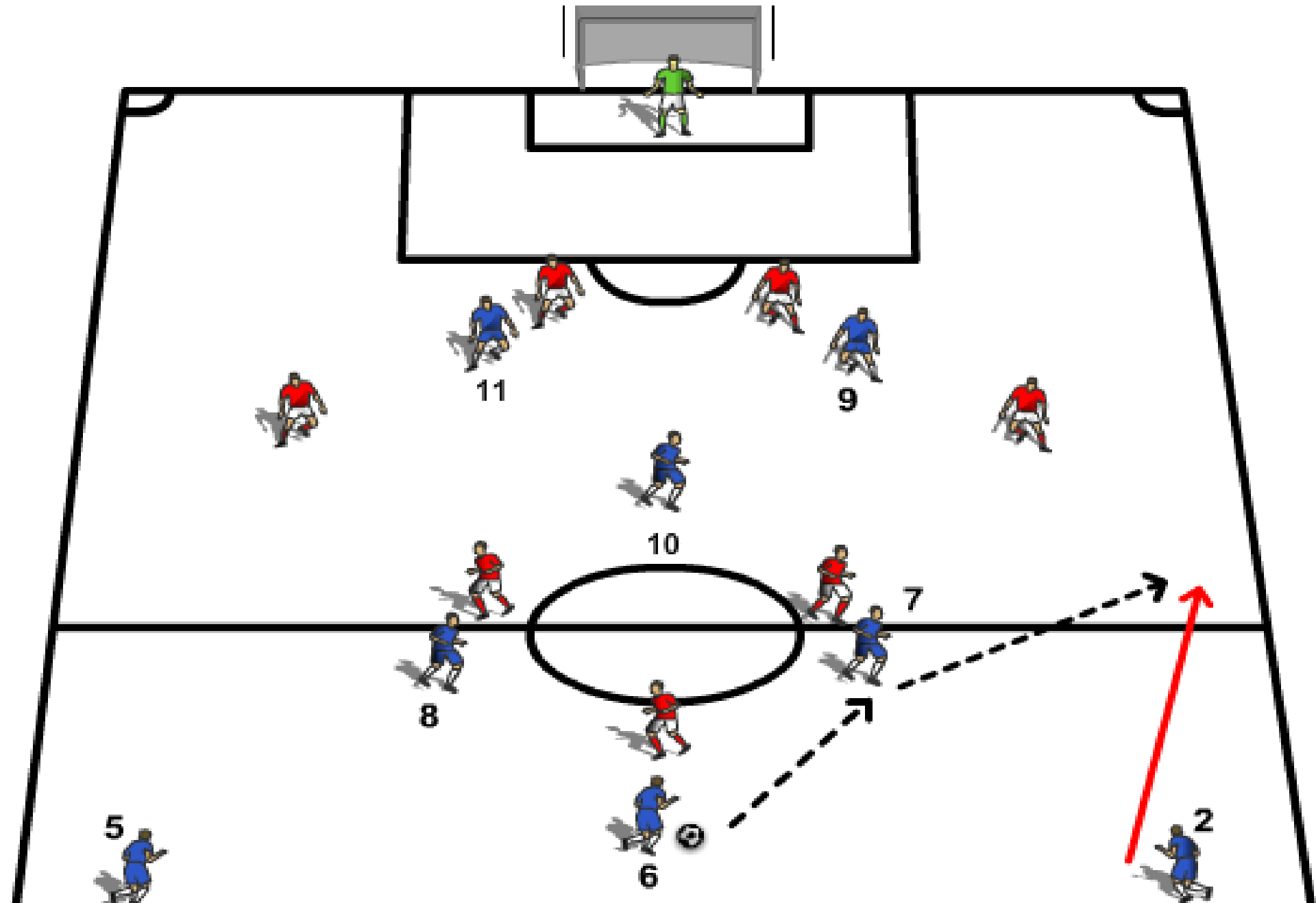
The full backs must provide width in the attack



Teams will often play with three in midfield

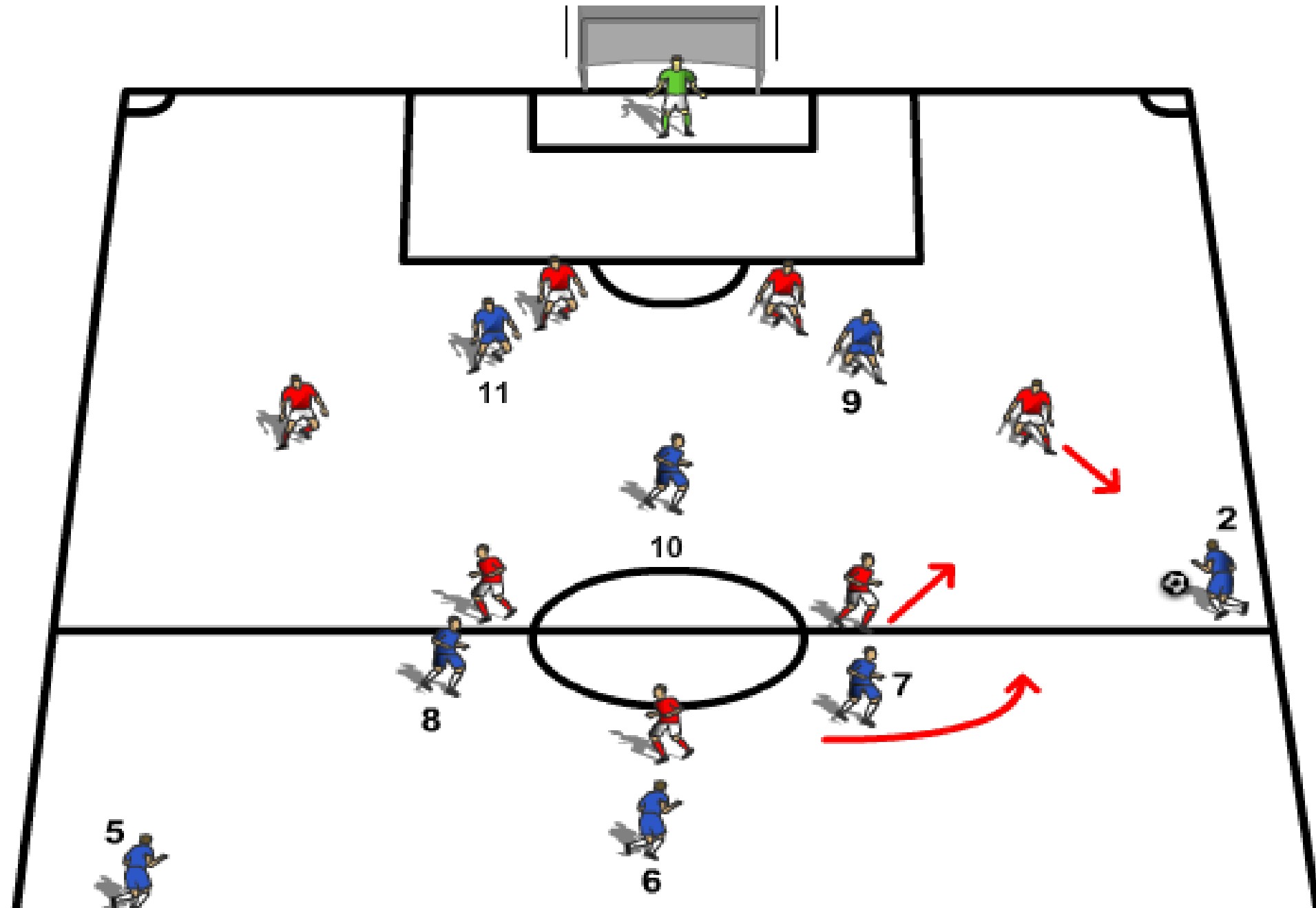


Take the ball into wide areas to open up the middle of the pitch

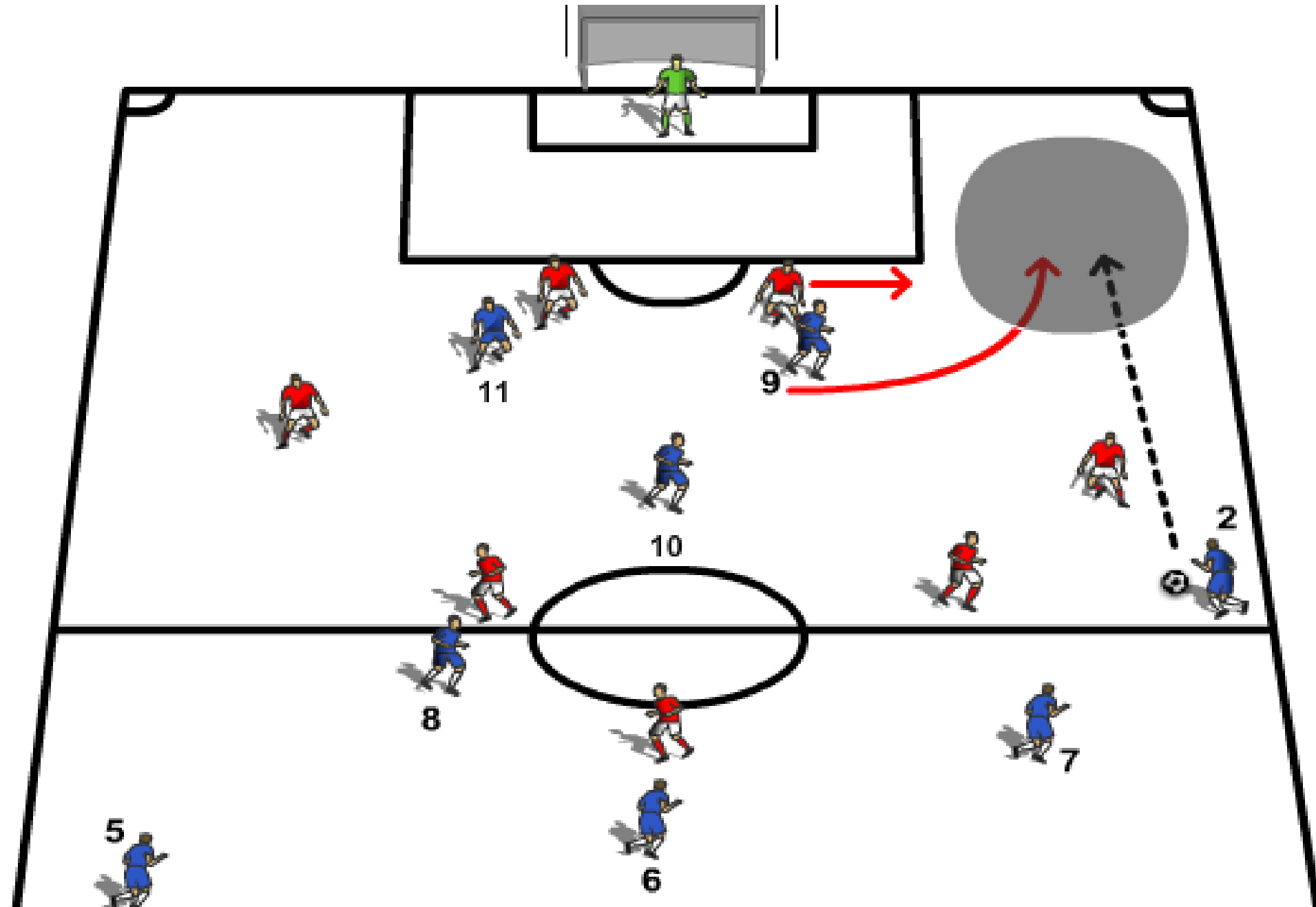




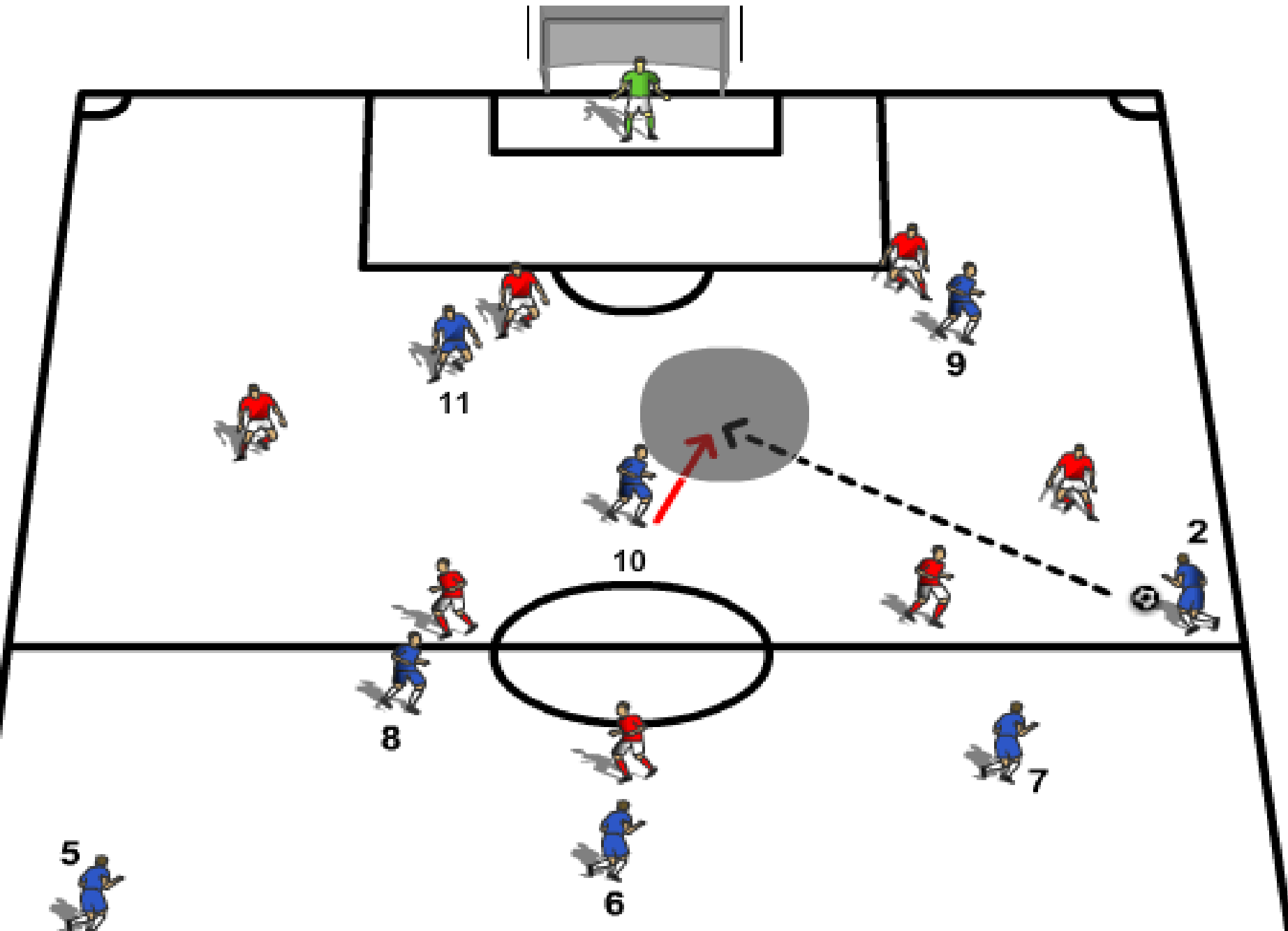
If the full back advances with the ball, the nearest midfielder must support behind



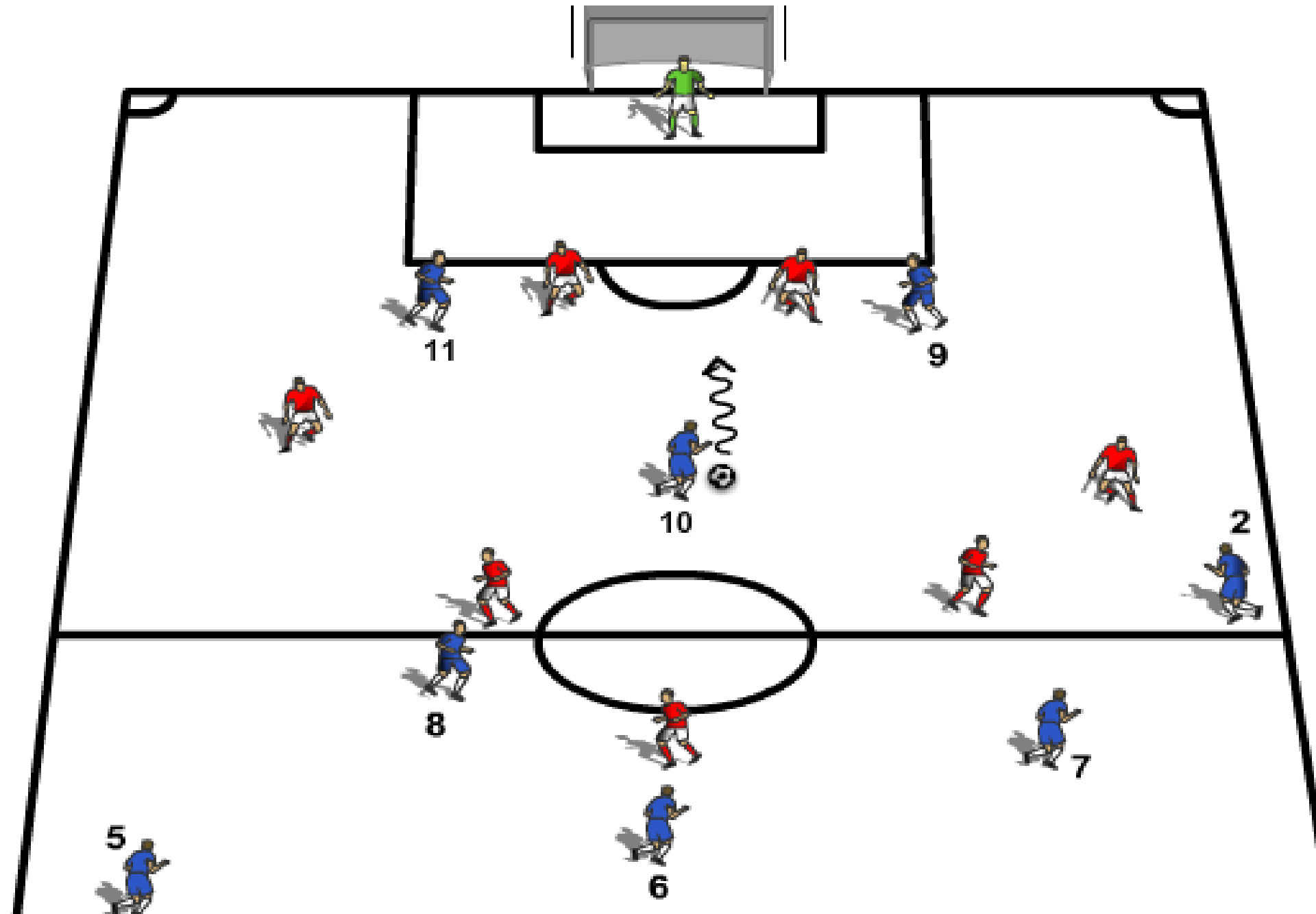
The forward runs outside to receive a pass. This pulls a centre back wide for a 1v1



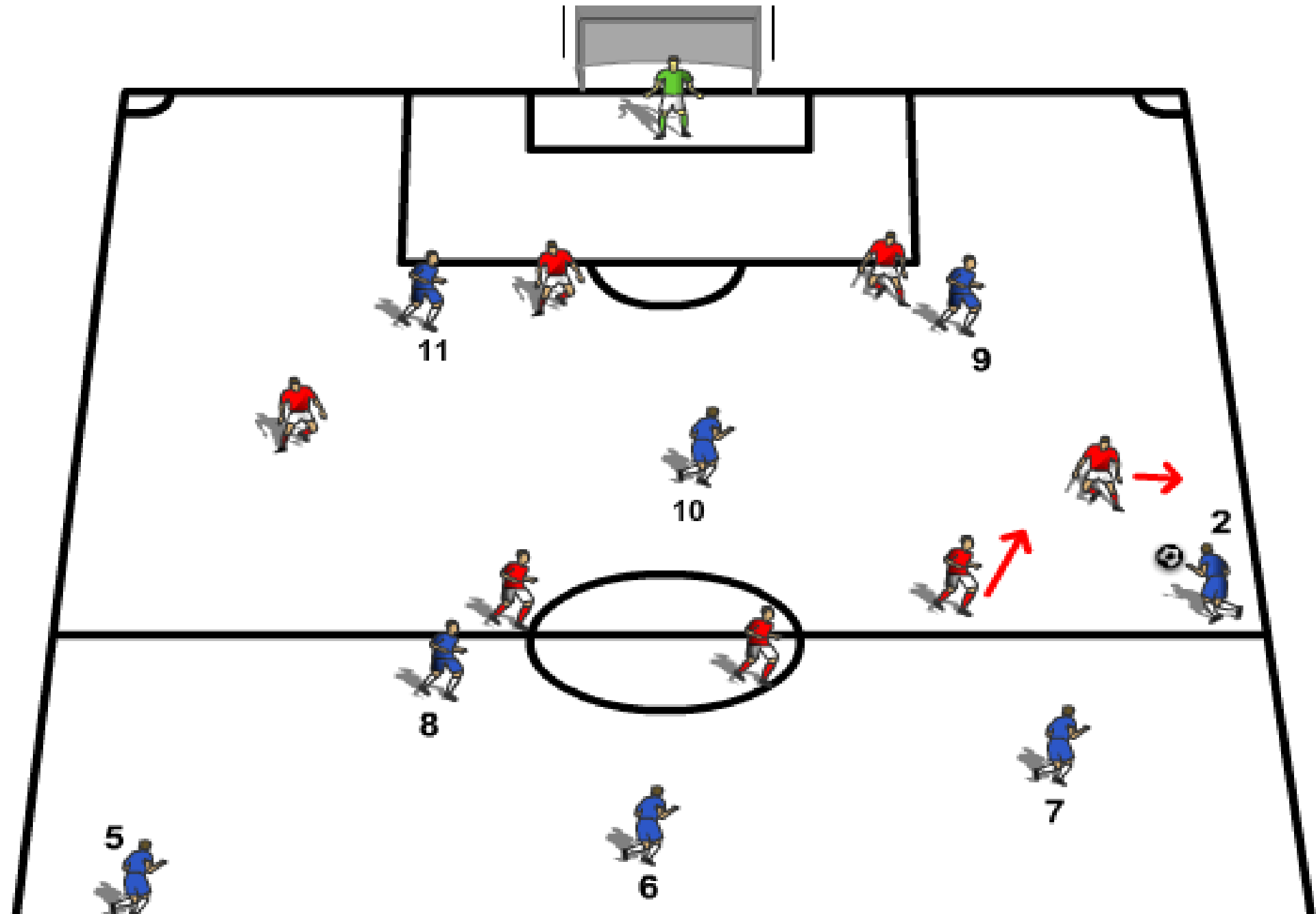
This can also open up space to play into the number 10



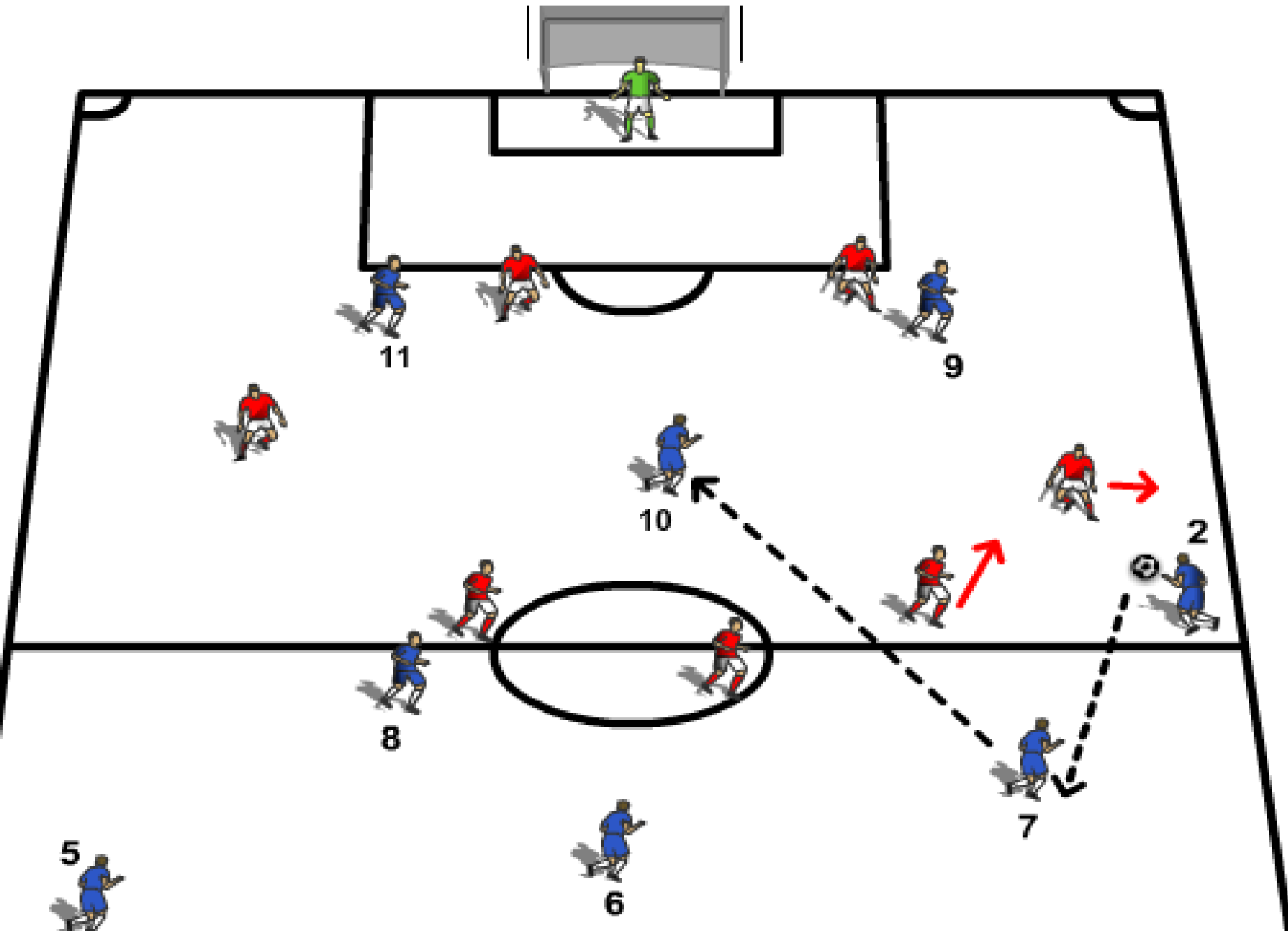
The number 10 can now dribble forward and create a 3v2 / goal scoring opportunity



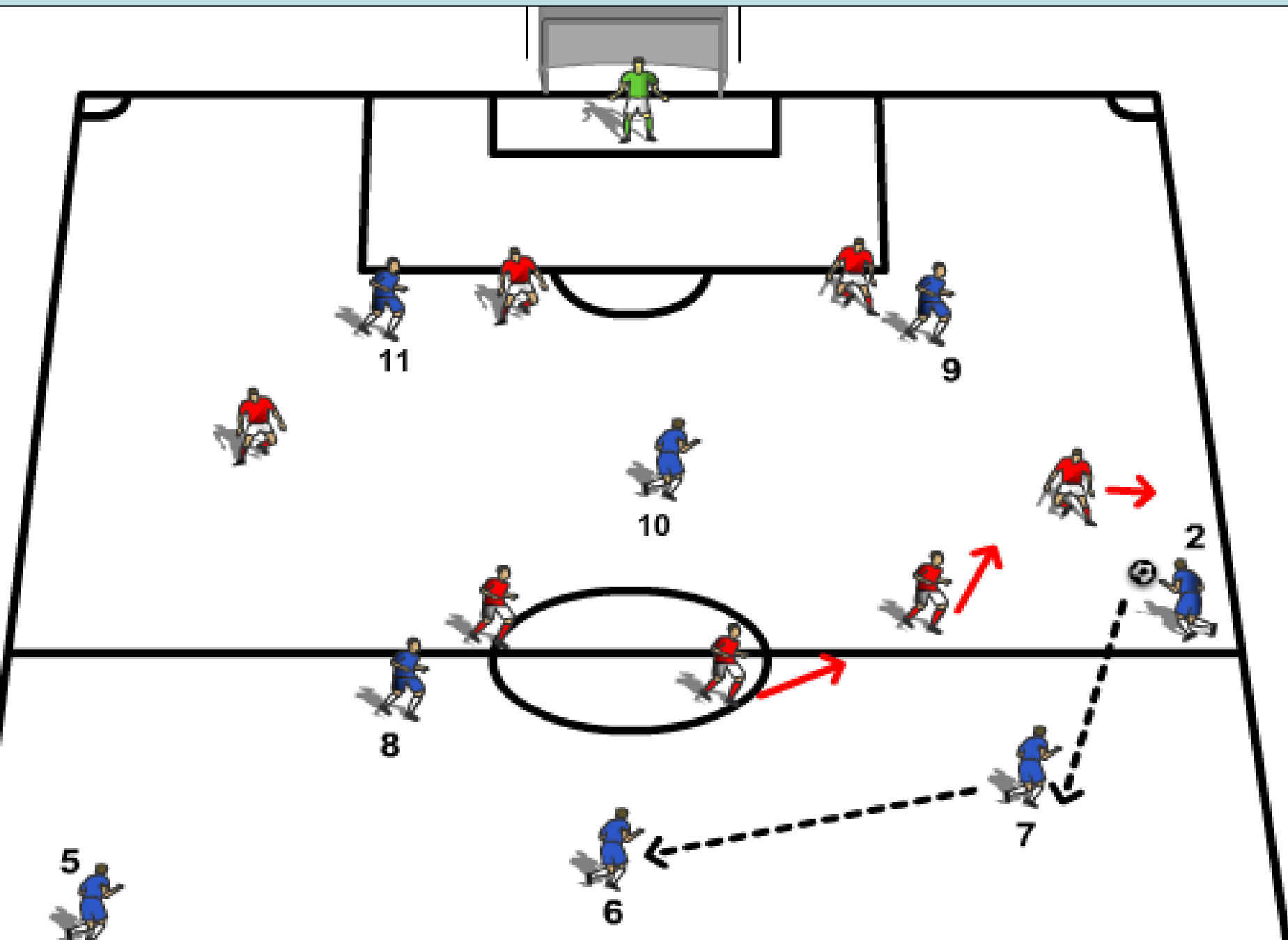
What happens if these passes are blocked?



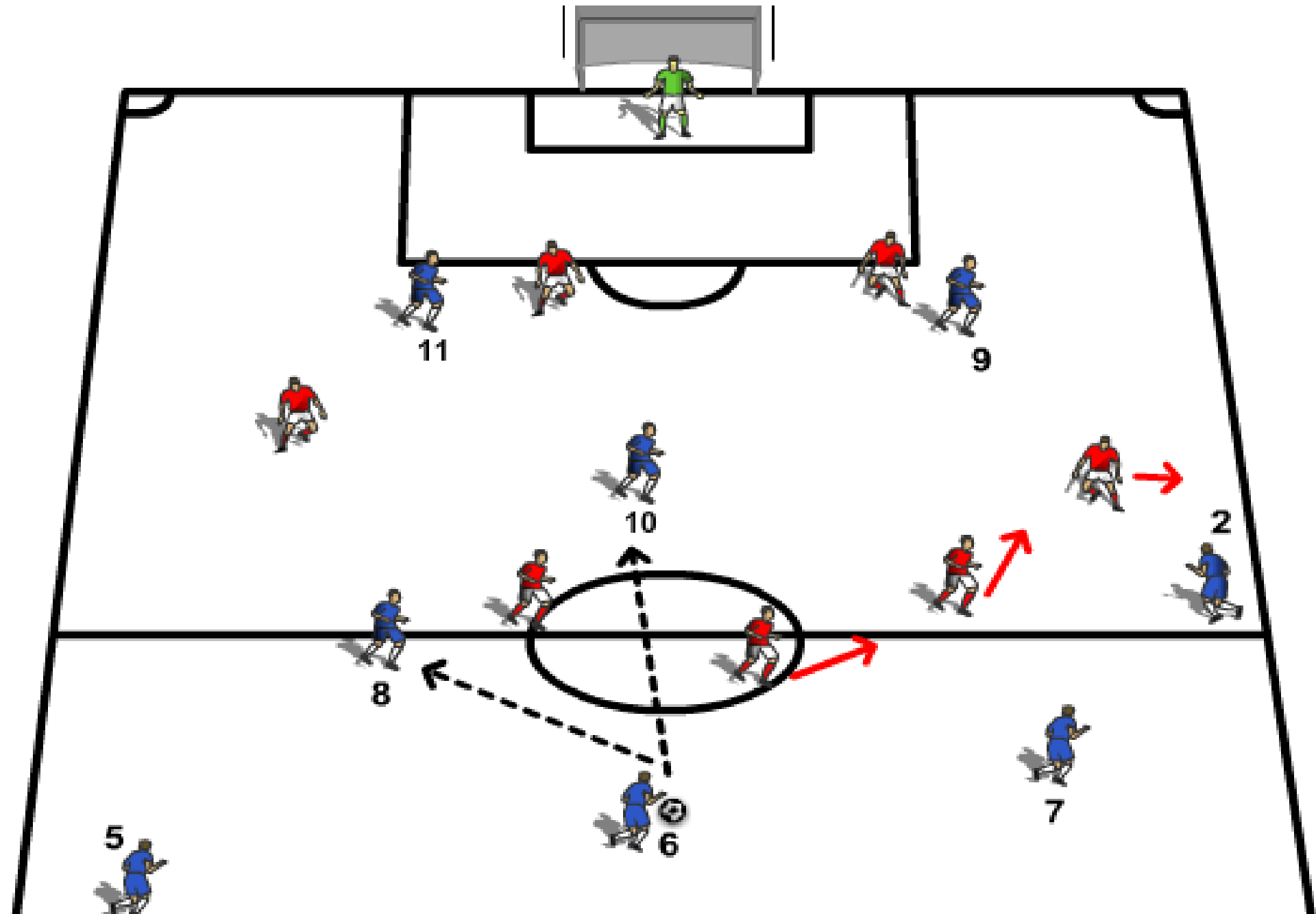
Turn out and use the supporting midfielder. Does this create space to play the 10?



If you are still blocked, then play inside to the number 6

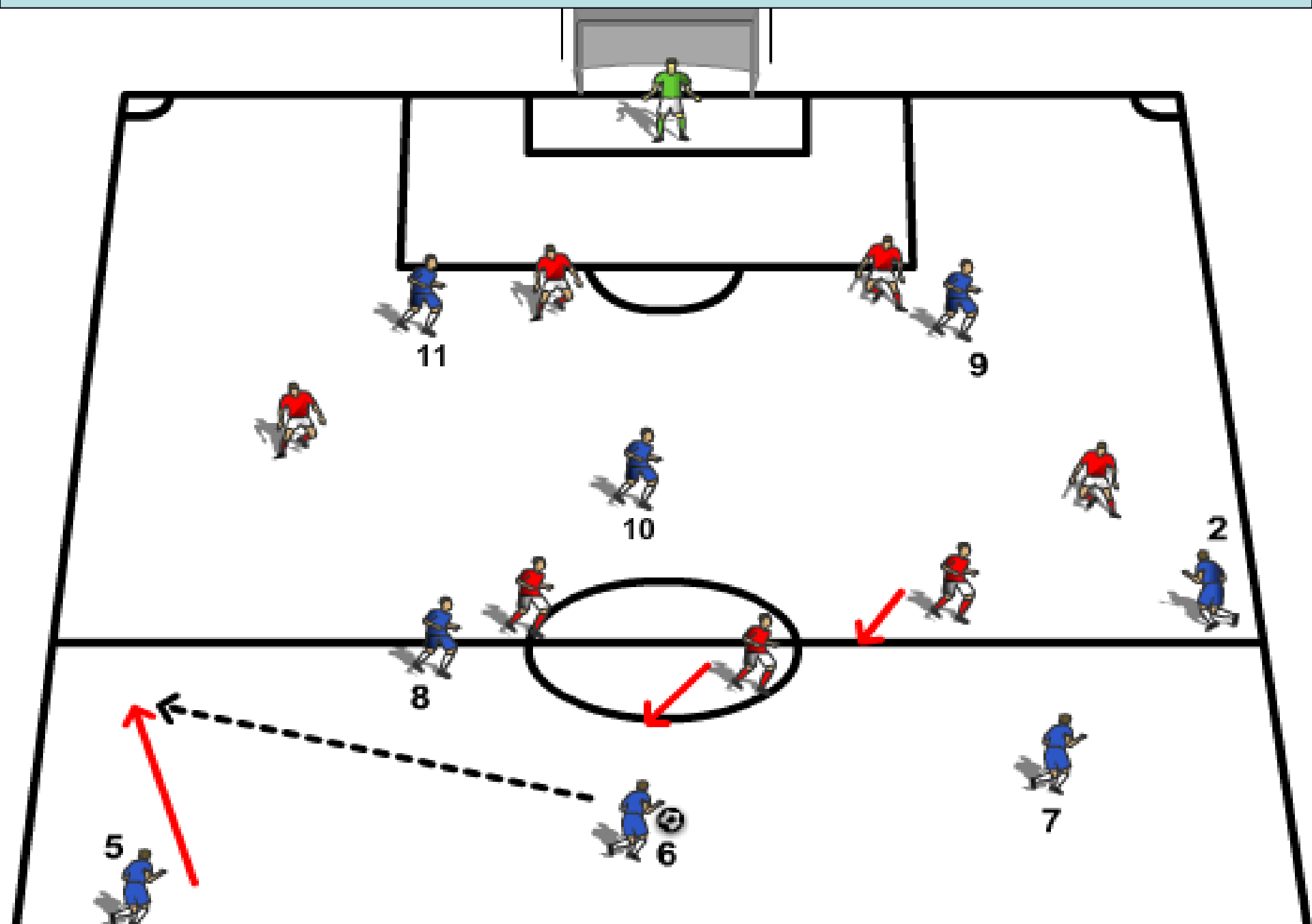


The 6 can now look to play between the opponents midfielders.

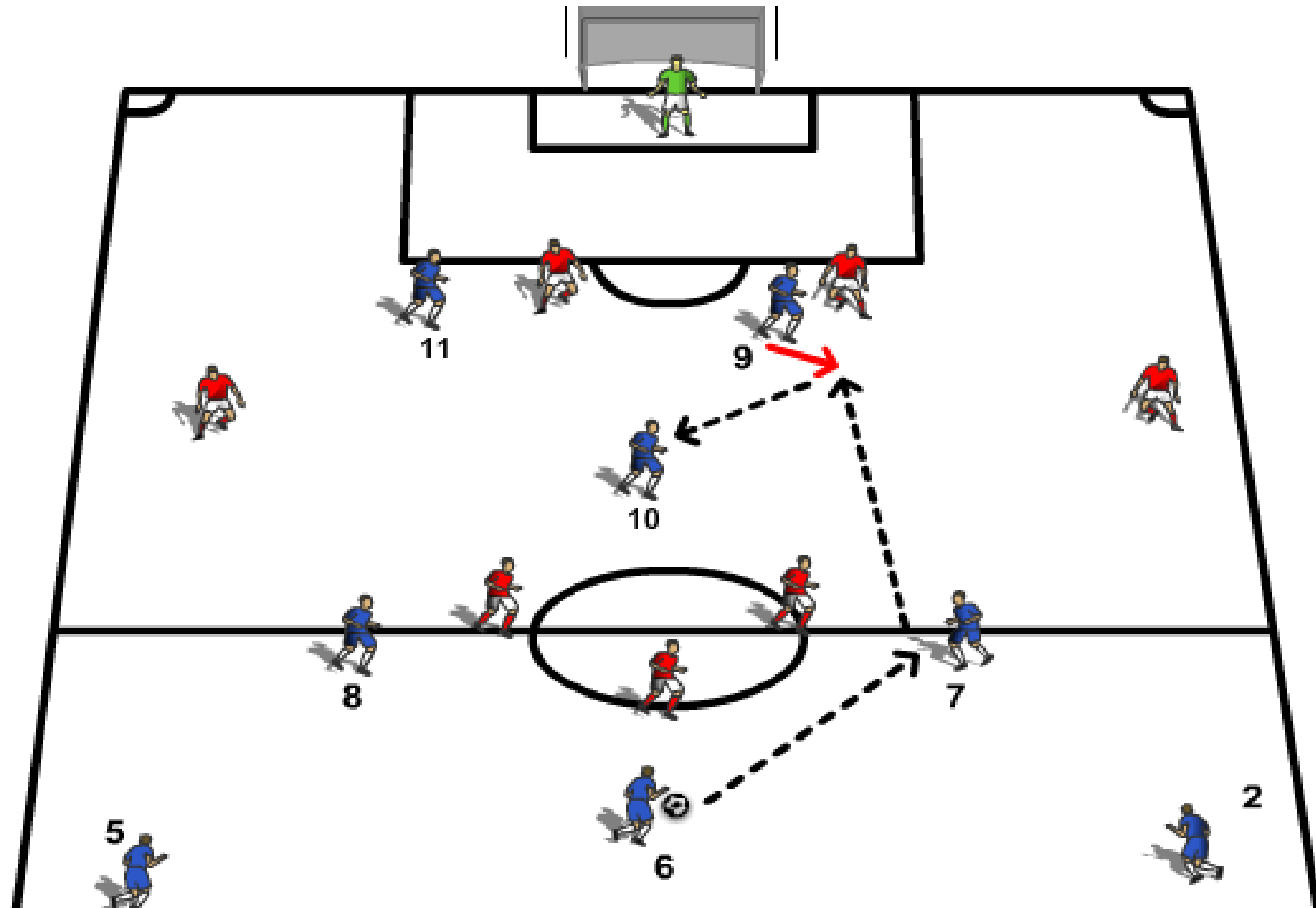




Still no space?, Then open out to the opposite full back and restart the process.

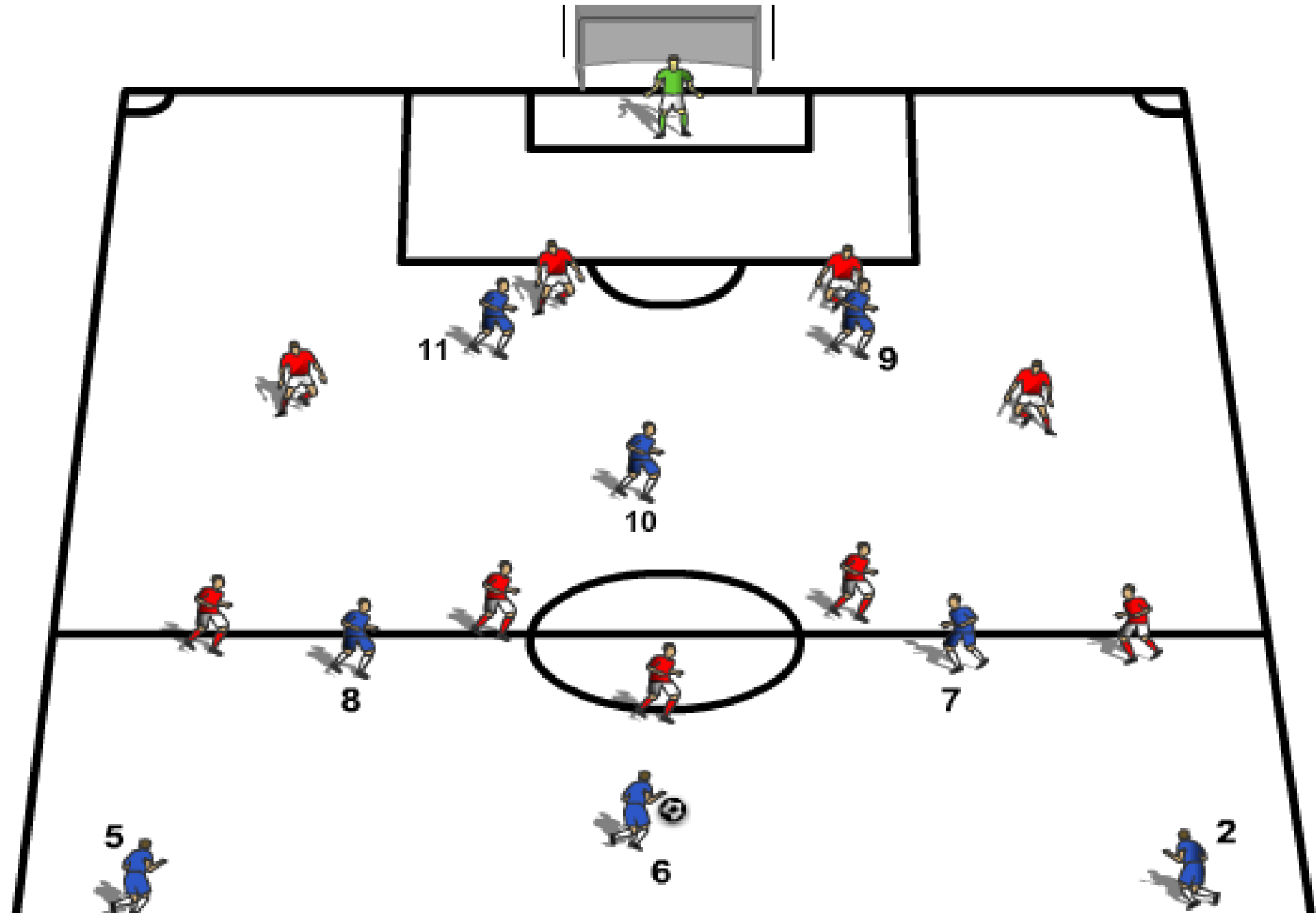


At all times the centre forwards must be willing to receive the ball to feet.

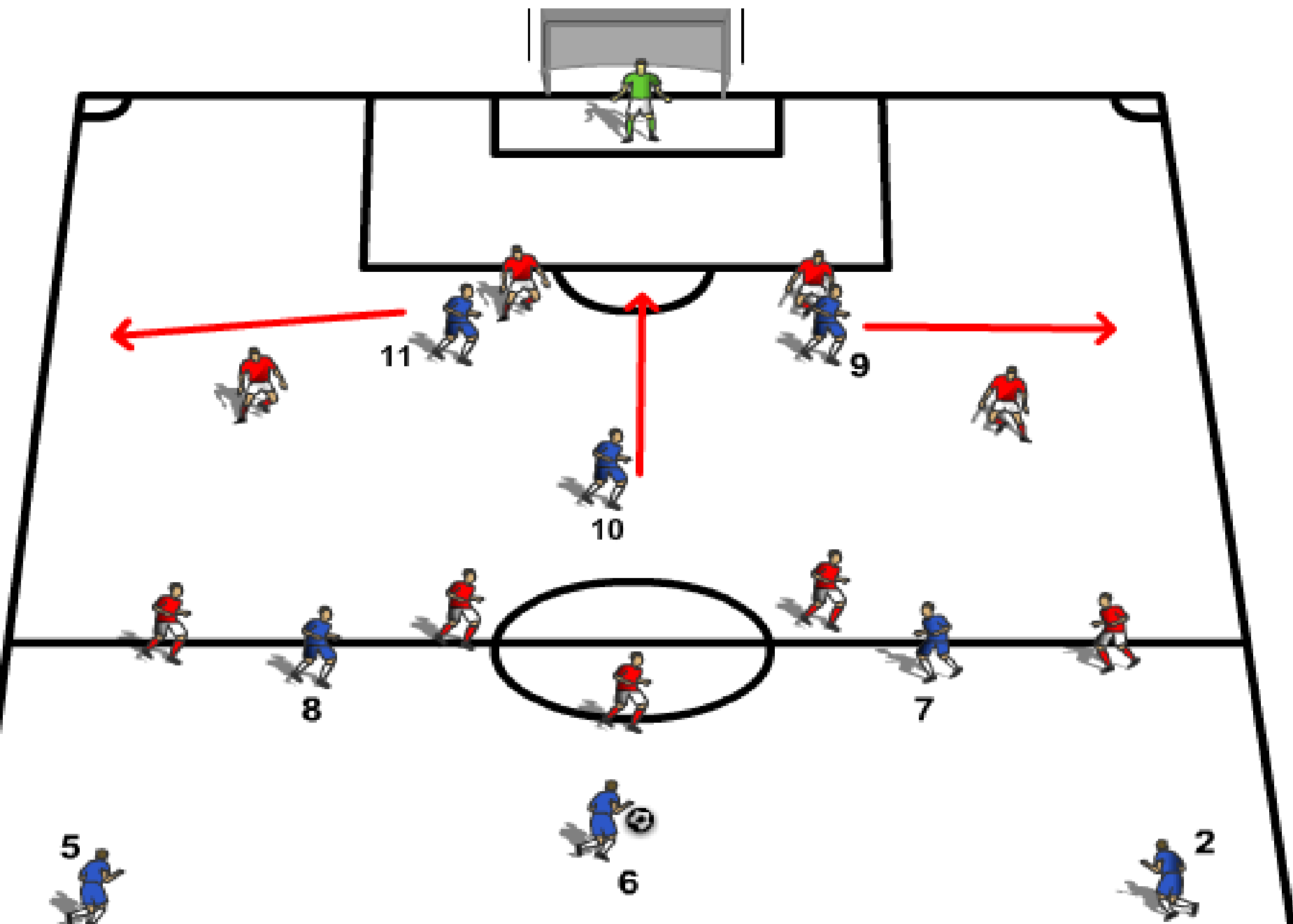


What happens if the opponent  
blocks the midfield area?

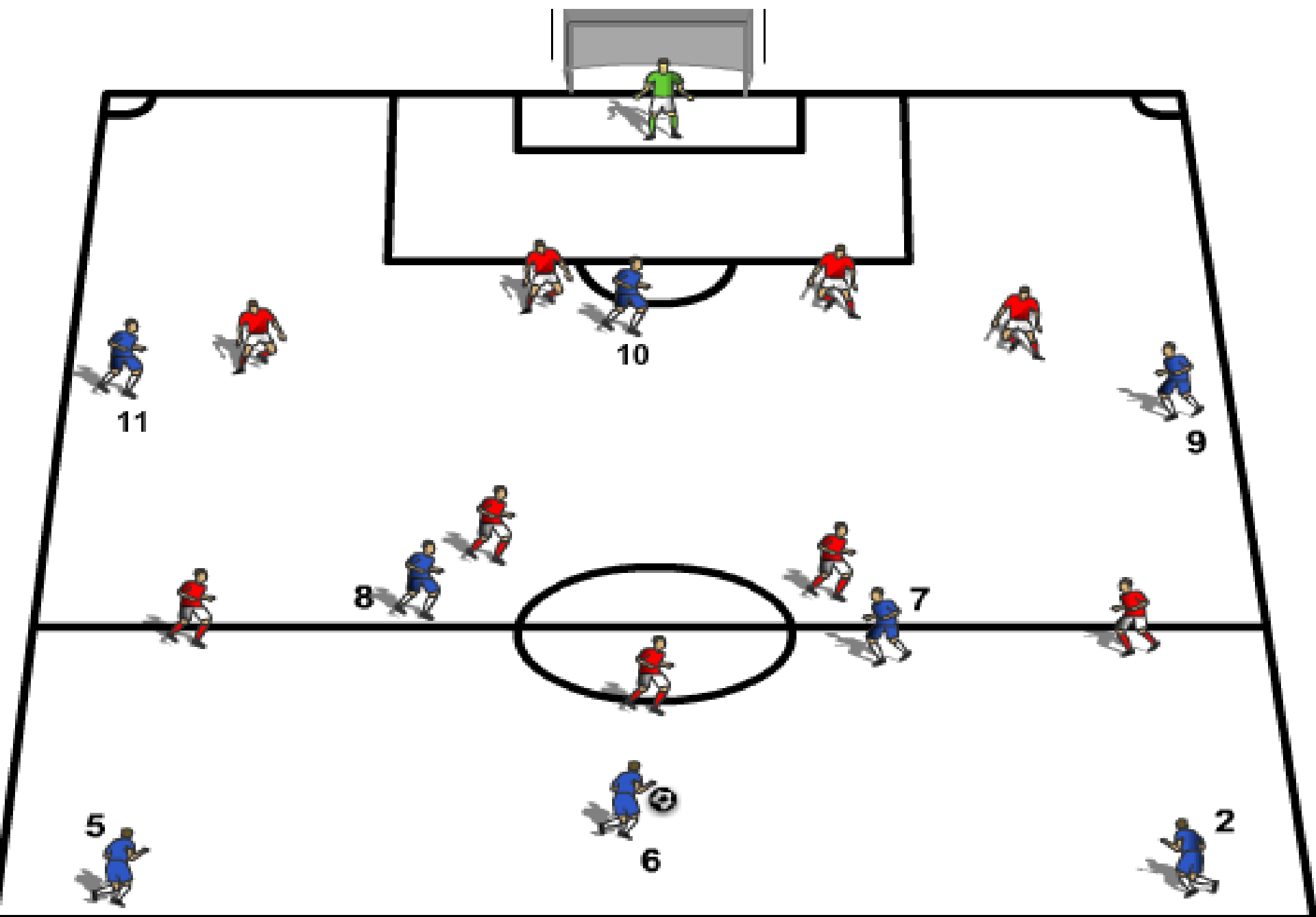
The opponents may drop off to condense the midfield in a 4-5-1 formation



Now the number 10 must go high and the two forwards should go wide



This will stretch the opponents defence and create width in the final 3<sup>rd</sup> (433 formation)



Now the players can move and rotate from this formation or stick to a 4-3-3.

