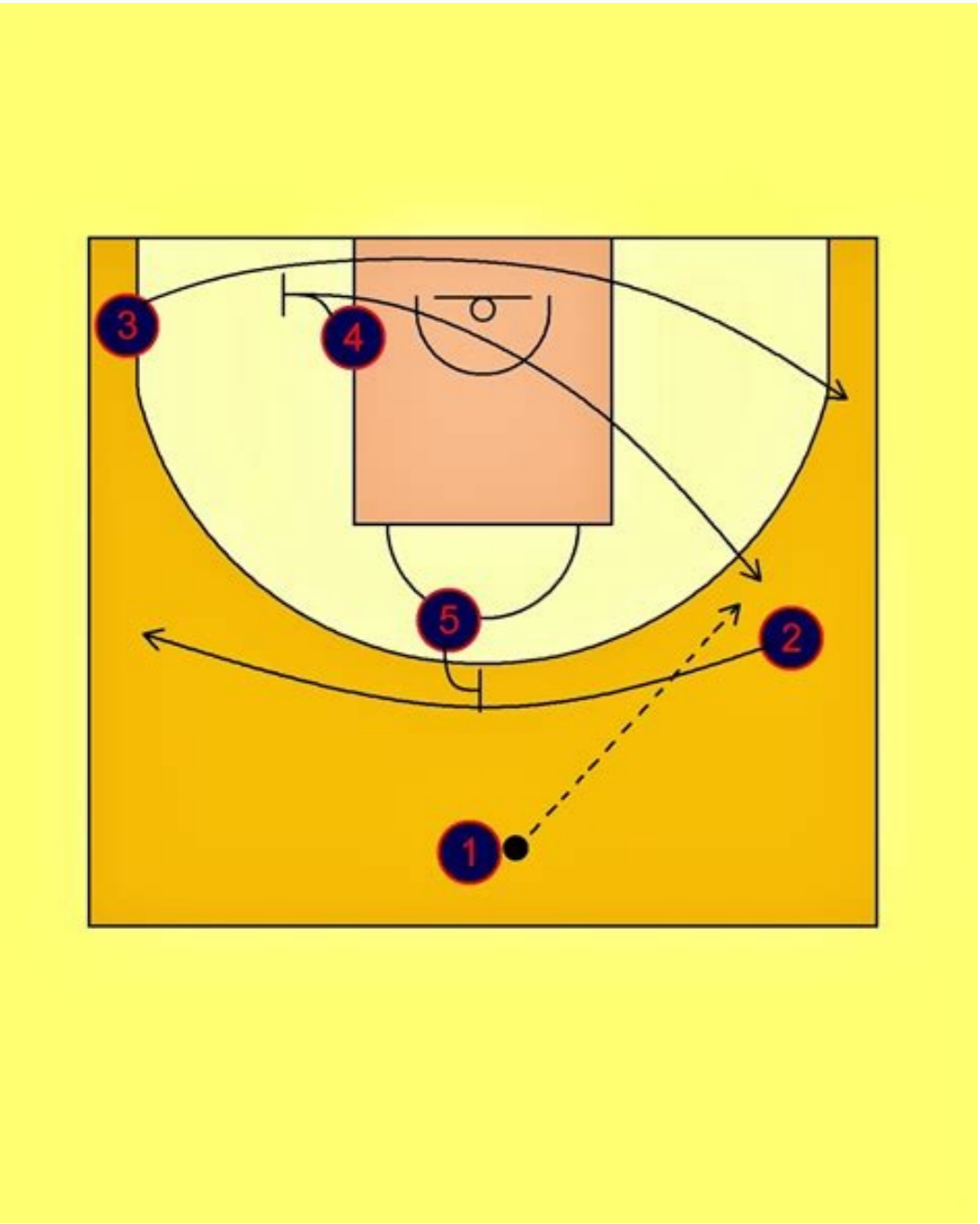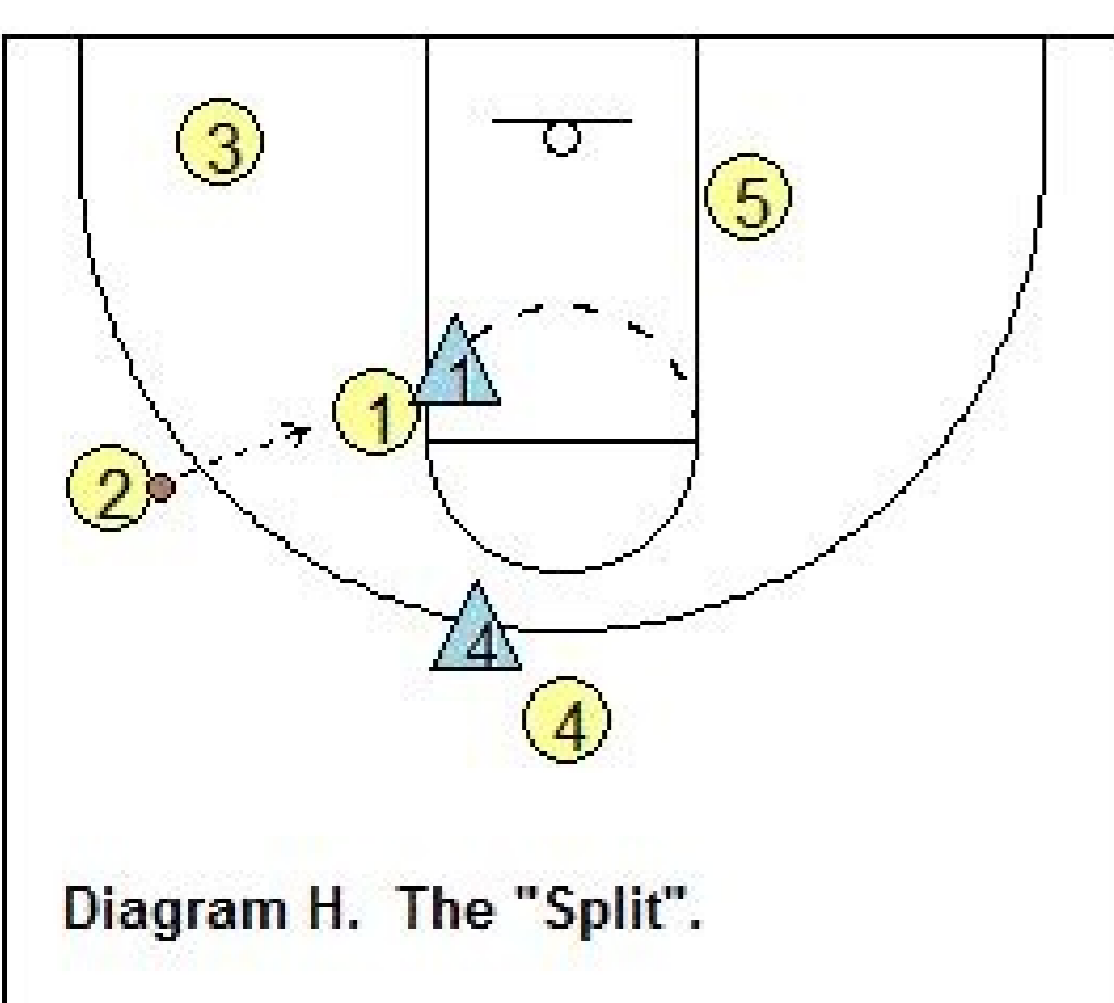# Basketball shuffle offense pdf

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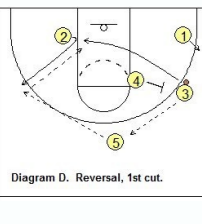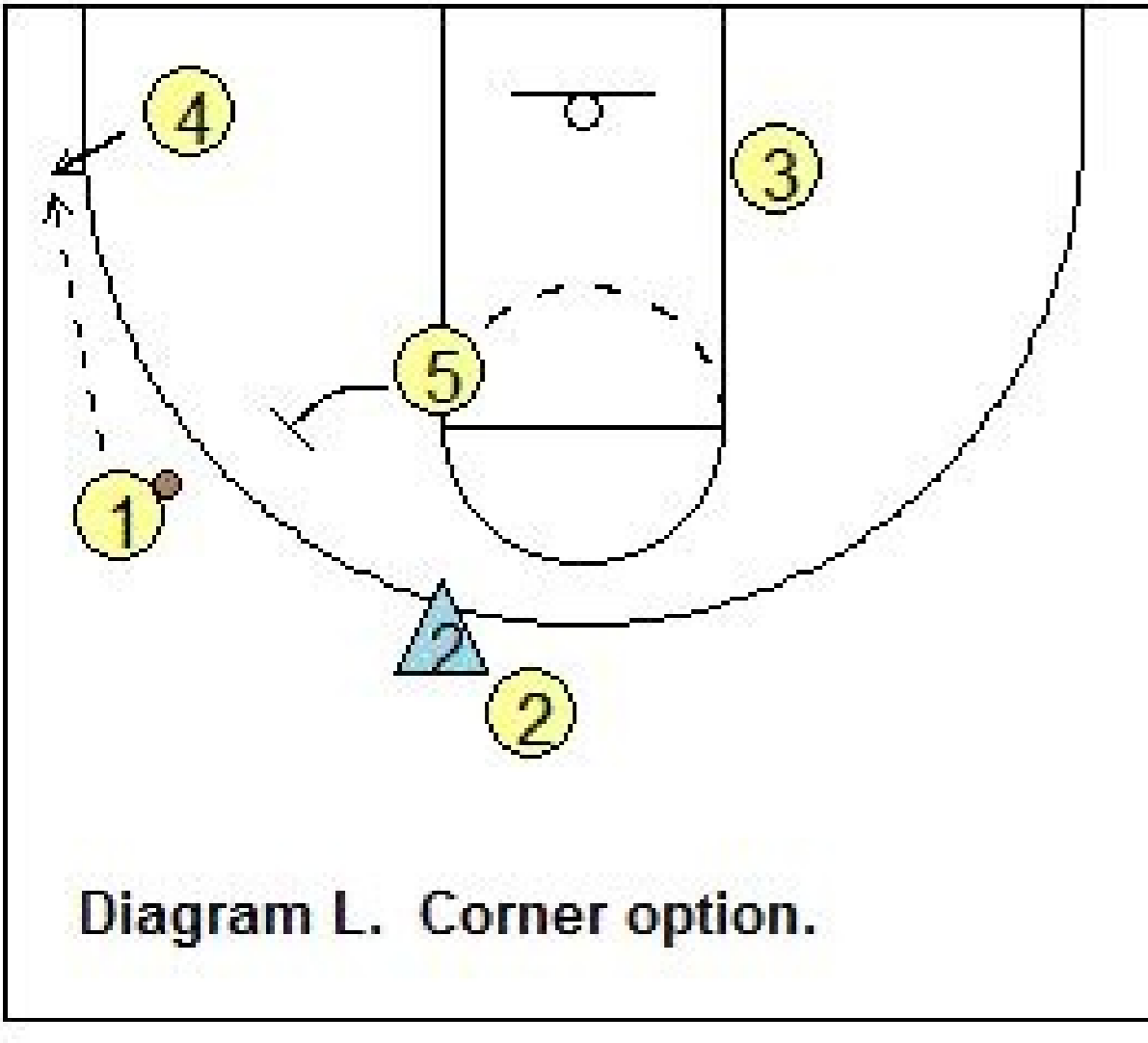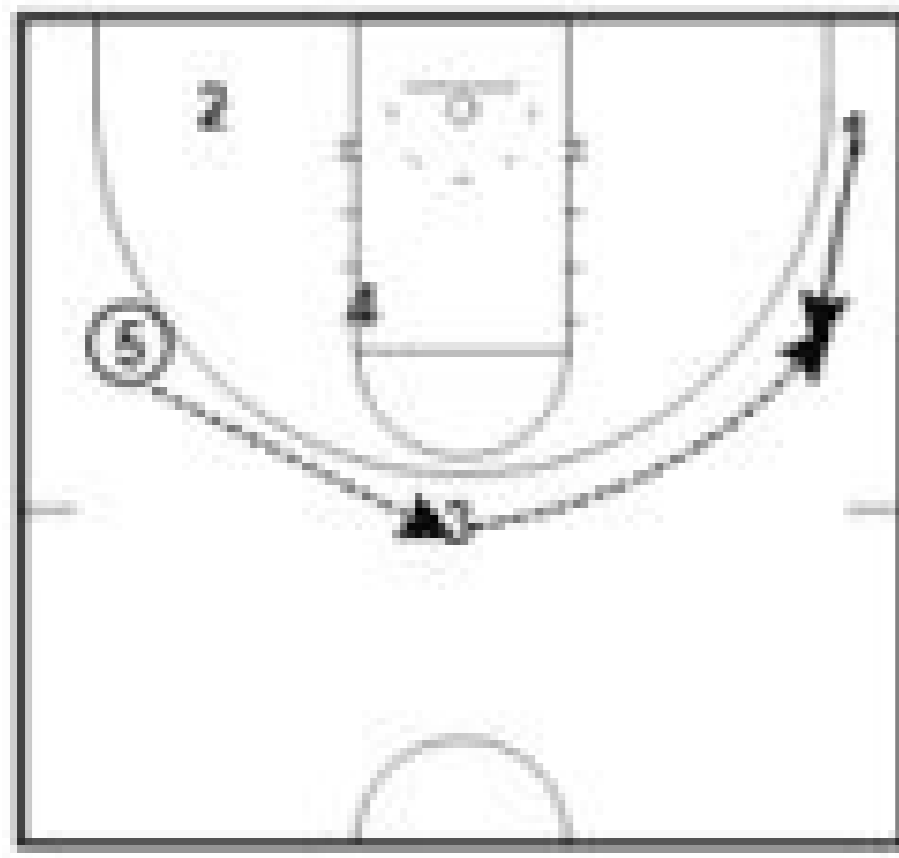
Diagram H.  The "Split".





Frame 3
Offense - Man 2 Man

Frame 4
Offense - Man 2 Man

Once the offense is in an overload, ﬂ action can continue. In this diagram, 5 and 3 exchange so that the director and the top of the key.

2 passes to 5.

4 action sweeps for 2. 2 cuts to the opposite short corner and 4 ﬂashes to the opposite mid/high post.







Diagram L.  Corner option.

By Dr. James Gels, from the Coach's Clipboard Basketball Playbook Disclosure: This page contains affiliate links, which means that Coach's Clipboard receives a small commission (at no cost to you) if you make a purchase using these links. The shuffle offense originated in the early 1950's by Coach Bruce Drake at Oklahoma, and was subsequently taught by Coach Bob Spear of the United States Air Force Academy, and also Coach Dean Smith of North Carolina. The Air Force Academy had player height restrictions, which often left them without a dominant post player. The shuffle offense has all five players rotate in each of the five shuffle positions. So this offense would benefit a team that has good ball-handlers but is not blessed with height or a strong dominant post player. For a detailed description of the offense see the chapter in Dean Smith's book "Multiple Offenses and Defenses". This article below describes some basic concepts of the shuffle. See diagram A below. Instead of a conventional numbering of players, the shuffle positions are labeled as O1 (the "first cutter"), O2 (the "point"), O3 (the "feeder"), O4 (the "second cutter") and O5 (the "post"). This is a continuity offense and if run long enough, each of the five players would eventually occupy each of the five shuffle positions. O1 starts the offense by dribbling the ball up to the wing. O2 makes a V-cut and receives the pass from O1. O2 could shoot the outside shot. Meanwhile O3 fakes inside and cuts hard outside for the pass from O2. At this point, O3 has the options of shooting, driving to the hoop, or looking for the first cutter O1. Meanwhile O5 sets a screen for O1, who makes the Basic Cut, or "shuffle cut" either around the top of the screen, or back-door, and looks for the pass from O3 for the lay-up. After setting the screen for O1, O5 then screens for O4, the second cutter (who has drifted outside even up with O5). O4 then cuts to the high post or ball-side elbow looking for the pass and shot (diagram B). If nothing develops, O2 down-screens for O5 who then pops out to become the point and O2 drops down to

become the next feeder (diagram C). You now have the same set, but on the opposite side, and with different players occupying the shuffle positions. O3 is now the first cutter, O4 is the post, and O1 is the second cutter. Now study diagrams D, E and F. The same series of cuts is now run from this side, only this time, for the purpose of illustration of the back-cut option, you see O3 cutting back-door around O4. The first cutter has the option of cutting either way around the screen. Again, each player may have a scoring option. In diagram F, O2 is now the first cutter, O3 - the second cutter, O4 - the point, O1 - the post, and O5 - the feeder. If the defense denies the pass back out to the point (diagram H), run the "split" with the pass going into the high post O1. This pass triggers the point O4 to set a down-screen for the feeder O5 and they exchange positions (diagram I). Meanwhile the first cutter O2 down-screens for the second cutter O3, who comes around the post looking for the shot. If the shot is not there, O3 can start the basic shuffle cut motion again (diagram J). Usually the pass to the post (diagram H) is available, as the defense usually plays behind the post at the elbow. However, if the post is fronted (diagram K), then the feeder O3 moves up to the elbow (for spacing), and the post O5 pins the X5 defender and cuts inside for the "over-the-top" lob pass. Again, the pass to the point is being denied (diagram L). Our second cutter O4 recognizes this and cuts to the corner for the pass from O1 as another option. After this pass, the post O5 again sets the screen for the first cutter O1, who either cuts over or under the screen, for the pass from O4 (diagram M). O4 could also take the shot from the corner. If neither is available, our post O5 steps outside to become the new first cutter and receives the pass (diagram N). The offense resets with O2 dropping into the post, O3 moving out to the point and O1 is now the feeder. Once again, the pass to the point is being denied (diagram O). This time, our point O2 takes the X2 defender high outside. The feeder O3 recognizes this and cuts to the top of the key underneath the X2 defender and receives the pass from O1. The point O2 now cuts hard around O3 who screens the X2 defender and hands the ball off to O2 going to the hoop for the lay-up (diagram P). The defense is playing aggressive "on-the-line" man-to-man defense and the feeder O3 is being denied the pass from the point (diagram Q). The feeder O3 then plants the outside foot and makes a hard back-cut to the hoop, looking for the pass from the point O2 (diagram R). You can call out this option as a play. The defense is playing man-to-man defense and the X4 defender has dropped down into the lane in helpside (diagram S). The offense starts the basic cut, but instead of the point O2 passing to the feeder O3, he/she makes a hard pass fake instead, shifting the defense to that side. The second cutter O4 cuts out to the wing for the pass from O2 and the shot (diagram T). The post O5 can drop down just above the block and post up, and you now have a two-man game with O4 and O5 (diagram U). See diagram V. If the pass is being denied, another option is to use the dribble entry where the first cutter O1 dribbles out to the point and exchanges positions with the point O2 (who now becomes the first cutter). The pass is then made to the feeder O3, and O2 executes the first cut. The dribble entry and exchange can also be made for the corner option described above wherein the first cutter would dribble to the corner and would exchange positions with the second cutter. Similarly, the point could dribble over to the feeder's usual position on the wing and the feeder would move out to the point. Screens and Exchanges In addition to the dribble entry and exchanges just described, exchanges can be made away from the ball. Diagram W shows the post O5 setting a screen for the feeder O3 and exchanging positions. In diagram X, the point down-screens for the post O3 and they exchange positions. Finally, in diagram Y, the second cutter screens for the feeder and exchanges positions. These are just some of the ways of getting geared towards beginners. It contains a simple explanation of the primary positions within the Shuffle offense in addition to basic examples of a continuity pattern within the standard Shuffle offense. Following that, there is a demonstration of offensive counter actions that could be used against denial defense as well as a few Shuffle offense variations. Positions The primary positions within the Shuffle offense are typically known as the first cutter, point man, feeder, second cutter, and post man. In addition to that, each of the five players within the Shuffle offense will rotate to a new position and have an equal opportunity to score, especially within the continuity flow. This is a brief explanation of each position's role and the general rules that each player should follow within that role. First Cutter The first cutter, denoted as 1, starts about three to six feet behind the three point arc and about 2 feet away from the slot near lane line extended. The main role of the first cutter is to initially reverse the ball to the point man who then reverses it again to the feeder. After that happens, the first cutter makes a shuffle cut towards the basket while using the back screen set by the post man. In most cases, the first cutter will make an inside basket cut. However, if the defender jumps to the ball and overplays the screen on the inside, then the first cutter could simply cut towards the outside of the screen instead. Either way, if the first cutter is able to get free from the defender, then the feeder would pass to the first cutter for a layup at the rim. If the feeder could not make the pass, then the first cutter continues the cut towards the strong side short corner. Point Man – Part 1 – Reversal Pass The point man, denoted as 2, begins at the top near the three point line or perhaps a little bit higher near the NBA three point arc. The point man's first job is to simply reverse the ball quickly to the feeder who would be on the wing. Also, it is important to note that if that reversal action by the point man isn't executed quickly, then the first cut and initial back screen would become ineffective. Point Man – Part 2 – Down Screen At a later time in the shuffle offense, the point man's second job is to set a down screen for the post man. After that, the point man will run through the weak side low post block. Feeder The feeder, denoted as 3, starts near the low post block and initial action of the feeder is to execute a small V-cut into the lane and immediately pop out to the wing area. Following that, the feeder receives the reversal pass from the point man and quickly turns towards the basket in the triple threat position. From that point, the feeder looks to pass inside to the first cutter who could try to score near the basket. Additionally, if the feeder happens to be open upon receiving the V-cut, it is not a problem for the feeder to take the jump shot. Second Cutter The second cutter, denoted as 4, begins near the short corner on the same side of the floor as the first cutter. If the first cutter executes the initial basic cut but is not open, then the second cutter executes a cut to the opposite side high post via a down screen from the post man. The feeder can make the pass to the second cutter who can take the mid-range jump shot if open. If the second cutter is not open to receive the ball from the feeder, then the second cutter simply stays near the high post area on the strong side. Post Man The post man, denoted by 5, starts at the high post on the same side as the two cutters. The main role of the post man is to set the back screen for the first cutter and the down screen for the second cutter. If the first and second cutter were not able to receive the ball from the feeder, then the post man would cut towards the top via a down screen set by the point man. After that screen the screener action occurs, the feeder could simply reverse the ball to the post man who could take the jump shot if open. Continuity The primary actions of the Shuffle offense could also be executed as a continuity pattern. Within the offense, each player switches to a new role as follows : The first cutter becomes the second cutter. The second cutter becomes the post man. The post man becomes the feeder. The feeder becomes the first cutter. Part 1 – Shuffle Cut 2 receives the ball from 1 and as that happens, 3 executes a small V-cut towards the right side wing. Next, 3 receives the ball from 2 which triggers the shuffle cut towards the basket by 1. Following that, 1 could receive the ball from 2 if open and score at the rim. If 1 is not open, then 1 could continue the cut out towards the right side short corner. Part 2 – High Post Cut After 1 cuts to the right side short corner, 4 cuts to the right side high post via a down screen set by 5. Next, 4 could receive the ball from 3 and take the mid-range jump shot if open. If 4 is not open, then 4 stays near the right side high post area. Part 3 – Screen the Screener In the next part, screen the screener action, 2 and 5 execute screen the screener action. 5 cuts to the top via the down screen set by 2. After the screening action, 2 cuts to the left side low post block. After that, 5 could receive the ball from 3 and take the open jump shot. If 5 is not open to take the shot, then this triggers the continuity of the offense. However, before that begins, 3 could lift up just a step or two to improve the screening angle. Part 4 – Shuffle Cut Continuity To start the continuity, 2 executes a small V-cut towards the left side wing and receives the ball from 5. Next, 3 executes the shuffle cut towards the rim and can receive the ball from 2 if that is open. If it is not there, then 3 could continue the cut out towards the left side short corner. Part 5 – High Post Cut Continuity Next, 1 cuts to the right side high post via the down screen set by 4. Afterwards, 1 could receive the ball from 2 and take the jump shot if open. If 1 is not open becomes the new first cutter, then 4 cuts to the left side wing via the down screen set by 5. After the screening action, 5 cuts to the right side low post block. Following this sequence, the continuity could keep going if necessary. Counters Here are a couple of offensive actions that could be used as counters within the standard Shuffle offense against the denial defense technique. High Post Entry For this counter action, 2 could not receive the ball from the 1 because X2 is playing denial defense. When that occurs, 5 could receive the high post entry pass from 1. Next, 4 cuts to the left side wing via the down screen set by 1. At the same time, 3 cuts to the top via the pin down screen set by 2. Also, 2 could slip to the basket after the pin down action. From this point, 5 could pass to either 2, 3, or 4 for scoring opportunities. Furthermore, if 4 receives the ball but the jump shot is not available, then 4 could simply dribble and replace 1. Additionally, as that happens, 1 would cut to the short corner while 2 cuts to the right side low post block. When that happens, the primary shuffle offense could be executed again. High Post Counter Cut For this counter, 2 and 5 are being denied by X2 and X5. If that happens, 4 executes a v-cut towards the basket and then pops back out to the left side short corner. 4 receives the ball from 1 and after that happens, 5 cuts to the basket via the screen set by 2. At the same time, 3 lifts up to replace at the top while 2 replaces at the high post. Next, 5 could receive the ball from 4 and score with a layup at the rim. If 5 is not open, then 5 could cut out towards the right side low post block. Afterwards, 1 could receive the ball back from 4 and the primary shuffle action could be executed once more. Variations These are a few examples of shuffle offense variations which use the shuffle cut to score near the basket. Michigan – Part 1 This is a variation of the shuffle offense by the Michigan men's basketball team during the time of Coach John Beilein as the head coach. To begin, 2 receives the ball from 1 who then executes a blast cut to the left side corner. After that occurs, 4 cuts to the rim via the back screen set by 5 who also pops out to the top. Following that, 4 could receive the ball from 2 and score near the basket if that is open. If it is not open, 4 continues the cut towards the left side low post block. Michigan – Part 2 Next, 5 could receive the ball from 2 and then reverse it again to 3. After that reversal action happens, 2 could execute the shuffle cut to the rim via the screen set by 4. From that point, 2 could receive the ball from 3 and then score at the rim. Related : Michigan Wolverines "Shuffle" Series Spurs – Part 1 This is a variation of the shuffle offense by Coach Gregg Popovich and the San Antonio Spurs which they used to create a scoring opportunity at the rim during secondary break action. To start, 4 receives the ball from 1 and after that, 2 sprints the baseline to the left side wing while 1 fills the right side corner. Next, 3 executes the shuffle cut to the basket via the back screen set by 5. Following that, 3 could receive the ball from 4 and score at the basket if that is open. If it is not open, 3 continues the cut to the right side low post block while 5 pops out to the top. Spurs – Part 2A Next, 5 receives the ball from 4 and then 2 receives the ball from 5. Afterwards, 4 executes the shuffle cut to the basket via the back screen set by 3. Following that, 4 could receive the ball from 2 and score at the basket. Spurs – Part 2B This is a quick counter that could be executed against the denial defense. When 5 receives the ball from 4, if X2 denies the reversal action, shown with the gray arrow, then 2 could backdoor cut to the basket. After that, 2 could receive the ball from 5 and score at the rim. Related : San Antonio Spurs Shuffle

The Shuffle Offense is very similar to the Flex because it also utilizes the "screen the screener" concept. The primary difference between the Shuffle and the Flex is the position of the screens. While a flex screen is set on the baseline, a shuffle screen is set near the elbow, curling a ... Basketball Skills & Drills - Jerry Krause. TC Serkan Karayel. Download Download PDF. Full PDF Package Download Full PDF Package. This Paper. A short summary of this paper. 33 Full PDFs related to this paper. Read Paper. Download Download PDF. 02-12-2013 · An overview of Agility in basketball as well as a collection of Drills for improvement. ... Agility is important to offense and defence; from driving to the basket to taking a charge, agility plays a part (Photo Source: White and Blue Review) ... Some other ladder drills include the "Icky Shuffle", "Ali shuffle" "Backwards", "Hop ... 02-05-2022 · Lost in the shuffle of NFL Draft weekend there were several key recruiting announcements that took place related to Wisconsin football and basketball. Contents Basketball: Max Klesmit commitment Welcome to the Hoop Coach Free Basketball Plays Library! Here you will find 1000's of different types of plays including man sets, zone plays, inbounds plays, baseline plays, defenses, presses, press breakers, drills and quick hitters. 02-05-2022 · Lost in the shuffle of NFL Draft weekend there were several key recruiting announcements that took place related to Wisconsin football and basketball. Contents Basketball: Max Klesmit commitment to basketball, a foul is an infraction of the rules more serious than a violation. Most fouls occur as a result of illegal personal contact with an opponent and/or unsportsmanlike behavior. Fouls can result in one or more of the following penalties: The team whose player committed the foul loses possession of the ball to the other team. The offense should also work on building awareness of each other and chemistry in order to succeed. One of the most important strategies in basketball is communication. Team members need to know what each other are doing so that they can move fluidly both on offense and defense. Offensive Formations. There are lots of offense types in basketball. Continuity offense; Basketball court; Crooked Zebra; Crossover dribble; Cup of coffee; Cutting down the nets; D. Dead rubber; Defensive Player of the Year Award; ... Shuffle offense; Sidelines; Sixth man; Slam dunk; Slasher (basketball) Small ball (basketball) Steal (basketball) Stretch five; Stretch four; Swingman; T. Tanking (sports)

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