'The X' Combination

'The X' is another classic coordinated movement pattern you often see used by the better passing sides. It is something you may want to explore with your players. Again, let's look at this pattern of play based on the structured, yet highly mobile platform set in place in our build-up and consolidation phases. What distinguishes 'The X' is that it is an example of attacking flank play where the winger opts to stay wide e.g. looking at first to stretch the play, then drop down the line to receive. This is in contrast to the Classic 1, 2 and 3 combinations where we saw how the winger looks to tuck in or drop inwards.

The diagram shows the basic X pattern. It's an excellent means by which a team can go from the consolidation phase to the incision phase. We call it 'The X' because it consists of 2 diagonal passes that cross in opposite directions (No.5 into No.11 then No.3 into No. 9 or No. 10). Assuming good player anticipation, 'The X' can prove very effective, eliminating the opponents attacking and midfield lines with just 2 medium range diagonal passes. When done well, this transition can take just 3 first time passes.

Variations might involve the full back receiving a set back pass from the winger and then dribbling the ball forward, before playing a "killer pass" into the arriving striker. It's power as an incisive movement can be seen in the way the second diagonal pass moves the ball into an advanced central area in front of the opposition's box.

- Receiving the ball on the half-turn, can the attacker (No.10 in diagram) take 1 touch and shoot?
- Alternatively, can he combine with the winger (e.g. No.11 in the diagram) who, assuming he has pressure behind, can "set and spin", looking to provide width and support to the receiving attacker.
- Otherwise, can the full back overlap to provide the width, assuming he has the pace to do it?

Alternatively, the diagram tells the story of a thousand words. It shows the centre back (5) playing a through pass into the left winger (11) who is tightly marked. The No.11 makes his "two movements" hoping to win space to turn...
and receive. His marker, however, doesn’t fall for it and remains “touch tight” so No.11 chooses to set a pass back to the left back (3).

For ‘The X’ to work, the left back (3) needs to have shown good anticipation and moved into a good supporting position “behind the ball”. No.11 can now set a pass back to No.3 who pings a diagonal forward pass into No.9 or No.10 as this player arrives in space after a good double movement.

To succeed with this coordinated pattern of play, the players will need to develop a clear picture of how ‘The X’ movement works. To execute the pattern effectively, they will need to make good, well-timed movements to shake off markers, allowing 1 or 2 touch interplay. They then need to learn how to do this in variable conditions, including against opponents applying high pressure.

Using ‘The X’ in the transition from the incision phase to the finishing phase could involve the following:

1. Once No.11 has dropped down the line and set the ball back to the full back (3), he spins out around his marking opponent. The idea is for No.11 to quickly get into the wide channel. From here he can provide an excellent attacking support angle for the No.10 arriving into the central space to receive the final pass in ‘The X’ movement (see diagram). The No.10 can now play in the left winger (11) who can either drive inside and make a cut back pass or move out wide and whip in a cross.

2. Alternatively, the No.10 can combine with No.11, looking to isolate the opposition’s full back and perhaps play a one-two around him to create a clear goal scoring chance.

3. The No.10 also has the option, if he receives in space, to open up and strike at goal from 25-30 yards. Failing that, when he arrives in space, he can look to turn and combine with the striker (9) before shooting.

‘The X’ can also be used when the team is playing out from a deeper position (i.e. in the build-up phase) e.g. with the centre back passing wide from the edge of his box. If the incisive pass from the full back is delivered with precision into a channel between the opposing full back and centre back (assuming they are pushed up around the halfway line), our No.9 or No.10 could easily find themselves “through on goal” in a foot race to the finishing phase.

Assuming our striker completes the move with a shot on goal, the team will have achieved a “long possession chain”. This involves starting from the keeper and ending with an attempt on goal without the opposition touching the ball. Of course, this is the stuff of dreams, but get your team well drilled and aware and it can readily happen in any game. To my eye, this is when football becomes truly special as a spectacle and as a source of genuine, exciting entertainment. Teams with the ability to pull off extended patterns of play like this, retaining possession with strong momentum and quick interplay, set the gold standard in football!

On the following 2 pages we present 2 warm-up practices that are often used to explore the basic mechanics of ‘The X’. You can then progress player understanding and awareness through the structured competitive practice we have presented. This will help players explore the 5 key incision combinations, as well as any variations they come up with themselves.
CHAPTER 2: THE INCISION PHASE

'The X' Passing Combination Warm Up

Practice Organisation
In a 40 x 40 yard area we have a minimum of 11 players and mark out 9 cones in the positions shown.

The practice starts on the left side with a diagonal forward pass towards the winger (W). The winger sets the ball back to the full back (FB) who plays another diagonal forward pass to the striker (ST). Once the striker receives the pass, he dribbles with the ball (at pace) and passes back to the starting gates.

The players rotate to the next position as shown (clockwise direction - blue arrows). We then repeat the same passing sequence to the right with players rotating positions in an anti-clockwise direction.

Ensure to position the cones so that every pass will need to be over 20 yards. This will help players improve their medium range ground passing skills.

Coaching Points
1. Use a tactics board to demonstrate the practice to ensure players understand the pass and move order.
2. Can you play a precise and driven pass along the ground to your teammate?
3. Can you make 2 movements, checking away before then moving to receive?
4. Can you successfully signal where you want the pass delivered?
5. Can you play using only 1 TOUCH? (Maximum of 2 touches - receive and pass)