

Chapter 1 : Questions & Answers: Youth Basketball - Tips for 1st & 2nd Grade Coaches

The drill begins with the coach throwing a basketball out into the middle of the court and calling out a few numbers between 1 and 6. If the coach wants to play games of 3 on 3, they might call out "1, 4, and 5!"

Your star third-grader may make a left-handed layup look easy, while some of his teammates may not even know how to dribble the ball. Too many coaches make the mistake of running through a drill without taking the time to break it down and teach the skills that go with it. I take a three-pronged approach: Demonstrate, Educate, and Motivate. Demonstrate how a move is done; explain how to do it and why; and motivate the kids to do it. There is nothing more enjoyable than seeing a kid coming in not knowing a skill and then mastering it by the end of the season. Before a second grader can come from half court and finish a layup with both hands, he needs to learn how to dribble. Here are three of my favorite youth basketball drills. To allow young athletes to get the footwork of a layup together before adding the dribble and the half-court trot. Athletes line up on the last hash mark of the lane line two steps from the basket. Without a dribble, they take two steps and lay the ball up. This is a very basic drill but it works. The next progression is to back up, take one dribble and perform a layup. Stresses communication and teaches the proper way to pivot and follow directions. Line them up in three lines of four, with the two outside lines facing the middle line. Every player in the middle line has a ball. Tell the players in the middle line which way to pivot clockwise or counter-clockwise. In the beginning, they rotate the clock until they face an outside line; then they pass the ball to that line, all on the whistle. To make the drill more challenging, call out a number on the clock. Using their pivot foot, the players have to rotate in that direction. They can only move on the whistle, not voice commands. The passes can be switched up from chest to bounce, etc. Low to High Shooting Purpose: This drill helps players who are younger than sixth grade understand how to receive the ball for a shot, starting low and finishing high. This is a partner drill. Two players face each other about four feet apart, a passer and a shooter. The shooter gets in position to shootâ€”knees bent, hands ready to catch the ball. He catches the ball low and launches a shot, finishing high. Do this for five or six shots, then switch roles. Teaching young athletes can be frustrating at times, but it is very rewarding. It might be one of the most enjoyable endeavors in all of coaching.

Chapter 2 : SportsProf: Coaching Second-Grade Basketball

Coaching 2nd, 3rd, and 4th grade basketball team. Ran our first scrimmage today, 4x4 as I have 8 kids. The game was very chaotic as kids were overly aggressive on defense and only two or three of our kids can handle the ball under this extreme pressure.

Well, we hope to help you out in this area. Below, we provide some advice on what to teach youth basketball players. We break it down between 3 levels. All beginner players should start with Level 1 no matter the age. We put ages next to the level as a general guideline. At the same time, you may be able to progress to Level 2 after two weeks working with a group of 13 year olds who are playing basketball for the first time. I would advise to go back and start at Level 1 every year. A lot of high school and college coaches start at Level 1 every year. They just progress through the levels more quickly than a youth team. We advise to take a couple of hours and write up a master practice schedule for the season, so you can progressively teach them the skills mentioned below. If you try to progress them too quickly, it will hurt them in the long-run. You want to have a solid foundation first. My recommendation would be to read the entire article first, then go back and click on the links to read the other articles. You may also want to add this article to your "Favorites" or "Bookmark" it, because there may not be enough time to read all of the links in one sitting.

Lay ups - You should practice lots of lay ups with both hands. Your goal should be to get all players to make lay ups with their left and right hands equally well!! Teach them to jump off the proper foot. They should jump off the left leg when shooting a right hand lay up. They should shoot off their right leg when shooting a left hand lay up. It will be difficult but work on it. Once you add the dribble, they should dribble with their left hand when shooting left hand lay ups.

Footwork - Teach them triple threat positioning, pivoting on their left and right foot without traveling, jump stops, and to square to the basket as soon as they catch the ball in a triple threat position. You should spend a lot of time on footwork!

Shooting form - For this age group, we highly recommend using smaller balls and lower baskets. If that is not possible, allow the players to dip their elbows which will give them more strength. To learn more on shooting, we also have the [Breakthrough Basketball Shooting Guide](#).

Ball handling - You should teach your players to dribble with left and right hands equally. Basic dribble moves such as the speed dribble, crossover, protect-the-ball dribble, and back-up dribble. The coaching dashboard also allows you to monitor multiple players or your whole team.

Basic passes - Teach and practice the basic chest, bounce, and overhead passes. Play plenty of 2 on 2 and 3 on 3 games to teach concepts no dribble keep away. It gets the players more experience and allows them enough space to operate and use the new skills they have learned.

Offense - Do NOT use any structured or patterned offenses. First, get them comfortable on the court. They will start to figure things out on their own. If you use a few basic cuts and maybe screens in your shooting drills at the beginning of practice, then your players will already know how to move in a motion offense. Just let them play. Once players feel comfortable on the court, show them proper spacing. As they progress, you can start to introduce them to motion offense situations. I would suggest that you just work these cuts into your shooting drills at the beginning of practice. This will save loads of time.

Defense - Teach the basic stance, defensive slide, and basic off-ball principles. Focusing on it 5 to 10 minutes per practice would be more than sufficient.

Basic Off Ball Principles: For this age group, we are against zone defenses for development purposes.

Level 2 10 to 12 Year Olds You should expand onto more advanced skills for everything mentioned above. But remember, if your 10 to 12 year olds are inexperienced, you should start in Level 1. And at the beginning of each season, you should start at level 1 until those skills are perfected. Then you can progress into the more advanced stuff below.

Lay ups - jumping off one foot and jump-stop lay ups. Continue to focus on shooting form and introduce some movement for shooting drills shooting off the dribble and off the catch.

Passing - continue to teach basic passes and introduce some advanced passes baseball pass and wrap around pass. Use other drill such as machine gun passing and pass and switch. **Passing under pressure** - you can use pair passing with a defensive player in the middle running back and forth to pressure the passer. You can use this drill to practice breaking pressure:

Chapter 3 : Teaching Basketball in PE, Passing and Shooting

Six years after Co-founding Pro Skills Basketball and coaching kids from 2nd grade through 12th grade year-round in basketball clinics, camps, AAU teams, and private training, I have a pretty good grasp on the areas most youth basketball players need to improve, and the basketball drills that can really help individual youth players get better.

This is a fun drill for working on defensive footwork. The only problem with this drill is that only two people can go at once so if you have a large group it might not be appropriate. Everyone starts by finding a partner and standing in pairs behind the baseline. The first pair comes out and sets themselves up directly opposite each other on the two parallel lines of the key. The coach then assigns one of them the offensive player and the drill begins immediately. The goal of the defensive player is to stay directly in line with the offensive player. The offensive player must work hard to try and separate themselves from being in line with the defender by sliding up and down the line of the key. After 30 seconds they step behind the baseline and two new players come in. Players must stay in a low defensive stance with their hands out wide the entire time of the drill. Encourage the offensive player to use head fakes and quick changes of pace to throw the defender off. Make sure you cover what good defensive stance is before running this drill.

Defensive Specialist – Defense Drill Overview: You will require four D-men or cones for this drill. All players begin in a straight line on the baseline. All players line up in a straight line on the baseline. Players perform this defensive course one-by-one. The first movement is a sprint and then close out to the cone in front. The player then back-pedals around a cone directly behind them, and then slides across to the other side of the court. When the first defender slides past the line, that triggers the next player in line to start the drill. When the first defender has slid around the cone on the other side of the court, they again sprint to close out, and then once again slide to the opposite side of the court before returning to the end of the line. Depending on the amount of players you have, run this drill for 3 – 5 minutes. Hold the close out for a second or two before moving on. Make sure all defensive footwork is done well since this is a very important part of the drill.

One-on-One – Defense Drill I love using one-on-one drills at practice to teach both defense and offense. This drill starts with two players at the free-throw line or top of the key depending on age and experience. The defensive player starts with the basketball. The other players wait behind them near half-way. Use both ends of the basketball court if you have two coaches so that players get to play more often. To start the drill, the defender hands the basketball to the offensive player. By handing the basketball to the offensive player, it ensures that the defender is challenging themselves by starting up close to the offensive player instead of standing back playing lazy defense. The offensive player then has a maximum of 2 or 3 dribbles to attack the ring and get a clear shot. Offensively, this drill teaches players not to waste their dribble and teaches them how to attack a defender one on one. Defensively, players will learn how to keep an offensive player in front of them and challenge every shot. After either a make or a miss, a new offensive player comes in, the previous offensive player switches to defense, and the previous defender joins the end of the line. Make sure you enforce the rule of 2 or 3 dribbles maximum depending on which you decide. Encourage the defensive player to get up close and play hard defense. Make sure players are using good footwork and good fakes. Zig-zag slides are a great drill for a beginning team. The two most important things this drill teaches is how to defensive slide properly and also how to drop step when playing defense. The drill begins with all players on the baseline lining up on one of the corners. No player should have a basketball. The first player will defensive slide from the corner to the high post and perform a degree drop step so that they are now sliding back to the opposite sideline. This process of sliding from one side to the other and drop stepping continues until the player reaches the opposite baseline. They come back down the opposite side of the court using the same principles. Teach all players how to defensive slide and drop step at the beginning of the drill. Players should never cross their feet!

War – Fun Drill Overview: War is a great drill to incorporate fun small-sided games into your practices. The drill is set up by splitting your group into two teams and lining each half up along opposite sidelines. You will give the each individual player on each team a number from 1 – 6. The drill requires one basketball and it always starts with the coach. The drill begins with the coach throwing a basketball out into the middle of the court and

calling out a few numbers between 1 and 6. The coach can play games with any number of players from 1 on 1 to 6 on 6. Try to match the best players up against each other. Finish off the drill by calling everyone in!

Golden Child – Fun Drill Overview: Golden child is another fun game that kids will end up begging you to let them play each practice. It involves splitting up into two teams, a shooting team and a dribbling team, and then the dribbling teams must run around the half-court one-by-one while the shooters try and get them out. The first step is to split your group up into two similarly even teams. The dribbling team must all have a basketball and they should be lining up at one of the corners of the baseline. The shooting team will have one or two basketballs and will be lined up around the free-throw line or closer depending on age and skill. A home run is when a dribbler makes it all the way around the outside of the half court and back to the line. The shooters must attempt to get them out by making a shot. The next dribbler can begin immediately when this happens. If they make it home, they get one run and can join the end of the line to run again. This continues until all the dribbling players are out and then the teams switch roles. The team with the most amount of runs at the end of the game wins. The shooting team players must rebound their own shot and pass it back to the next person in line. If your players are struggling to make shots, consider splitting the shooting team in two and putting them on both elbows or even closer so that they have more chance of scoring. The coach must pick the golden child or there will be upset kids!

Elimination is a game I often run to conclude practice. The goal of the game is to make your shot before the person behind you makes their shot. The first shot must always be from the free throw line but after that can be from anywhere on the floor. All players line up in a straight line behind the free throw line. The first two players in line have a basketball. The drill begins with the first person in line taking a shot. If they make it, they quickly rebound their ball and throw it to the next person in line. If they miss, they must rebound the ball and score as quick as possible. As soon as the first player has shot, the second player can begin. If the player behind scores before the player in front, the player in front is out. The drill continues until there is one person left and they are crowned the winner. The person in front must always shoot the basketball first. Do kids love anything more than playing a real game of basketball? I recommend playing small-sided games for the benefits listed here. Depending on the amount of players you have, I believe 3 on 3 or 4 on 4 are the best small-sided games to use. Use both halves of the court and create small-sided games depending on the amount of players you have. Tell each team they must advance the ball to either half-court or the third line of the court if you have one. Each game needs one basketball. Start the game and let them play! Make adjustments and team changes when you need to, but I recommend trying not to interrupt too much. Let the players learn from their own mistakes by experience. Small-sided games are the best. [Click here to find out why.](#) Stop the game if you see a mistake 3 times in a row. Until then let the kids experiment and learn on their own as much as possible. Stress the importance of spacing.

Game-Winner – Fun Game Overview: This drill is an awesome way to finish practice on a high note. Each time I run this drill, the players end up leaving practice with a smile on their face.

Chapter 4 : 1st and 2nd Grade Curriculum | Madison Basketball Association

The mission of the MBA is to field competitive youth basketball teams that focus on skill development, preparation, competing at a high level and team success. The MBA will provide in season and off-season programs to build basketball skills.

But you can enjoy a successful season if you keep things positive and rewarding, teach the right skills and drills and implement a simple half-court offense that your players can quickly grasp. Affirming Atmosphere Many of your players will probably be new to organized basketball, so keep practices upbeat and action-oriented. Keep explanations of drills brief; demonstrate as much as you talk. Limit the length of each drill to a few minutes due to short attention spans. Emphasize working hard, following instructions and learning the rules and the basics. Use water breaks in practices to cover the rules of the game. Create an affirming atmosphere that motivates kids to do their best. Offensive Drills For offensive drills, concentrate on dribbling, shooting and passing. With dribbling, do stationary ball-handling drills first. Have players practice moving the ball from hand to hand around their heads, chests, waists and legs. Get players used to dribbling low with either hand in a dribbling crouch. Progress to movement drills. Play dribbling relays; divide the players into teams and instruct them to dribble to the opposite baseline and back using a designated dribble, such as a left-handed speed dribble. For shooting form, start with the basics. Teach the b-e-e-f method: Work on shots around the basket, free throws and layups. For passing, teach the bounce pass, chest pass, overhead pass and baseball pass. Have players practice passes with a partner. If she deflects or steals a pass, the passer becomes the new defender. Then work on passing to teammates who v-cut and cut to the basket, teaching multiple skills at once. Defensive Drills Teach your players a defensive stance and how to slide their feet. Run them through defensive slide drills. Set up cones in a zigzag pattern 10 to 12 feet apart from baseline to baseline. Players slide their feet from cone to cone while in a defensive stance, pivoting on their inside foot whenever they reach a cone. Then practice moving around the three-second lane, shuffle-stepping forward from the right low post to the right free-throw elbow, sliding to the left free-throw elbow, shuffling backward to the left low post and sliding back to the right low post. Set and Play With practices limited, an easy set to learn is the three-out, two-in. Put your best dribbler at the No. Teach players how to dribble past defenders and move to get open. If time allows, teach the screen and roll, a simple play at any level.

Chapter 5 : 3 Great Drills for Coaching Youth Basketball | STACK

A great drill or game that uses a progression to help young basketball players develop the ability to protect the ball while dribbling and seeing the floor and teammates.

Brendan Winters Six years after Co-founding Pro Skills Basketball and coaching kids from 2nd grade through 12th grade year-round in basketball clinics , camps , AAU teams , and private training , I have a pretty good grasp on the areas most youth basketball players need to improve, and the basketball drills that can really help individual youth players get better. If done correctly everyday, this promotes muscle memory for young basketball players to develop great shooting form that translates to great game-speed shooting. There are two ways to form shoot; one-hand or two-hands. Form shooting is done in close to the basket, about as far away as a layup, and is a slow, methodical drill. Every rep needs to be carefully thought about and attempted to be done exactly the same. To read in great detail and length as well as see example pictures, check out my entire blog posts dedicated to one-hand and two-hand form shooting. This drill is simply for ball-handling improvement. The majority of young basketball players can dribble with their dominant hand, but not their weak hand. A Use their weak hand B Challenges their coordination If a player can dribble two basketballs at the same time, well then he or she will definitely be able to dribble one very well with EITHER hand. Work on dribbling below the knees, below the waist, and also popping them all the way to the shoulders to work on strength. Once these skills are mastered, players can move on to crossing the basketballs over, going through the legs one ball through legs, other ball cross over in front , and going behind the back legs one ball behind back, other ball cross over in front. Begin walking in a straight line to half court and back using pounds or pistons. Once mastered, pick up the pace and begin to jog. Increase to full-speed when ready. After the player can do this with ease, begin attempting the crossover, between the legs, and behind the back in a straight line. Players progress to a zig-zag pattern on the move with two basketball. Make sure to plant that outside foot and explode when changing directions. Players can continue to pick up the pace as their skills increase to challenge themselves. He was post-player famous for finishing around the rim. This drill is a continuous layup drill geared to help young players with their layup footwork and finishing with either hand. Beginners one foot

â€” Player starts in front of the rim looking at the basket. Take a big step with the left foot towards the right side of the basket, jump off that foot, drive right knee up, and shoot layup off backboard with right hand. Grab rebound quickly, and reset in front of the rim. Take a big step with the right foot towards the left side of the basket, jump off that foot, drive left knee up, and shoot layup off backboard with left hand. Beginners two feet

â€” Player starts in front of the rim looking at the basket. Take a big left-foot-right-foot step towards the right side of the basket, jump off both feet, and shoot layup off backboard with right hand. Take a big right-foot-left-foot step towards the left side of the basket, jump off both feet, and shoot layup off backboard with left hand. Intermediate

â€” Same as beginners except there is no resetting. Player continuously goes from right side to left side making without dribbling or the ball hitting the floor. Find a good rhythm and continue as necessary. Players should be able to do one-foot and two-foot layup Mikans. See instructional videos below. Advanced Reverse Mikan Basketball Drill

â€” Same as intermediate, but instead of facing the basket, start under the backboard and face towards half-court. Instead of doing normal layups, players will do reverse layups. Always use your outside hand and correct corresponding foot. For instance for one foot reverse Mikans, face half-court, take a big step to YOUR right-hand side of the rim with your LEFT foot, drive your right knee up, and shoot a reverse layup with your right hand. Stay facing half-court, rebound the ball, and quickly take a big step to your left-hand side of the rim with your RIGHT foot, drive your left knee up, and shoot a reverse layup with your left hand. For two foot reverse Mikans, repeat above except take a left-right step or right-left step into your layups. See instructional video below. Stand 15 feet or so in front of a hard wall cement, brick, etc. Work on the basics to begin

â€” chest pass, bounce pass, overhead pass

â€” and make sure they are all done with proper mechanics. For instance, with a chest pass, start with hands on the sides of the basketball thumbs pointing up, step into the pass and throw, flick wrists and finish with thumbs pointed down. Ball should have back spin on it if thrown correctly. Repeat the above, but before each pass, add a ball

fake. For instance, fake high and pass low, fake low and pass high. Players should work on snapping their wrists to get more power. My game took off during my post-graduate year at prep school once I started playing one on one against the best players on my team, including current NBA player Jarrett Jack. Of course, to get the most out of one on one there has to be rules, such as dribble limits. Also, players should seek out competition that is a bit bigger, stronger, faster, and generally better than them. While this can be frustrating, the rewards are great. From the top of the key, check the ball up and play. If made, player keeps the ball. If missed, defender gets the ball and checks it up at the top of the key. Play games from both wings and corners as well. Same as above, but limit to 3 dribbles. Defender starts at the 3 point line. Offensive player begins with a dribble and has dribbles depending on skill to try to score. Again play to points. In one-on-one, start by checking the ball, limit dribbles to In games beginning with a live dribble, limit dribbles to Players can also add in rules such as players can only score on the left side of the court or right side, players have to score inside the paint, players cannot score inside the paint, etc. There are so many different ways to play one on one basketball, and the trick is to use your imagination and make it challenging. Make everything more difficult and game-like. Hard in practice equals, easy in games! There are a lot of other youth basketball drills players can do to get better, but these are the top 5. Download the Ultimate Guide to College Basketball Recruiting Click on the button below, enter your email address and zip code. March 19th, by Brendan Winters.

Chapter 6 : SportsProf: Basketball Practice for 7 and 8 year-olds

Basketball Practice Plan K to 2nd Grade (Ages 5 to 8) In the game of basketball, constant running and changing direction are a necessity. handling drills to.

First practice of the season is a "get to know" them practice. Basic dribbling, passing, layups and skill games. This gives me a chance to start a preliminary grouping of skillsets and to gauge how well they will take instruction. After that, I quickly start into simple "pass and pick" motion. The kids all start outside of the 3pt arch. Pass left or right, then run over to set a pick. The player with the ball then drives for the basket. Once the concept of "pass and pick" is there, I will start one player down by the free throw "box". This time the point guard passes to the wing. The base player comes up and sets a pick from behind. These two are my basic offense plays. From there I will try to improve their basketball IQ. Dribble to the opposite side away from them with a cross over and cut. How about pass and pick to the opposite side? Getting that player open for a pass? How about picking for the ball handler instead of running around the court shouting for the ball? For defense, I work on simple basics. Good defensive stance and side shuffles. Hands up when preventing a shot. Help your teammate if they get beat by collapsing on their player. Once they know how to box out, I then keep them sharp during their layup drills. I stand on the "rebound" line side. They need to get down to me, setup a good box-out and push me back from the rim. Then hustle for the ball after the layup. I shuffle around behind them to make them slide and keep me contained. This all starts to come together around mid season. I want the kids to have fun, but learn. My biggest joy is watching the kids who are timid and emotional become confident and strong by the end of the season. At this age, the first impression is biggest.

Chapter 7 : 5 BEST DRILLS FOR YOUTH BASKETBALL PLAYERS

The "Protect the Basketball" Drill. This is a great drill. We have two kids dribbling the ball while, at the same time, trying to take the ball away from one another.

Click here for more basketball resources! Over the next several weeks I hope to share some useful ideas and drills that will make your season enjoyable. More importantly, I hope to share with you drills that will make your players improve while having fun. The following schedule is based on 4 teams with 12 players on each. If possible it is best to have between 8 – 10 players on a team. Week 1 Skills Clinic Brief outline 48 players, 4 teams The 1st week of a basketball season is always a little hectic, so you may have to allow a little more time for the completion of drills. QUICK return to the starting triple threat position. Triple threat position is a fairly simple idea to introduce, though most players will not be able to execute it during games. Coaches can use the following verbal commands to the players to help them understand the movement of the ball fake. Stationary partner passing, shuffle passes, dribble partner passing Stationary partner passing: The teams will be lined up in the court area use cones if necessary. Initial drill we be stationary passing with chest and bounce. Fingertips pointing to target. The players shuffle full court and make passes to the partner. Players can work with a partner or more. Coaches should keep track of progress. The goal is improvement, but team competition can be good. Shoot from 3 spots for 1: Check progress each week. Dribble Lay-ups, right wing, center, left wing. Players rotate the baskets they like this 4. Dribble Tag 5 minutes: Use a different ball as the tag ball. One player is it. Other players dribble avoiding being tagged. The person who WAS it has the other ball and player continues. There can be multiple tag balls if appropriate. Discuss with other coaches how the games will be organized. My Town Tutors is a website that connects parents with teachers who tutor.

Chapter 8 : Coaching 1st Grade Basketball: 1 hour Practice Schedule | My Town Tutors

Coaching Second-Grade Basketball As the New Year approaches, I'd like to share my thoughts on our non-competitive league, where we have a minute game each Saturday and one week night practice. So far, it's been a lot of fun and the kids have improved each week, but I have the following observations.

Skill Work Individual skill work should take up the bulk of practice time at a youth basketball level. The drills should be fun and interesting while still improving the skill of your players. This includes drills that teach players how to perform the skill movement correctly, along with drills that assist them to learn when to use the skill. Drills that allow the player to learn when to use the skill are commonly skipped over. Referring to shooting, this is a great quote by Jeff Van Gundyâ€ Shooting percentage is just as much about decision making as it is about technique â€ Jeff Van Gundy This rule goes for all skills, not just shooting. We need to put the players in positions that require them to make decisions and learn from experience. My point being that we need to include drills that will teach players the technique side, and drills that will let them gain experience on when to do it in competition. While I list small-sided games at the end of practice, I still do use them in this section to improve individual skills while making decisions. At the youth basketball level drills should be no more than 10 minutes long. The players will start to become disinterested after that time. Keep them short and fun! The team strategies section of training includes: Remember that we want to teach our players how to play basketball, not give them a couple of spots on the floor they have to run to each possession. Keep it to the amount of time recommended in the structure section, subtract time, or even cut it completely. The technique side is important, but just as important is allowing the kids to practice when to use it. Small sided games can refer to 1 on 1, 2 on 2, 3 on 3, etc. There are many benefits to using the small-sided games approach with your players including: All of these benefits result in the players developing quicker and having a lot more fun! So if you have more than one ring and basketball available, use them and play more than one game. Another thing I love to do in scrimmages or small-sided games is incorporate rules to work on different skills. It forces kids to read the play and make cuts to get open. **Cool Down** The cool down section of your training should consist of a couple of minutes of slow jogging and walking up and down the court and then a few minutes of static stretching. This allows the body to decrease in temperature and the static stretching aids in flushing out the waste products lactic acid , among other things. I find the stretching part of the cool down a great time to address the players. If so, I still recommend only spending the listed amount of time on it. If not, I recommend adding the extra minutes to skill work. The following is how I generally divide up the minutes depending on the length of practice time you have.

Chapter 9 : PEC: Lesson Plans for Physical Education

Coaching young basketball players can be a daunting task, especially when the athletes on your team have a wide variety of skill levels. Your star third-grader may make a left-handed layup look.