

From the game model, the coach will have to establish a way to achieve it, using specific training methods (training model)

The training model

The **training model** is supported by training methods expressing a similarity relationship to the game model.

This relationship does not reduce the conceptual spectrum of training methods because they emerge and develop continuously, derive from the huge possibilities dictated by the variability of the game situations.

It is in practice that players contact experimentally with the game model, transforming a **theoretical conception** into a practical reality.

With this assumption, we can say that the game model is not only theoretical but will aggregate a practical component of vision of the future.

In this subject there are 2 elements to consider:

1. Game model vs training model;
2. Game model vs opponent game model.

In this case, it is important to know the specific way of play of the opponent, with the intention of making micro changes to the **game model** of the team. Taking advantage of the less positive aspects of the opponent's game and nullifying its more positive aspects.

“Spying” the opposing team is a fundamental aspect of today’s soccer, being essential for all teams of high competitive level.